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PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF ART OUT-OF-DOORS
IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND HOME SURROUNDINGS.

Entered at Chicago Post-Office as Second Class Matter.

R. J. HAIGHT, Publisher, CHICAGO.

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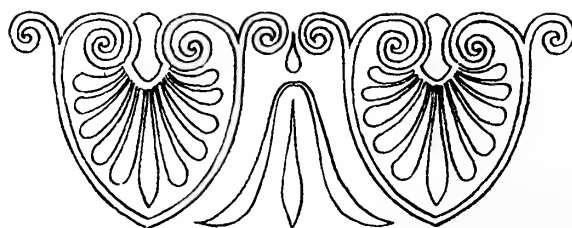
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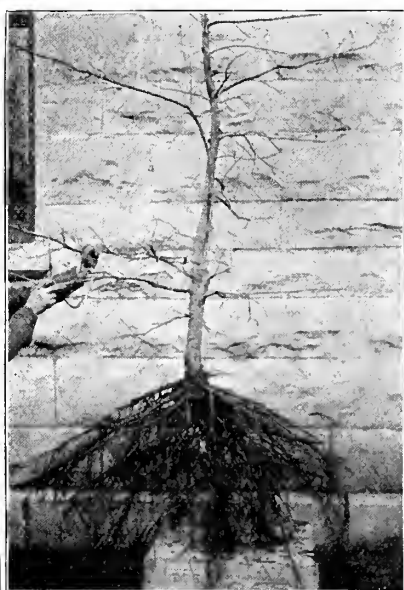
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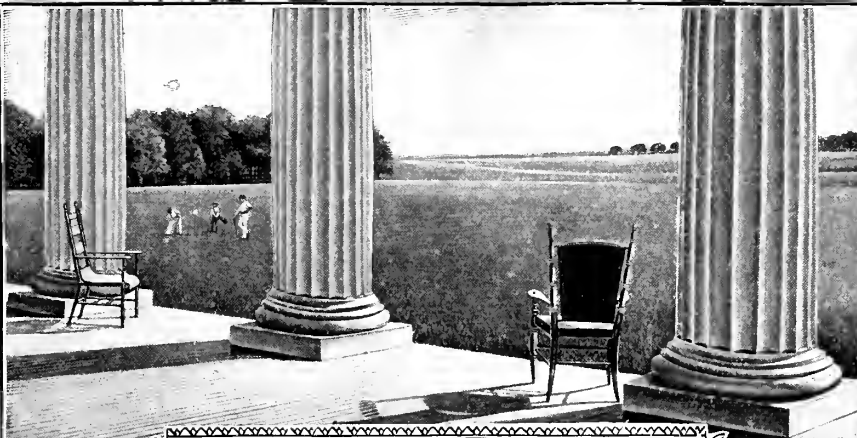
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1903

No. 1

Urban and Suburban Landscape Gardening.

BY JENS JENSEN.

Landscape gardening is an art very little appreciated and less understood. This is largely due to the greater intelligence required to understand its ever-changing colors and forms and its breadth of view. It is a picture in the full sense of the term, but a living one and as such can not be composed of fixed colors and confined within a small frame like a painting.

There are many poor forms of either, but those of superior art are even admired by the uneducated; therefore, for the latter the art of landscape gardening shall exert its great influences. "Landscape gardening will develop until its powers to move the passions shall be equal to that of music." Landscape gardening as applied to the city or village is a subject of such great possibilities, that to give it a fair treatment would be impossible within the limits of this paper and I shall, therefore, restrict my remarks to the most important practical points. Architecture and the treatment of surrounding landscape must follow hand in hand whether we have to deal with it in the city or suburban town; but in the latter architecture must be subordinate to existing or prevailing landscape, whereas in the city landscape gardening is rather subordinate to architecture, the latter being the dominant factor.

Landscape gardening in the city is limited by a number of causes; first of all, space; second, soil and drainage, and third, polluted atmosphere. Each one of these will have to be consulted in the selection of planting material or failure is an assured fact. Let us first consider space. The ground available for planting is often limited to the narrow strip of land between the sidewalk and the street, known as the parkway. Its availability for planting is determined by its width and distance from adjoining buildings. There is very little chance, indeed, for any vegetation to grow where the building line has been established along the sidewalk edge, and this is greatly diminished on the south side of streets running east and west, and especially where eight or ten-story modern apartment buildings line the thoroughfare. Then add to this a street filled in with cinders and rubbish on the other side and you will admit that the chances for a tree to grow under such conditions are poor at the

best, even if you have been generous enough to provide your nursling with a few loads of good soil.

Where a building or private house line has been established on the avenue there is usually room for planting inside the lot line besides on the parkway, and it is in such localities that some possibilities exist for landscape gardening.

Soil and drainage are great factors in tree growing. To plant a tree in ashes and tin cans with an asphalt pavement on one side and a cement sidewalk on the other and still expect it to grow is not an unusual thing. Nourishing food is the first principle of good health, whether it applies to vegetation or human life. Starvation means an easy victim to disease. As good soil is essential to success in tree culture so is drainage. This may exist naturally in gravelly or sandy soils, or artificially in the tiles or sewers. Where nature has provided proper drainage artificial drainage is not only superfluous but dangerous to tree growth. We have some good examples of this in the destruction of the once beautiful woodlands north and south of Chicago. Their disappearance is attributed to the sewers. But we must have sewers and we must have trees that will thrive in their vicinity. Is the sewer artificial so is the hose, and I say do not neglect to use it, especially where the street pavement consists of asphalt or brick, and every drop of rain is carried away into the sewer.

Irrigation by perforated tiles is the proper and only way to water street trees. That smoke and poisonous gases, characteristic of manufacturing towns, are dangerous to tree life you all know. Few, indeed, are the trees that will grow under these most trying conditions, but we are progressing fast and the city of the future will not have to fight the smoke nuisance.

All this tells us that in the city "countryfied"—which is our aim—we must select trees that will thrive under existing conditions. I doubt if we can find one that will grow on an ash heap. Where the surroundings are extremely unfavorable you may have to close your artistic eyes for the sake of getting some green leafage even if it is a promising weed. To select planting material for streets lined with tall buildings to the very edge of the sidewalk is quite difficult, as the

space hardly permits the healthy development of any tree. The Lombardy poplar is too short lived, and the stately cypress will not grow here. The ash falls an easy victim to death-dealing insects and so does the silver maple. The linden and hard maple very seldom attain the desired height under such conditions; besides the first named demands particular soil for its healthy development. There is nothing left, so we will have to be satisfied with the elm as a cripple, or open our arms to the cottonwood. Whether a continuous planting of one variety of tree, or a change in the planting scheme every other or every second or third block is most desirable, is a matter of preference; but on main and continuous thoroughfares one variety is the most satisfactory. In the residence or better home district a varied planting scheme is more picturesque, but it should at all events be governed by the architecture most dominant. Old English and colonial imitation look well in a mixture of trees and shrubbery, and a liberal planting of climbing plants; while on the other hand, the gothic type and the pure colonial demands tall towering trees in contrast with its peaks and spires for the one and straight pillars for the other. Apropos of large trees—be judicious in their selection; their dominant qualifications are apt to prove injurious to other garden friends; besides how can we define the beauty of a tree when unable to look at it in the perspective? The large trees belong properly to the country, or large grounds, where they can receive the necessary nourishment for their full development and their majestic forms mingle so beautifully with the sky and surrounding landscape. The new postoffice in Chicago will serve as an illustration. What a pity that so much money should be wasted where a less expensive building would have done the same service. Just as well as a large tree needs room on which to show its beauty so does a building of monumental architecture. In most residence districts where the buildings have been placed the desirable distance from the street line and their character is one of subordination to the surroundings rather than one to attract attention on account of superior architecture, the rural aspect in the general planting scheme should prevail and is here the most pleasing. And what a variety of material to select from! It makes no difference whether your garden consists of clay or sand. There is enough for all. In the parkway and that part of the garden adjoining it we must have harmony and the simpler the planting the more beautiful it is. If there be a desire for variety and room for planting, keep it away from the street. Have your little arboretum at the rear of the house as a sort of museum, but do not let it get mixed up in the general planting scheme. One or several blocks can be planted for spring effect, another for fall colors, and so on. Imagine a street ablaze with pink and white in early May or a variety of red and yellow in October!

Again referring to the gothic building style, straight avenues of elms or lindens are more fitting, and this class of architecture suggests a garden of a liberal mixture of foreign trees and shrubs. Before discussing suburban landscape gardening, let us understand that the suburban town is intermediate between city and country, and such should be the idea in its houses and gardens. Has the town site been selected on the treeless prairie, its development in landscape gardening will be largely due to the taste of the individual owners, if foresight has not committed the layout of the town to the hands of the landscape gardener before a single lot had been sold.

Was it the forest that attracted the city dweller as a desirable place for his home? Then his first love should dictate the character of building and landscape architecture. Although variety in the landscape is to some extent desired, it must first of all be in harmony with its surroundings, and the general planting scheme be one of a united whole, whether the town has developed among natural or artificial associations. The so-called park plans should prevail in the layout of a suburban town, but let us not despise a straight avenue now and then, and especially where the land is almost level and the vista perfect. On low lands the elm stands first as an avenue tree, and on high gravelly grounds none excels the hard or sugar maple. As has been previously mentioned, architecture must be governed by the natural surroundings, and that architect is wise who knows his limits. Perhaps in towns with entirely artificial surroundings his ingenious mind can be permitted greater sway, but he must at all times respect the rights of adjoining property and not disturb the general character that prevails. The color of buildings in relation to the landscape invariably tends to disturb or please the environments of a suburb. Brown or red colors in stone or brick mingle beautifully with the many varieties of reds and yellows in the fall landscape and are therefore best adapted among hardwood trees and their associations in shrubs and vines. On the other hand, light colors are more pleasing where green prevails, and especially among the evergreen forests. In the city, and more so in the villa, town garden walls or iron fences along the street border are an imposition upon true American ideals. Do not lock yourself up in an iron cage or imprison yourself behind towering walls; the days of barbarism and feudalism—their instigators—are past. Of course, some seclusion is needed, but there is plenty of live material that will lend itself to such a purpose and screen a low fence—if the latter is deemed necessary—and how beautiful, how restful and pleasing does it not look against the despotism-inspired wall or iron fence! Just imagine a street lined with walls and fences and one clothed in nature's beautiful covering, and compare the influence each is going to have on those that

have to live amid such surroundings. How some people look upon these copied innovations is well shown in the following incident.

A few days ago my foreman passing a house entirely screened by a twelve-foot iron fence, naturally stopped to take in the sights, when he was approached by an elderly couple inquiring if he could tell them what institution it was and if it was an insane asylum. He, being a stranger himself, was not able to answer the query. If the character of the building is enhanced by a hedge, then by all means let us have one; harmony

we must have at all hazards, but who will claim that a stone wall or iron fence adds to the beauty of the building? The invasion is here, but true Americanism will resist it—and will conquer in the end. Here on our great prairies, cradled by the balmy breezes of mid-summer, and the health, vigor and strength-giving northerner of mid-winter, broadened in conception by the great rolling plains, inspired by the pure atmosphere and clear, penetrating sky, American art will rise and spread its beneficent influence over the entire world.



VIEW IN WASHINGTON PARK, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Park Development in Springfield, Ill.

The first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Springfield, Ill., tells of the successful beginning of an important and intelligent scheme of park work that gives promise of being of great value to citizens of that community. The trustees have issued a handsome report covering the first year's work, illustrated with many fine photogravure views, one of which is reproduced here.

The district comprises all of Springfield and capital townships, and parts of Woodside township, including the Valley of Ridgely. The tracts now under development are Washington Park, covering 132.16 acres, and Williams Boulevard, 18.17 acres. Organization was

effected in 1899 in accordance with an act of the Legislature, but practically all of the improvement work has been accomplished in the past year.

The tracts are all natural parks and can be successfully developed with a moderate expenditure of money. They are covered with a natural growth of timber consisting of splendid specimens of forest trees with fine foliage. Nature has provided deep valleys that can be converted into large lakes at a nominal cost. Mr. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, who prepared the plans for the development of the system, says of Forest Park: "The commissioners are very fortunate in being able to secure such an attractive piece of ground. It is in fact a park already, containing a most

attractive variety in its surface, very good trees, and just about the right amount of open spaces and woodland."

Mr. Simonds furnished in 1901 plats of Washington Park, showing the design in outline, and locating important trees, open spaces, and waterways. The work was immediately begun under the direction of the board's engineer, Mr. Arthur Hay, and is now so far advanced as to be a great source of pleasure to the people of the district.

The total receipts for the past year were \$36,632.15 and the expenditures \$34,875.90. The engineer's report shows the expenditure of \$18,581.76 in improve-

ments, which included the following work: building of 6,000 feet of driveway and 12,430 feet of roads; laying of 2,100 feet of pipe; grading and cleaning up of the grounds; and building of fences, bridges, culverts, catch basins, inlets, etc. The drives are 40 and 24 feet wide, and the roadways made of shale, a material which could be obtained from neighboring mines at a very small cost, and will serve as the lower layer to uphold a top dressing of broken stone when the roads are finally macadamized. The engineer says that these shale roads have been down about six months, have passed through a very hard winter and are still in excellent condition.

Preparation and Pruning of Street Trees.

BY JOHN DUNBAR.

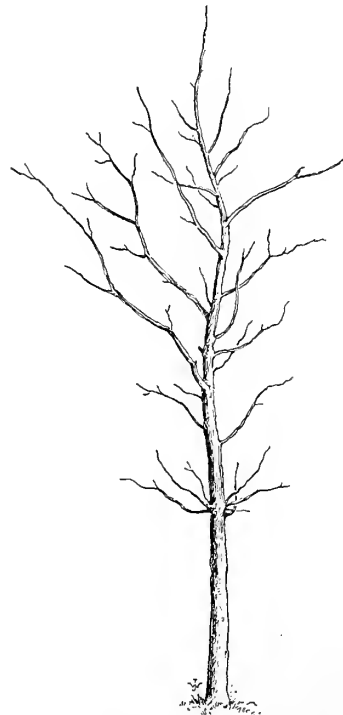
The ideal street tree should have one main stem or trunk, to which all the branches are subordinated. It is true that many deciduous trees do not naturally grow in this way. The reason for trees trained to this habit, being particularly adapted to street planting is obvious. A tree like a Silver Maple, or an American Elm, which generally shows a tendency to fork away into a number of equally balanced stems, ten or fifteen feet from the base, is extremely liable to have some of those large main limbs blown down, or smashed in violent summer storms. A little observation will show any one, in any locality, that the latter kind of forked trees always suffer more or less from injury. It is an easy matter to train any tree to one main stem, by giving it a little pruning attention from time to time in its youthful days, and it is surprising how little attention it requires to accomplish this result, with an occasional judicious pruning given to trees in a young state, and maintained for a few years, until their habits are formed.

The late William Saunders, of respected memory, for many years Superintendent of the grounds of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, once said, that a little timely attention in disbudding or repressing your growths, asserting themselves on young trees, where they are not desired, will avert necessary large amputations later, and the balance of growth is not disturbed, and the check is not felt. This is sound pruning gospel, and the ideal practice to follow; but how little of it is done. Chiefly on account of the reason that at that particular season of the year every energy with most of us is bent in other directions.

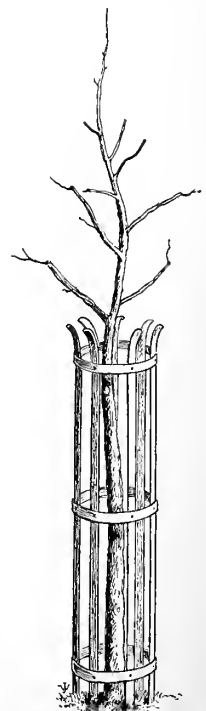
As the general conditions for the health and development of trees in city streets are usually anything but favorable, a constant struggle having to be maintained against lack of moisture in the soil, dust and soot in the atmosphere, gnawing of stems by horses (if not protected), carving of trunks by boys, and the removal of humus in the adjacent soil through the grading of the streets, excepting what has been supplied to the

tree when planted; it is obvious that any kind of suitable street tree should have thorough preparation, by being supplied with an excellent root system, and should have especial attention in pruning, and vigorous in every way, to contend against those hostile conditions.

Some nurserymen, of late years, are planting their



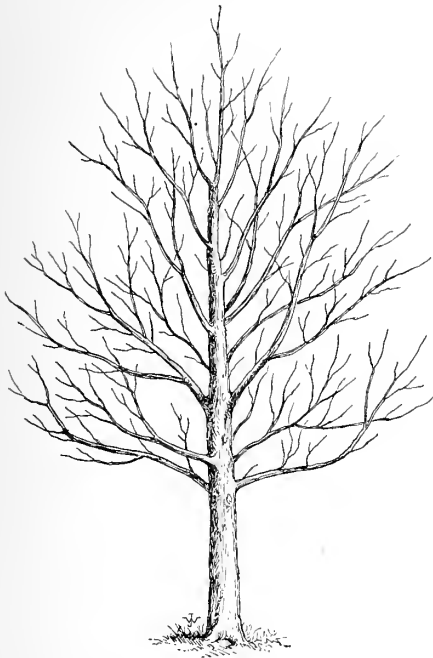
Red Oak, 10 ft. high, ready to transplant, but unpruned.



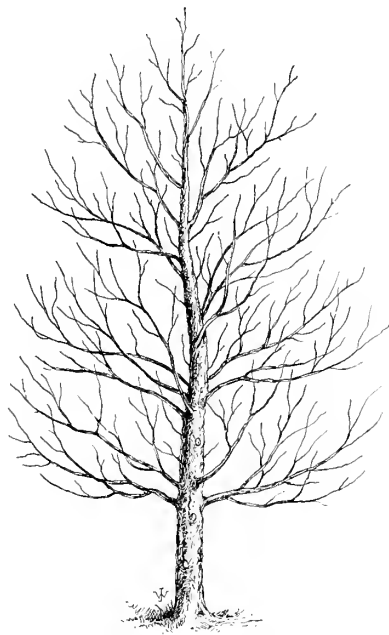
The same, set out, pruned and with iron guard.

trees farther apart in nursery rows. The crowding of trees thickly together in nurseries, so that the stems are shielded from sun and air, produces a tender condition of trunk, liable to be blistered by the hot suns of summer, or the cold winds of winter.

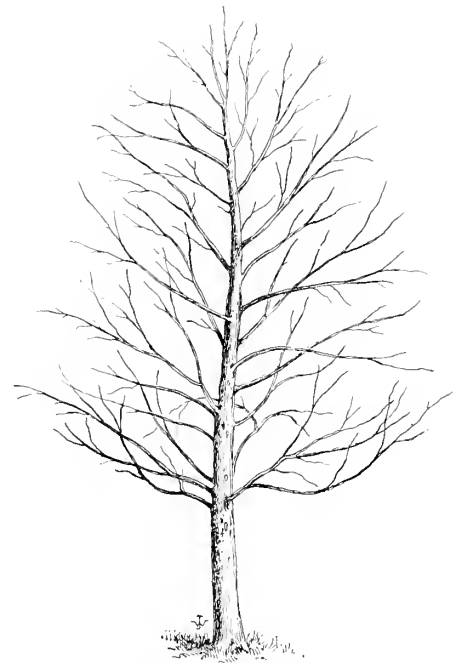
I am confident that many cases of arrested development in trees, otherwise carefully planted, are due to this cause. It is true, of course, that the more space



Silver Maple, 35 ft. high, with but one main stem; adapted to streets.



Norway Pine, from head of which a number of congested branches have been thinned out; 35 ft high.



English Elm, 30 ft.; the main stem to which all the side branches are subordinated.

allowed to a tree in a nursery, the cost of its production is thereby increased, but this difference ought to be cheerfully paid.

In municipal, or park nurseries, where special attention should be given to the preparation of trees for street planting under expert direction, care should be exercised in planting the seedlings far enough apart in the nursery to allow sufficient exposure of the stems to sun and air. Seedlings of soft-wooded trees are generally large enough to transplant from the seed beds, one year old, and the seedlings of hard-wooded trees from two to three years old. The pin, and red oaks, which make good street trees, and the tulip and cucumber trees, should be twice transplanted in the nursery to insure a good supply of roots. It is not necessary to transplant the different maples, elms, planes, basswoods, and ashes, more than once, as there is seldom any difficulty in transplanting these if proper cultural conditions have been attended to.

From the time the seedlings are placed in nursery rows, strict attention should be given towards developing one leader, and subordinating all side branches and laterals to one straight stem. Street trees when first planted in permanent positions should be clear of side branches from the base, up to, say about six feet, but the preparation for this should be a gradual process. It is well known that the growth of side branches give strength to the main stem, and the best results are attained when these are partially removed in the nursery row, and wholly removed to about the six feet limit when the tree is permanently planted.

Leaving all the side branches entirely unpruned in the nursery, and suddenly removing them to the neces-

sary limits, when the tree is planted, we think is a mistake.

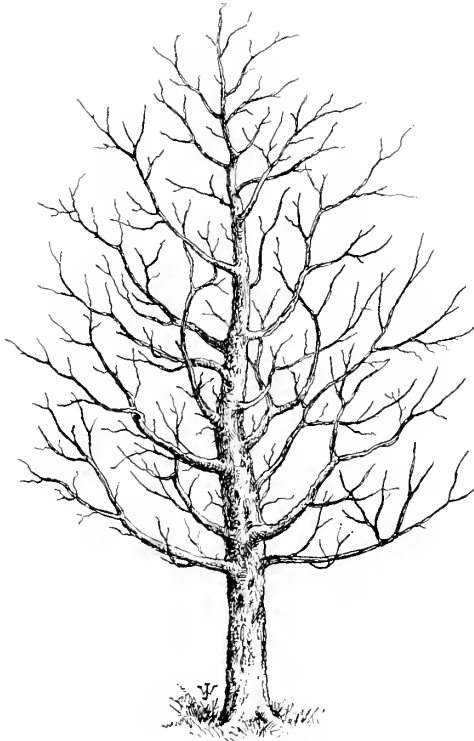
In the rush of tree planting, nine-tenths of which is usually done in spring, notwithstanding the wisdom and much better way of doing it early in the fall, the pruning and smooth dressing of all bruised and lacerated roots, and the cutting back of long straggling ones, proportionately, should never under any circumstances be neglected.

Of late years I have come to the conclusion, that in the pruning of healthy, well-balanced hard-wood trees, such as the oaks, black and sugar maples, when they are planted, their leaders should be left uncut, but the side branches should be well cut back, and the oaks particularly, begin root action more rapidly, and start into vigorous growth more freely, if the side branches are severely pruned.

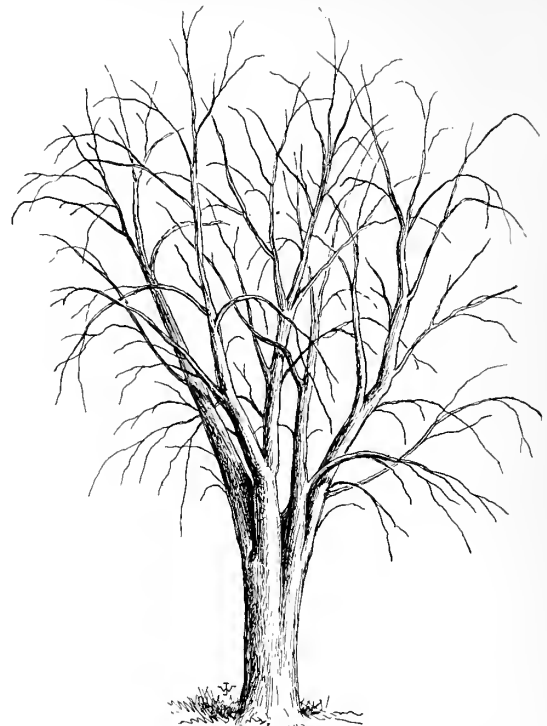
I have come across some horticulturists of late years, who have reasoned with me, that, if trees are perfectly dormant, when they are transplanted, pruning is unnecessary. I have no hesitation in saying that theory, observation and practice are opposed to this, and I have seen much poor success, and a good many failures due to this neglect.

When trees start from a good foundation, a little occasional pruning, to remove any congested, or decrepit branches, and to regulate symmetry in the head of the tree, is all that is necessary. When the lower limbs extend, and begin to interfere with traffic, it is best to cut them close to the trunk, as the trimming of the pendent twigs is only a temporary relief.

Some trees, such as the Sugar and Norway Maples, usually produce dense heads of overcrowded branches,



Red Oak, 45 ft. high, with a few cross branches removed from head.



Silver Maple, 50 ft. high, with a number of equally balanced stems; not adapted for streets.

and this congestion causes some of the limbs to decay. Such trees can be benefited by a little thinning, but the branches should be cut close to the trunk. To cut them partially back only aggravates the evil of density. It is trite advice to give to any one who has any understanding of the leading principles of pruning, that in the cutting back, and removal of all branches wherever necessary, scrupulous attention should be paid towards cutting close to "joints" or to the trunk, and covering all wounds of any considerable extent, with coal tar, to exclude rot and fungoid diseases.

The practice quite frequently seen in different local-

ities, and cities, of removing the tops of street trees or "heading back" for no reason whatever, when they are otherwise perfectly healthy, is a form of barbaric butchery that cannot be too strongly condemned. How the "professional tree trimmer" can induce some intelligent people to have their trees treated in this way, passes comprehension. Thousands of trees are to-day dying slow deaths in American cities from this cause.

There are conditions in the lives of some full-grown trees when the heroic treatment of pollarding may be resorted to intelligently, but we hope to have something to say about this in the future.

What is Landscape Gardening?

By W. VORTRIEDE.

The term landscape gardening leaves such a vague idea, even in the minds of many well-educated people, that it would not seem out of place to discuss it quite frequently.

Landscape, or landskip, gardening is a modern word coined by Shenstone. Landscape gardening, says A. J. Downing, differs from gardening in its common sense in that it embraces the whole scene immediately about a country house, which it softens and refines, or renders more spirited and striking by the aid of art. So it means the art of beautifying and bringing into harmonious unity, by careful planning, the different scenic pictures out of doors.

The first attempts of art gardening were most probably in the geometric or formal style, which was brought to such perfection by the celebrated French

artist LeNotre. It held sway all over Europe; but the good sense and great love of the Anglo-Saxon for nature soon shook off this wave of artificial art. Then the true landscape-gardening art sprang up—the Natural or English style, as it is yet called in Europe.

The geometric was partly due to the limited material in use for gardening, owing to the ignorance of botany and the difficulty of obtaining appropriate material of natural plant form; hence form had to be carved out of growing plants. The burlesque, abominable, Rocco style of architecture of that time had a great deal to do with leading gardening into such a mechanical, artificial style; and this style of barbaric splendor is at present establishing a foothold in our country.

Should the American people, a people whose President is such a great lover of nature, stand so false a

direction of art principles in an art which the highly gifted woman, Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, proposed to make "the national art of America"—an art which was raised to a high standard by the exceedingly artistic, sensitive, poetic feeling of A. J. Downing, and brought to such perfection by the genius of F. L. Olmsted, the greatest living artist in landscape gardening, of whom all cultured America is proud?

Let us turn in time from such a false path, with its limited, formal borders of artificiality, which create a wrong impression of real art by their ostentatious, laborious readiness. Let the wealthy of Europe and America possess such country estates if they want to, but guard the treasures of the common people, the park systems, against too much of such a style.

Most of the work of landscape gardening has happily been, until recently, in the natural style, due to the great stimulus imparted by the examples of the two above named artists. Some writers and lovers of formal gardening try to quote in defense of this style: "It goes without saying, that the true natural landscape garden debars all improvement by man;" meaning that a natural landscape is perfect as evolved by nature and should be left alone. Can such reasoning stand analysis? The term gardening at once excludes such a meaning. Landscape gardening, Downing says, is a union of natural expression and harmonious cultivation. The development of the beautiful is the end and aim of landscape gardening, as it is of all other of fine arts. The finest landscapes, such as painters love to perpetuate, are, in Europe, not the many formal gardens—let the photographers attend to that kind of art—but the seemingly pristine bits of scenery. But in densely populated Europe where are the untouched, natural landscapes? There is hardly a spot to be found where man has not been disturbing and working and arranging, in some way or the other, the scenery, even if unaware of it. But gardening permits such work with the object of improving, if possible, and presenting the choicest bits of landscape giving in its best form the natural style without show-

ing the hand of man any more than can possibly be avoided; except in the superior beauty of specimens and groups, and the more perfect harmony in color of foliage and flowers of the native flora. We can hardly call a jumble of plans, collected from entirely different countries, a natural landscape, even if harmonious in form and color.

Adolph Strauch says in the *American Cyclopædia of Horticulture*: The ideal landscape garden, like the ideal landscape painting, expresses or emphasizes some single thought or feeling. Its expression may be gay, bold, retired, quiet, florid; but if it is natural its expression will conform to the place. It should be a picture, not a collection of interesting objects. J. J. Jarvis, in *The Art Idea*, speaking of Central Park, New York, says: An institution like this, combining art, science, and nature in harmonious unity, is a great free school for the people, of broader value than mere grammar schools; for besides affording pleasing ideas and useful facts, it elevates and refines the popular mind by bringing it in intimate contact with the true and beautiful under circumstances conducive to happiness and physical well being.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, in *Discourses on Art*, says: The beginning, the middle, and the end of everything that is valuable in taste is comprised in the knowledge of what is truly nature; for whatever notions are not conformable to those of nature, or universal opinion, must be considered as more or less capricious.

In *Architectural Styles*, Rosengarten says: If we wish for a landscape picture in accordance with our times, both the purpose and internal truth must be predominant, and at the same time everything that savors of pretense and unreality must be avoided: that is to say, all forms which represent something which they really are not, and express intentions which are not existent.

Does not the idea of all these great artists and philosophers, applied to landscape gardening, mean that it is a fine art? And that it is as such as little akin to formal gardening as to a pristine natural landscape?

Cornus Florida Flore-Rubra.

By JAMES MACPHERSON.

The handsome pink Dogwood shown, attracts so much attention and inquiry wherever seen that it seems advisable to place its history on record.

The first tree seen by me was growing on the old Preston Place at Columbia, South Carolina. It was in the spring of 1876 (the Centennial year) that I saw a tree full of brilliant pink blossoms through the junipers (red cedars), with which the old garden was covered, and I at once made for it and found it to be *Cornus florida* with pink involucres. I collected all the seed I could, as it laid thick on the ground from the previous year's crop, sowed some at Columbia,

and sent some to the Meehans of Philadelphia, also two separate bundles of grafts, and specimens of the flowers. Probably Meehans didn't realize the prize placed in their hands, or they may have been quite unprepared with proper stocks for grafting, at any rate they subsequently informed me they didn't get one of them.

It was quite a great disappointment. So in 1880 I wrote my friend Trumpy of the Flushing Nurseries about it, and he promised to forward some stocks if I would supply him with the locality of the tree, which I subsequently did. In the meantime I wrote to Gen-

eral Preston, who was then or had recently been the President of the First National Bank of Columbia, S. C., for the history of the tree, and he very kindly informed me that he found it growing 20 miles from that city, and sent out men and a team to dig it up and transplant it to his garden. I sent the General's letter to the Messrs. Parsons, and maybe they have it

and saw it bloom at the North, when it seemed to me somewhat lighter in color. I wrote my friend Trumpy about this, and he then said: "A weeding boy had thrown the plants away, thinking them too small and no good," and that he had got another from Virginia.

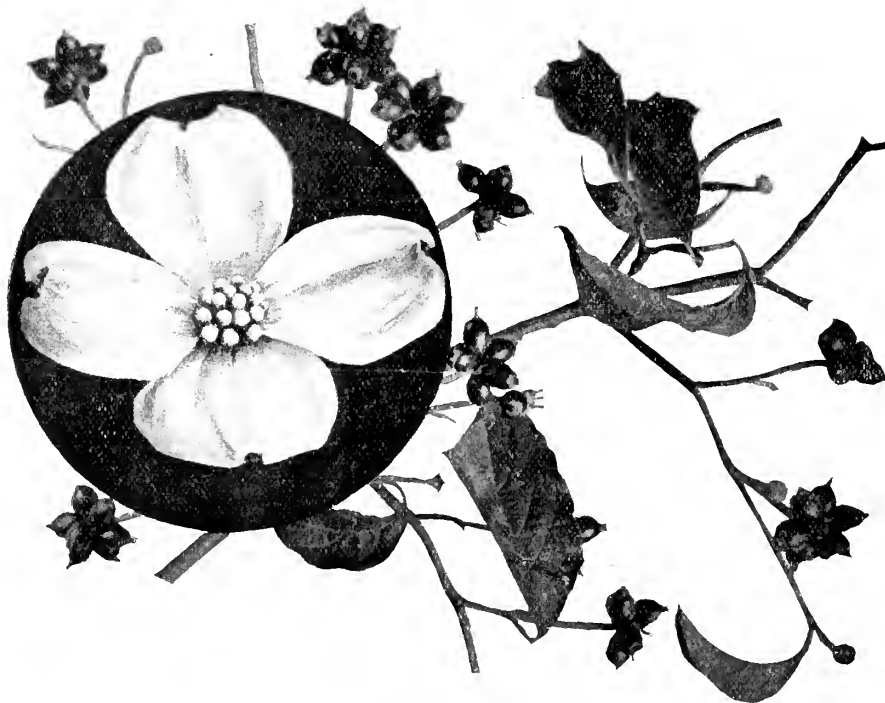
Well, many years have elapsed since then and the demand for the dogwood has steadily increased in the meantime; all have been sold that the nurseries could supply.

One of the Meehans recently stated that there is but one pink dogwood and that the darker or lighter color depends upon soil or exposure. I have written my friend Trumpy again about it, and he says the same thing, but with reference to the first plants he says: "The first I received from you—from South Carolina—I got some of them but lost them again, how I do not know;" and further, "The one we put in trade is one we got from Virginia from Mr. Mosby, and sold it to Mr. Meehan many years ago; it took years before we could sell many. Now we are short again, such is the demand. It is first class."

In a later letter Mr. Trumpy mentions that someone mixed the two varieties.

The Mosbys for many years have been proprietors of the Richmond Commercial Nurseries, Va., and are relatives of the historical Colonel Mosby. Mr. A. F. Mosby says he remembers his late brother sending his foreman into the woods to dig up a pink dogwood for the Parsons, and that such trees have long been known in the country about Richmond, and this agrees with the statement of Col. Preston, and also Asa Gray. A really dark pink, however, is scarce, and I feel sure that the Preston tree possessed no trace of white.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



CORNUS FLORIDA.

Illustration courtesy Harlan P. Kelsey.

yet. He said it was the deepest pink he had seen. The Preston place had by this time (after some vicissitudes) been rented by New York parties and Trumpy told me he had to metaphorically go on his knees for grafts, and also promise them young plants. This was during the summer of 1881, and at that time something less than a dozen grafts had taken nicely. During the next year or two I met Veitch's late traveler, Mr. Court, and speaking to him of the find, he told me he had bought two of the little plants from the Parsons for a good round price. Trumpy cannot remember the sale, however, but it seems likely from the above that the Preston variety may still be in existence. For some years after 1883 I heard nothing of the pink dogwood, but subsequently planted it

A Grotto.

Nature furnishes many fine examples of dark underground caverns, and the more inaccessible their interior, the greater our desire to explore them.

The construction of a grotto in landscape work is far more difficult than the inexperienced would suppose; the landscape designer dreams of certain effects, but the materialized dream falls far short of his ideal. It has been well said that "Those succeed best who

can form definite ideas of what they are going to do, before they start to do it;" and I may also add, "and do the right thing in the right place." To see and know just what feature, if any, we may add to nature's work, does not come altogether from book-learning, but from the studious observation of Nature and her ways.

In the November issue of PARK AND CEMETERY AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING, Frances Copley Seavey said: "Natural beauty is everywhere being irreparably defaced and destroyed, and is often replaced by expensive artificial ugliness, because there is no one on the ground to recognize and save the one, or to protest intelligently against the other." To the lover of nature this is no dream; political power and influence gives employment to many ignorant and consequently

in some other work. We live in an age of novelties, and the creator or inventor of something novel, or new in art, literature, science, or even landscape work is sure to receive credit for his effort according to his success.

The beauty of the picture afforded by this example of an artificial grotto, with its dark cavern, contrasting so decidedly with the sun-lit vista, and in connec-



1. SITE OF GROTTO; ONE YEAR BEFORE CONSTRUCTION. THE CROSS MARKS THE POSITION OF THE GROTTO.
2. THE SITE THREE MONTHS AFTER CONSTRUCTION. 3. THE MOUTH OF THE GROTTO.

destructive workmen; they must do something, and they do not count the cost, or the damage done; six generations have lived and gone during the growth of a single tree that may fall by their hands in one short hour.

Destroying all that is natural in order that we may replace it by something wholly unnatural is not good landscape work.

The little surprises, the ornamental nooks and corners, well arranged vistas, that appear to be in just the right place—are sure to attract the public eye and help them to overlook the designer's short-comings

tion with the rock graden; the stream of cool, clear water flowing from the interior and the cress bed below, has called forth many words of surprise and delight.

The length of the grotto underground is forty feet or more; the width varies from two feet to eight, and the height from three to six feet. It is constructed of a water-worn limestone rock, all the exposed surfaces of which show such edges, and it was built during the winter of 1901-1902. It was planted in May and the photograph was taken in July, 1902.

SID J. HARE.

Editorial Note and Comment.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

The preliminary announcement of the seventh annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association has just been issued. This year the convention will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on July 7-9, and one day will be spent on the beautiful park reservations about Niagara Falls, which will also include excursions in the neighborhood. Features in the program demanding attention are: There will be no parallel sessions, so that no valuable papers or discussions need be missed by anybody attending the convention; special emphasis will be given to the work of the association itself; school garden interests will be recognized by a special session; park interests will be liberally met, and the auxiliary will be specially considered and cared for as it deserves. The interest taken in the forthcoming meeting by both the citizens and park commissioners of Buffalo will render the occasion one of great pleasure and value at a very minimum of expense, and in view of the advantages as to time and location, and the opportunities that will be afforded both to study and help in the great cause of outdoor art, members are earnestly invited to make special efforts to attend.



To Improve the Country Roads.

The Missouri legislature recently passed a bill which besides being of specific importance is highly suggestive. The bill is termed the "beautify the city" bill, and it gives the county courts of Buchanan and Jackson counties the privilege of setting aside a strip of land not less than six feet in width along and from each side of every public road of fifty feet or more in width, now or hereafter laid out as a public road, within a distance of two miles of the corporate limits of such city, for the purpose of having planted or cared for shade and ornamental trees and providing for and maintaining footpaths. Comment on this will not be necessary; it deserves high commendation as an entering wedge to help in the improvement of the surroundings of our cities, towns and villages, and a scheme of practical education for the country people.



Architects and the Landscape Gardener.

In the prosecution of civic betterment, there is one pressing question that must be settled, or the results will not meet the public expectation. It is that of harmony between all the active forces engaged in the work. This is the general proposition and it is so involved in the progressive development of art out of doors that, perhaps the most important feature of the educational problem now being solved is to secure such harmony. A dissonant chord has already been struck

in one of our largest cities, now prominent in the movement, in the relation between residence and grounds, whereon the architects of the building come into conflict with the architects of the grounds. One of the most alluring attractions of the city of the future will be its residence thoroughfares, and it is quite certain that it will require more than mere architectural design of the residences to create this effect. One need only to imagine a wide and otherwise useful avenue bordered on either side with handsome residence structures, but standing amid crude and inharmonious surroundings, to realize that notwithstanding the costly buildings, the picture, rather than attractive, would be repellant. An up-to-date residence thoroughfare today demands the attention of the brother architect, the landscape gardener, and the allied professions must work hand in hand to secure results satisfactory to the ideals of modern refinement. Residence grounds have been up to the present a neglected feature of the home, not only by owners, but more surprisingly still, by the architects themselves, an astonishing evidence of a blind conservatism, for as we look at the matter today the mind does not accept the house alone as a complete satisfaction, but includes the surroundings, the art out of doors, as an important factor in the architectural design as a whole. A scheme should be devised by our municipal and improvement leagues to bring residence and landscape architects into harmonious relations wherever the two professions meet, with the object of promoting the most healthy progress toward securing ideals in civic improvement in the early future.



Municipal Art Commission's Decision.

The decision of the Municipal Art Commission of Chicago to reject the model for an equestrian statue of Kosciusko which the Polish citizens of Chicago proposed to erect in Humboldt Park, is a sore disappointment to the people interested. But it is a much-needed lesson and will surely result in good. The custom, hitherto prevailing, of allowing anything in the form of a monument to be erected in public places, to satisfy political or sectional demand, has loaded many of our cities with specimens of so-called monumental art which dishonor American taste and enlightenment. A common mistake of our foreign-born citizens and their immediate descendants is to carry their old-country prejudices beyond the limits of common sense as interpreted by their changed conditions. Thus, in the case of a proposition to erect a memorial to a distinguished old-country personage of their former nationality being accepted, the idea seems to prevail that a sculptor of that nationality must be secured to carry out the pro-

ject, without regard to ability or standing as an artist. The rejected statue of Kosciusko was modeled by a comparatively unknown Polish sculptor, whose full size model bears no evidence of modern art development, but to a considerable extent exhibits the grotesqueness of a certain period of art history. The composition of the Chicago Art Commission gives assurance that none but the highest motives could possibly influence a decision, and the rejection of the Kosciusko model will redound finally quite as much to the reputation of its Polish citizens as to the city itself. The Polish citizenship of Chicago is rather to be congratulated in that it will possibly be the first nationality in this city to have a meritorious work of art as homage to the great Polish patriot.



A Year of Park Improvement.

From the appearance of things and press reports from many sections of the country we are evidently enjoying an era of park improvement. The campaign of education to implant in the minds of the people the great advantages of abundant park areas, which has been waged the past few years, is bearing fruit, and they are realizing its value and importance. It is a question that is proven beyond doubt that parks, gardens and playgrounds in our cities, mean healthier, more industrious, and better citizens from all points of view. While a large amount of park work is at present either in progress or under consideration in other places, perhaps Chicago takes the lead in both the expanse and expense of the several projects seriously contemplated. Ever since its citizens began to realize what an oversight was committed by the early Fathers in releasing so much of the beautiful lake shore to the railroads, efforts have been made to remedy this condition and with success. Before many years it is more than probable that parks and parkways will occupy the lake shore for miles along the city front. On the north shore the Lincoln Park Commissioners are preparing to expend from two to five millions of dollars on extensions and improvements, and the South Park Commissioners are securing legislation to increase their powers and to improve their opportunities from Jackson Park almost to the mouth of the Chicago river. A boulevard to connect the north and south park systems, to cross the river by a commodious subway, is also in the practical preliminary stages. The munificent proffer of Mr. Marshall Field to present the city with a museum building to cost some \$10,000,000, and with an endowment fund to make it perpetual, on the condition that it be erected in the lake shore park opposite the down-town district, is incentive enough to set park commissioners in a frenzy of effort. But what one city accomplishes or even proposes to accomplish is a contagious proposition, and seems, happily, to attack communities far

and wide from its direct influence, so that a great example being set it is not unreasonable to expect that this year will continue, in a greatly increased ratio, the pronounced activity in park building throughout the country.



Arbor Day.

The interest in Arbor Day throughout the country, east, west, north and south, while not so demonstrative in its manifestation as in the early years of its observance, is now marked by far greater intelligence in its exercises, and has really become a permanent calendar day for the beginning of the year's outdoor gardening work. There is still room for improvement in many localities, the chief cause of failure to realize substantial benefit from the day's exercises being the lack of intelligent and practical direction. In some states the spirit of the day is mainly brought to bear on the school grounds, and is therefore likely to become a powerful agency in the general improvement of these neglected spots and indeed were Arbor Day to result alone in this reform, it were enough to secure perpetual homage to its founder. In other progressive sections of the country public-spirited citizens are offering prizes to the school children, both for the best programs of exercises for the occasion and the best practical planting efforts. Teachers of the public schools in the country places are beginning to appreciate the import of Arbor Day, and to understand that the planting of trees is not the only object of its observance, but that far beyond that even, is the fact that it affords opportunity to especially endeavor to concentrate the children's minds on out-of-doors beauty, and to direct them into making use of nature's material so lavishly offered them to improve the immediate surroundings of their homes and schoolhouses.



The St. Louis Improvement Exhibit.

The Board of managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, has appointed Mr. Albert Kelsey superintendent of the Municipal Improvement Exhibit. Mr. Kelsey, who is a prominent Philadelphia architect, has been an ardent advocate of the proposed exhibits, and introduced the resolution on the subject at the Buffalo convention of the American League for Civic Improvement, and which was unanimously passed. Since that time he has given close study to the subject, and being an enthusiastic and progressive worker, we may rely upon his leaving no stone unturned to secure a successful display, and what is of more importance still, to impress its value as a necessary part of modern education. Mr. Kelsey, upon accepting the appointment, immediately held conferences with the Exposition authorities and interested organizations, and it is expected that the scope and details of the exhibits will soon be announced.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Wild Flowers and Ferns.

What a beautiful combination wild plants will often form! Look at the present illustration, and what planting could have been made prettier than the little natural growth? There are but three plants in the group, and, in fact, but two plainly appear, the third being mostly in the shade. There are two ferns, *Osmunda Claytoniana* and *Aspidium acrostichoides*, and the common wild geranium, *Geranium maculatum*. The *Osmunda* is on the left, the *Aspidium* on the right, and the geranium in the center. The wild geranium is an exceedingly pretty plant when seen at its best. As met with in the woods it is often too much crowded, or not in a suitable position. This one is growing where, while cool at the root, it is an open place, partly shaded from the sun of afternoons. Notice its profusion of flowers. As those familiar with the plant know, in color it is a light pink. One was such an uncommonly fine plant that it was photographed—the ferns “happened in” the picture.

The *Osmunda Claytoniana* is one of three species wild in our woods. This one is called the “Interrupted Flowering Fern,” because that its sterile fronds are interrupted in their progress half way or so of their height and become fertile, and then the sterile part

again appears, crowning all. This feature of the plant appears in the illustration. It is a beautiful fern, its



WILD FLOWERS AND FERNS.

broad fronds and full habit of growth rendering it available for so many situations. JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Municipal Playgrounds in Chicago.

A Paper Read by Dwight H. Perkins Before the St. Paul Convention of The American League for Civic Improvement.

The Mayor of Chicago appointed under authority given by the Common Council in 1899 a Special Park Commission composed of nine aldermen and six citizens, with a possible increase of six more citizens. This commission has established and is now maintaining seven playgrounds in crowded districts. An eighth is ready to be opened as soon as certain bridges are completed.

The areas may be from one to five acres. Each ground is divided into two portions, one for large and one for small children. Each is equipped with apparatus, such as lawn swings, rope swings, grant strides, teeters, teeter ladders, climbing ropes and poles, high jumps, travelling rings, turning poles and parallel bars. There is a shelter building in each ground which includes a covered sand-court for the babies, a director's office, a platform with seats, toilets for boys and girls, a sink and a large store-room for apparatus and supplies.

In each ground an athletic director is in attendance from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. A policeman is generally on hand to assist. His services as a leader in exercise are more frequently used than as a policeman. The problem of preserving order was only difficult at first. It now is only necessary on occasional evenings. The children are beginning to realize the benefits of the grounds and do assist in government and maintenance.

The hoodlum is not tolerated by the other boys any more than by the officials. During the summer trained kindergartners are in attendance six hours each day, and lead the small children in games and occupations. An experienced athletic trainer and coach is employed to supervise the work of the directors in all of the grounds. There are numerous teams to do all things popular with athletes. Several of the teams are composed of girls.

The Webster ground has a running track, five laps to the mile, and a field for base-ball or foot-ball, in addition to the space for apparatus and small children. This field and the services of the trainer are free to all, and many organizations and educational institutions are making use of them. Each ground is converted into a skating rink in winter.

Up to the present time over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of land owned by the city has been turned over to the commission for playground purposes, and as much more has been obtained rent free. About \$40,000 of money has been expended in equipment and maintenance.

Much that has been planned has not yet been carried out, particularly in the matter of making the grounds beautiful. So far nothing inartistic has been done, but vines, trees and flowers have not been planted. Money will be spent in this way next year,

and the directors and teachers' forces be increased, more apparatus installed, and if certain promised assistance arrives in time a bath house and swimming tank will be built in one of the grounds.

Due to private munificence one playground has been established and equipped under an elevated railroad and turned over to the Special Park Commission to control, and other similar grounds are expected. Several grounds are to be established in the crowded river wards by the regular park boards on sites selected by the Special Park Commission.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS.

For the past few years the Government of the United States has been doing an important work in the South about which, except very indefinitely and incompletely, the public at large knows little, says the *Boston Transcript*. This is the acquisition and improvement of the five national military parks at Gettysburg, Pa.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Antietam, Md.; Shiloh, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss. By special act of Congress, each national military park is under the direct charge of the Secretary of War at Washington, who appoints special commissioners under whose care the appropriations by the Government are expended, and the work of each field carried out. Careful and minute inquiry is made by the commissioners regarding the lines of battle of both armies; the positions occupied by each command, preceding and during the battle; the subsequent movement of regiments, batteries, brigades and divisions, and everything pertaining to the rosters of the armies; the number of men engaged in each command, and their casualties. Large sums of money have been, and are now being expended, in purchasing the land and approaches over which the battles were fought. In the aggregate, nearly \$2,000,000 have been voted by Congress, and a large part of this sum had been expended on these five national military parks. Various States, North and South, having troops engaged on these fields are now vying with each other in marking permanently the locations and movements of these regiments and commands. Without visiting one of these military parks, it is hard to get an idea of the interest and instruction the battlefield memorials furnish, with their interesting emblems and statuary in bronze and granite; their numerous and appropriate details of accoutrements, military symbols and suggestions. One is hardly prepared to see there fine works of art, executed by many of our noted sculptors, and much work of merit by artists and artisans whose names are becoming well known along these new lines of industry, battlefield memorials. On the field of Gettysburg alone may be found some 250 memorials, or markers, of different design and size, each

locating some Union command that participated in that battle. The Government, moreover, has accurately located every Confederate command—and wherever a battery was engaged, whether Union or Confederate, mounted cannon have been placed, facing in the direction in which the old death-dealing guns were served.

These regimental memorials have been generously provided by each State, through State appropriations, Massachusetts being the first of the states to take such action. In fact, the idea of marking each regimental position was first thought of and decided upon by a party of Massachusetts veterans during a visit to Gettysburg, and the scenes they had taken so active a part in twenty years before. Massachusetts having led off on the battlefield memorial idea at Gettysburg, by appropriating the modest sum (all asked for) of \$500 each, for her twenty-five commands, other States followed her example, and from that small beginning in 1884 has grown the enormous expenditure to date for battlefield memorials alone of about \$1,480,500, and the work has seemingly just been begun. Gettysburg has approximately \$625,000 in memorials; Chickamauga and Chattanooga have \$494,000; Antietam has \$59,000; Shiloh has \$87,000, and Vicksburg has \$215,000. Of the foregoing national parks only Gettysburg has been furnished with its full quota of memorials, nearly all marking the position of Union troops, while the other four fields are only feeling the first wave of interest, but are rapidly filling out their full number of Confederate and Union memorials, which in time will render these battlefield maps invaluable for historians. New England has furnished nearly all of the granite that has entered into these battlefield memorials.

ENTRANCE GATES TO A PARK.

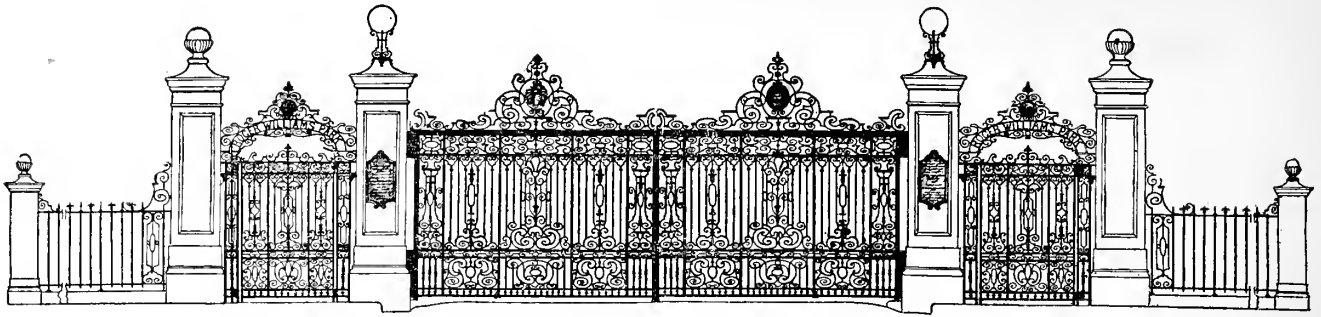
The new memorial gates illustrated here are to be erected at Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I., as a memorial to the late Eliza Man, a generous benefactor of the parks of that city. The gates are to be of bronze, highly ornamental in character, and are now being cast by the Gorham Company, of New York.

They are to be located at the main carriage entrance to the park at Elmwood avenue, with a frontage of 84 feet on that street.

The center gates, for carriages, will be of ornamental scroll work, and will have a width of 32 feet. The two side gates, for pedestrians, will each be 8 feet 6 inches wide.

The four granite posts supporting the gates will each be three feet nine inches square at the base, and are to have ball tops, arranged for electric lights. Medallion heads of Roger Williams and an Indian will be ornamental features of the main gate. In the small

PARK AND CEMETERY.



ENTRANCE TO ROGER WILLIAMS PARK, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

gate at the left will appear the state seal. In that on the right will be placed the city seal.

On the face of each of the two main gate posts will appear a bronze tablet with appropriate inscription.

Over each of the small gates the words, "Roger Williams Park" will be shown in large letters. Arrangements have been made for electric lights over the main gate posts.

A Boulevard Through Philadelphia.

A remodeled ordinance for the building of a magnificent boulevard through the heart of Philadelphia is now before the City Council of that city, with every prospect of its soon being placed on the city's plan, and the work of construction begun as soon as the necessary funds can be provided.

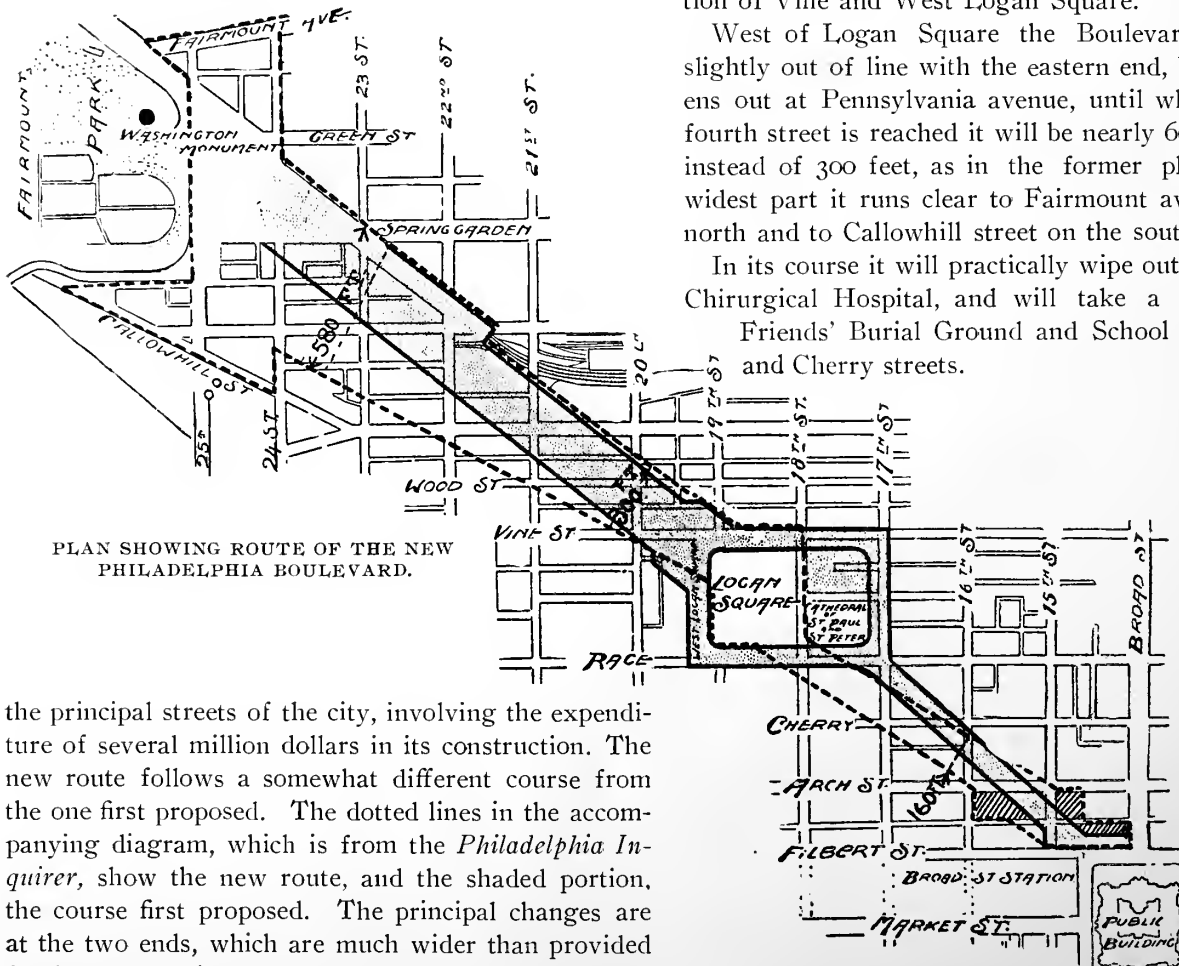
The boulevard is to connect the City Hall and Fairmount Park, and will run diagonally across many of

Logan Square. At the latter point the new Parkway plan swerves the roadway slightly westward, just escaping the edifice of the Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, but taking in the site of the parochial school connected therewith.

On the western side of Logan Square the west line of the Parkway starts about midway between Race and Vine streets, and the north line about at the intersection of Vine and West Logan Square.

West of Logan Square the Boulevard course is slightly out of line with the eastern end, but it broadens out at Pennsylvania avenue, until when Twenty-fourth street is reached it will be nearly 600 feet wide, instead of 300 feet, as in the former plan. At the widest part it runs clear to Fairmount avenue on the north and to Callowhill street on the south.

In its course it will practically wipe out the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and will take a part of the Friends' Burial Ground and School at Sixteenth and Cherry streets.



PLAN SHOWING ROUTE OF THE NEW PHILADELPHIA BOULEVARD.

the principal streets of the city, involving the expenditure of several million dollars in its construction. The new route follows a somewhat different course from the one first proposed. The dotted lines in the accompanying diagram, which is from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, show the new route, and the shaded portion, the course first proposed. The principal changes are at the two ends, which are much wider than provided for in any previous plan, and also in the vicinity of

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

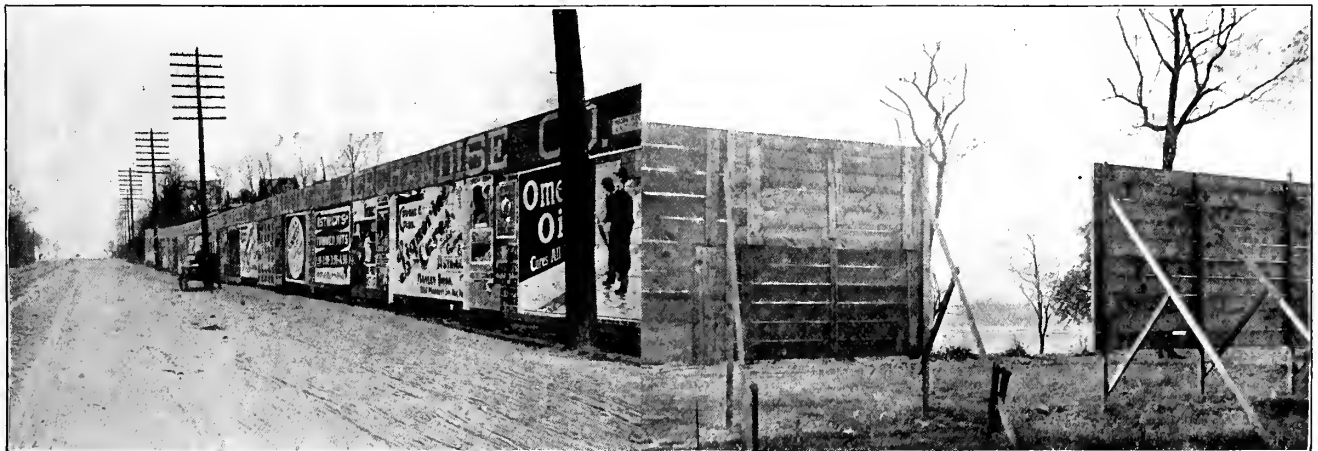
THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE BILLBOARD
NUISANCE.

In beginning the fourth year of the existence of this Department, we think that we can do no better service to Outdoor Art, to the public, or to our readers, than to set before them an example of improvement work on a large scale that is being undertaken and vigorously pushed by the American Park and Outdoor Art Association through its president and other officers, and equally through its public spirited members in various parts of the country. This crusade was commenced in 1901 under the leadership of the then president, Mr. E. J. Parker of Quincy, Ill., through whom a bill directed against the abuse of public advertising and its flagrant sins against good taste and beauty, was introduced and passed by the Illinois legislature and is now being enforced in Quincy, if nowhere else,

pared for introduction into the State legislatures to prevent the pasting, painting, branding, stamping, or placing of advertisements on any building, fence, bridge, gate or other object upon the grounds of any of the State institutions; or of those of a private citizen or corporation without the written consent of the owner or tenant. Such a bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature by the Hon. Leslie Yates, of Philadelphia, at the request of the Association.

The general adoption of such ordinances and law will tend to do away with the present disfigurement of the landscape and to give greater encouragement to those individuals and corporations disposed to aid in the artistic development of our urban and rural life. The Association has likewise taken up the question with the Federal Government with a view to having Congress enact similar legislation. In pursuance of the same general plan, the Association addressed a letter to the president and officers of the railroads of the country, calling their attention to the steady development of landscape work in parks, cemeteries and private grounds, growing out of a more intelligent and cultivated taste in such matters, and suggesting that the railroad managers of the country consider the question of beautifying the grounds, buildings and bridges about the stations and terminals by careful planting. In its letter, the Association said:

"Many roads have already begun such improvements. We might mention a dozen companies whose station grounds and bridges have been improved by ornamental planting and that



TWO EXAMPLES OF THE BILLBOARD NUISANCE.

This one is on the main approach to a cemetery.

This one shuts off a magnificent river view.

through city ordinance No. 2, of which we have before spoken.

In continuance of this good work, President Woodruff has prepared the text of a similar bill to be introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature—the final draft of which is appended, together with text of a circular by the same hand, that is being disseminated by its writer. The circular is as follows:

The use of buildings, landscapes and fences, especially along the lines of railroads and in our larger cities for advertising purposes, seems to be on the increase and to be degenerating into an abuse. The American Park and Outdoor Art Association has inaugurated a movement to check the tendency. Cities and towns are being urged to adopt ordinances imposing fines for advertising on electric light, telegraph, telephone and street car poles, trees and tree boxes. Laws have been pre-

encourage their employees to make the property of the road as pleasant as possible to the public eye. Unsightly buildings and sheds can, in time, be entirely obscured and the grounds about the station can easily be made attractive and artistic at small expense by the planting of native trees and flowering shrubs."

We feel convinced that a vigorous effort on the part of all who may be interested in a more beautiful outdoor life will prove effective, and we confidently ask your active aid at this time.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, President.

Final draft of Act (prepared by Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, President of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association) to be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Bill is a little broader than the one prepared for the Illinois Legislature.

AN ACT

To prevent the pasting, painting, branding, stamping or placing of advertisements, notices, signs, cards or posters in certain places, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. That no person shall paste, paint, brand or stamp, or in any manner whatsoever place upon or attach to any building, fence, bridge, gate, outbuilding or other object upon the grounds of any charitable, educational or penal institution of the State of Pennsylvania, or upon any property belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, or to any County, Township, Borough or City therein, any written, printed, painted, or other advertisement, bill, notice, sign, card or poster; *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the posting of any notice required by law or order of Court to be posted, nor to prevent the posting or placing of any notice particularly concerning or pertaining to the grounds or premises upon which the same is so posted or placed.

SEC. 2. That no person shall paste, paint, brand, stamp, or in any manner whatsoever place upon or attach to any building, fence, bridge, gate, outbuilding or property of another whether within or without the limits of a highway, any written, printed, painted, or other advertisement, bill, notice, sign, card or poster, without first having obtained the written consent of the owner or tenant lawfully in possession or occupancy thereof.

SEC. 3. Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not less than Five (5) nor more than Twenty (20) Dollars; and such written, printed, painted, or other advertisement, bill, notice, sign, card or poster is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and may be removed and abated as such.

NOTES.

The Semi-Centennial Civic Improvement League of Topeka, Kan., did a good thing for the city when it set apart the first Saturday in every month as a regular "cleaning up" day of alleys and back yards. The press aided nobly by calling attention to the fact each time the day came around, and it was very generally observed, much to the advantage of rear premises.

* * *

The Minneapolis Improvement League was searching for a motto some time back. Did it find one, will it kindly tell us what it was, and will every organization having a motto be good enough to favor us in the same way?

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—
LXXXVII.

CONIFERALES CONTINUED.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii is the "Douglas Fir," one of the most famous conifers of the Pacific slope. The generic name has been devised for it, because it is neither *Picea* nor *Abies*, but intermediate. The cotyledons are three sided and vary from 6 to 12 according to some, and from 5 to 7 according to others. The leaves are two-rowed, flat, petioled, and vary in color from dark green with glaucous undersides, to light

green, glaucous and variegated. The male flowers resemble the *Piceas*, the cones too are pendant. The wood is largely used but variable, as may well be supposed of a species which has a range of growth from about 55° N. in British Columbia to the highlands of Mexico, east to Montana, Colorado and Arizona.

It is a highly ornamental and rapid growing tree in cultivation, but should be planted in good groups or otherwise sheltered in canyons or valleys, for if exposed it will suffer from high winds. The specimen at Dropmore maybe the largest in Europe, is about 130 feet high—far overtopping everything else—and has several times had its leader injured in consequence. Now, although the Pacific forms do well in Britain and several other parts of Europe, they will not do well in the Atlantic States. Neither are the plants grown from seed collected on the southern parts of the Rocky Mountains to be relied upon. If a Douglas Fir browns during winter it will be safe to assume that it has been collected from a convenient locality bristling with vexation for the northern grower. It is from the most difficult and dry Rocky Mountain altitudes where the foliage is apt to be glaucous, that seed should be collected for the north Atlantic and Prairie States. There are those who regularly import and coddle young stock raised from European seed of Pacific derivation. It is not reliable. The veteran nurseryman Douglas, of Waukegan, was about the first to take infinite pains to procure seed of the hardy Rocky Mountain conifers, and such as he should be patronized. It is to be noted that the variety *taxifolia* was commonly reckoned the most hardy 30 or 40 years ago, although it seems to have been derived from "Mexico." It probably exists with the type in other parts of the range. When planting the Douglas Fir it will be well to afford it distances of 50 or 60 feet apart for proper development, anything closer will mean, if it succeeds, the ultimate loss of the lower branches. Larches or spruces may be used to thicken and protect all the *Abietæ*, cutting them away *before* they touch any evergreens or each other. The recognized varieties are mostly of European selection from Pacific stock and unreliable north. Any varieties desired should be selected from western nursery rows. The Klew flagstaff is a single stick of the Douglas Fir from Oregon. It is 159 feet long, but little more than half the height of the finest trees of that coast. Efforts have been made from time to time to change the specific name of the tree to *taxifolia*. It commemorates the famous Scotch collector and explorer, David Douglas, the introducer of this and many others of the grand conifers of Northwest America to Europe. There are people who would try to deflect the Gulf stream with a feather! It is said other similar species exist in Japan, but I don't know about them.

[To be continued.]

Park Notes

The valuation of the park lands of Greater New York is now put at \$300,000,000, of Chicago, at \$65,000,000; Boston, \$53,000,000; Philadelphia, \$32,000,000; San Francisco, \$12,000,000, and St. Louis, \$8,000,000, says the *New York Sun*.

* * *

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature ceding to the state of Wisconsin, Barron Island, situated in the Mississippi river, between La Crescent, Minn., and La Crosse, Wis. The La Crosse Park Board proposes to make a park of the island, to be developed as a gift of W. F. Pettibone, a wealthy citizen of that town. It is to be called Pettibone Park.

* * *

The Park Commission of Minneapolis estimates that \$80,-837.98 will be needed for the parks of that city during the coming year, as against \$74,612.50 for the past year. Some of the chief items in the estimate are: Minnehaha Park, \$4,-849.50; Lake Harriet, \$5,260.65; Lyndale Avenue Boulevard, \$4,436.50; Loring Park, \$4,556.44; Lake of the Isles, \$3,867.42. The board has accepted plans by Harry W. Jones for a new pavilion for Minnehaha Park, to cost about \$6,000. The structure will be of wood, 40 by 90 feet, with stone terraces and tile floors.

* * *

A bill has been introduced into the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature by Representative Sinclair, of Winona, allowing cities of from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants to acquire land for park purposes by condemnation or otherwise, and to appropriate not more than \$5,000 per year for the maintenance of parks and parkways. While made general, applying to all cities in the limits named, the bill is drawn with special reference to overcoming the objections interposed to the appraisal under which the proposed taking of land around Lake Winona for park purposes was set aside in the district court.

* * *

The annual report of the special commission in charge of Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, for the year ending December 31, 1902, shows that the receipts of the park amounted to \$29,-048.75, of which amount the city furnished \$25,000. The total disbursements amounted to \$25,183.74, the principal items of expense being for labor, salaries and concert music.

* * *

The report on a proposed park system for the Borough of Richmond, New York City, prepared by the Committee on Parks of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, recommends obtaining sites suitable for public playgrounds in close proximity to schools and park sites that will serve the purpose of beach resorts, give protection to the watersheds, and provide grand ocean and inland views. It is proposed to connect the different parks by parkways and driveways and to create a harmonious general plan or system. The system embraces large sections of land extending at intervals from South Beach to Prince's Bay on the South Shore, and a series of ocean-view parks, commencing with Pavilion Hill at Tompkinsville, near the north end of the island, and terminating at a point on the south coast overlooking Staten Island Sound. The committee would set aside approximately 3,500 acres to be devoted to parks, parkways, and public playgrounds.

* * *

The annual report of the Park Commissioners of Taunton, Mass., contains an interesting record of that city's first experience with the elm-leaf beetle. The beetles appeared in largest numbers near the railway tracks and adjoining streets, show-

ing how they were imported into the city from other places. The usual spraying mixtures were employed and the work was fairly successful, the trees being saved from defoliation. Another crop is expected this year, and the commission is prepared to keep up the fight against the insect. The special appropriation for the care and preservation of shade trees was \$2,000, which with individual contributions for trimming and spraying trees, brought the total fund for this work up to \$2,109.59. The appropriation for public parks was \$1,100, and the expenditures \$1,099.71. The total valuation of park property in Taunton is placed at \$71,750.

* * *

The annual report of the park department of Cambridge, Mass., is an illustrated book of 43 pages containing much valuable park matter. The appropriation for 1902 was only \$50,000, the first year since 1893 that less than \$100,000 has been allowed. Nearly one-half of this amount, \$20,352.34, was used in the settlement of damages for land, thus leaving \$35,970.55 for maintenance and improvement. Of this, \$16,676.16 was used in the extension of the river driveway east of Boylston street and the rest for general purposes. The superintendent's report shows among the items of expenditure, \$6,250 for shade trees and \$4,800 for brown-tail moth extermination, and includes two diagrams showing, respectively, a standard section and grading plan for macadam on a park roadway, and a plan for standard catch basins used by the department. The report of the board's landscape architects, Olmsted Brothers, shows that plans have been prepared for a revision of the pier and bulkhead line on the Cambridge side of the Charles River; detailed planting plan for part of the Charles River Parkway; and plans for a children's wading pool and sand courts.

* * *

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The park board of Oshkosh, Wis., has recommended to the city council the issuance of \$10,000 in bonds for park improvement. * * * Extensive improvement work is in progress in Riverside Park, Wichita, Kas. It includes the widening of the Little Arkansas river and removing of islands from it. * * * Interstate Park Commissioner Hazzard has asked the Minnesota Legislature for \$19,000 for improvements in the interstate park during the next two years. * * * A new pavilion to cost \$3,000 will be erected in Collet Park, Terre Haute, Ind. * * * A number of improvements in planting and general plan are to be made in the city park, Denver, Col., under the supervision of Reinhard Schuetze, the city landscape gardener. * * * The park board of Milwaukee, Wis., has let contracts for a pavilion and bandstand to be erected in Lake Park at a cost of \$14,000. * * * The Park Board of Marshalltown, Ia., has purchased 43 acres of land for \$24,000 to be added to South Park. Park Superintendent Rau, of St. Joseph, Mo., has prepared plans for improving the grounds around the Carnegie Library in that city. The Park Board has recommended the erection of a pavilion in Seneca Park and a greenhouse in Highland Park.

* * *

NEW PARKS.

The City Council of Terre Haute, Ind., has voted to issue \$25,000 in 4 per cent., 20 year bonds for the purchase of a public park. * * * A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York providing for a state park of not less than 5,000 acres at Southampton, Suffolk County. * * * Two new parks are to be improved at Muncie, Ind. * * * The county supervisors of Ottawa, Ill., have purchased a site for a public park on the historic site where the Hall Indian massacre took place. * * * The United Oil Co., of Florence, Col., will present to that city a triangular tract of land for a public park.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Eucalyptus Tree.

The remarks of Mrs. Seavey in the last issue of PARK AND CEMETERY that "certain varieties of the Eucalyptus are admirably suited to conditions in our Southern states," lead me to say I think a mistake has been made in this. The Eucalyptus are natives of Australia, where no frosts occur, or but little, and so far as trials prove these trees will live nowhere where more than a degree or two of frost occurs. It is doubtful if there is a single Southern state where they might be considered perfectly hardy, for even in Florida the freezings that injure orange trees would surely kill them. A great many plants of it are grown here as summer ornaments, and of these not one outlives the first freezing night of winter.

Recently the *Saturday Post* contained an article headed "The Most Useful Tree," referring to the Eucalyptus. The writer had strung together a fancy sketch of arrant nonsense. Here is a sample quotation: "Some varieties thrive in tropical swamps; others flourish in the mountain snows far above the timber line."

A noted horticulturist and writer living not far from here, to whom I sent the extract from the *Saturday Post*, and who had spent years in Australia, says, referring to this statement of *snow line*, etc., "And in regard to snow in Australia, I will say I never saw a flake of it fall while there, nor did I hear of any one else witnessing such a phenomenon."

About eight years ago, when traveling in England, I saw a Eucalyptus globulus growing on the Isle of Wight, a place having the mildest climate of that country. It was about ten feet high. The owner said he had never kept one but a few years as a winter with a few degrees of frost with it would destroy it.

The *Saturday Post* writer might name another greenhouse plant to "solve the fuel problem" which he states it is predicted the Eucalyptus would do both in "America and in Europe."

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

* * *

Eucalyptus.

Species of the Eucalyptus were introduced into the U. S. as early as 1856, but were not experimented with for forest planting before the latter part of the 70's. In the southwestern U. S. they prove a valuable tree for shade, fuel and wind-break. From California they have spread into Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Florida. In most cases it is the blue gum, Eucalyptus globulus that has been successfully grown.

In southern Arizona the blue gum does not endure the dry heat of summer and in Florida the frosts of winter have been fatal to it, but in some of these places more resistant species have been introduced and are growing satisfactorily.

For those interested in the cultivation of the Eucalyptus Bulletin No. 35 of the Bureau of Forestry entitled "Eucalyptus cultivated in the U. S.," by Professor A. J. McClatchie of the U. S. Experiment St. at Phoenix, Arizona, will give an idea of the extensive cultivation of this valuable family in semi-tropical parts of the country. The report is beautifully illustrated and gives a thorough treatise of forty species that have been introduced long enough to bear seed and thus prove their identity. The report states that regions where the midsummer maximum temperature ranges from 80 degrees to 105 degrees F. are best suited to the growth of these trees.

Some species thrive in regions where the maximum temperatures range in summer from 100 degrees to 120 degrees F., but the number is limited. The various species differ very much as to the amount of cold they will endure. Some will stand minimum temperature of 10 degrees to 15 degrees F., while other species will under no circumstances endure temperature much below freezing.

J. J.

Cemetery Notes.

CEMETERY RULES AND REGULATIONS.

PARK AND CEMETERY desires to keep its readers informed concerning the latest rules and regulations that may be adopted for cemetery management, and to that end would be glad to receive copies of new rules that are adopted from time to time. Correspondents who send printed copies of their rules are requested to indicate the new rules by marking the paragraphs. The following suggestive extracts are taken from the rules, regulations, etc., recently adopted by Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago, W. N. Rudd, secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF LOTS IN TRUST.—A recent act of the legislature of Illinois permits the conveyance of lots to cemetery corporations in trust. Such conveyance can be so made as to secure the full use of the lot to the owner, and the descent of such use to such person or persons as may be specified, but will effectually prevent the lot from ever coming into the possession of persons not akin to the original owner.

It is no uncommon occurrence for cemetery lots to come, in the course of years, into the possession of persons having no relationship to, or respect for the memory of the family of the original owner buried therein. The monuments, and possibly graves are disturbed, or removed to make room for the interment of aliens. This state of affairs can be absolutely prevented, and yet all the rights of use retained, by such conveyance in trust.

The Association is prepared to accept such trusts under certain simple conditions, which will be made known on application.

GRAVE MOUNDS.—The management of this Association considers mounds raised over graves to be detrimental to the general appearance of the lots, unnecessary, and in many ways objectionable, besides being a constant source of expense to the lot owner. It is almost impossible to make the sod upon such lots grow properly.

The custom of raising mounds over graves is a very ancient one, and undoubtedly had its origin in the fact that it was much easier to heap the surplus soil on top of the graves than to remove it to another place. In other words this is a custom, the observance of which by many people, has come to be regarded as almost a sacred duty, which originated in a desire to dispose of the dead with the least possible work on the part of the living. In modern cemeteries where nearly all graves are marked by stones; where everything is carefully measured, platted and recorded; where every care is taken to preserve and increase the general beauty of the grounds; the unsightly grave mound should have no place.

MONUMENTAL WORK.—No monument will be allowed to be erected which will cover a ground space of over seven per cent of the area of the lot upon which it is to be placed.

ABOLISHING SUNDAY FUNERALS.

Recent action toward discouraging Sunday funerals is reported as follows: At Louisville, Ky., the Catholic priests have announced that they will officiate at no more funerals on Sunday. The lot owners of Prospect Hill cemetery, Omaha, Neb., at their recent annual meeting voted to prohibit Sunday burials. The Pastor's Association at Jackson, Mich., has passed the following resolution: "Except under peculiar and unavoidable circumstances we must not be expected to attend funerals on Sunday."

* * *

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the recent annual meeting of the lot owners of Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C., reports of officers showing a healthy condition of the cemetery; affairs were received. The report of Superintendent Timothy Donlan embodies many suggestions for improvements. Mr. Donlan was unanimously re-elected superintendent, a position he has held continuously since 1862.

The annual report of the trustees of the Oakland Cemetery Association, St. Paul, Minn., shows receipts for the year amounting to \$30,226.72, and expenditures of \$28,457.01. Some of the chief items in the year's receipts were as follows: Sale of lots, \$10,632; interment fees, \$1,939; greenhouse sales, \$5,649.45; perpetual care working fund, interest, \$4,749.57. The report of Superintendent John M. Boxell shows that 230 trees, shrubs, and evergreens were planted, and 30,310 square feet of ground graded and seeded. There were 333 interments during the year, bringing the total up to 14,510.

The 55th annual report of the Board of Directors of Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., for the calendar year 1902, shows many interesting features. An improvement in transportation for which the proprietors have hoped many years is to be realized by Memorial Day in the extension of the trolley line to the cemetery. The report tells of substantial improvements made and makes recommendations for others. The treasurer's report shows cash receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, of \$111,317.71, and cash payments of \$110,119.46. This represents an excess of receipts over payments of \$1,198.25. Added to the balance on hand at the end of 1901, it shows a cash balance of \$4,375.47 on hand at the close of the year 1902. There were 301 interments during last year, including 39 to the receiving tomb. The total number of interments to Jan. 1, 1903, was 15,545.

Reports of officers presented at the recent annual meeting of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, New Haven, Conn., show the following statistics and information: Interments for the year, 361; total interments, 17,561. The invested fund now amounts to \$26,814.41, and the perpetual care fund to \$6,525.94. The latter fund was increased during the year by deposits of \$648.61 and interest of \$303.75. The receipts for the year from sale of lots, and single graves and other sources were \$15,011.45. The report of Treasurer James D. Dewell showed receipts of \$57,005.06. Of this \$18,532.98 was paid out for chapel, \$12,500 for outstanding bonds and \$14,360.08 for sundry expenses. This leaves a balance of \$11,612.

The 52d annual report of the trustees to the shareholders of Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Que., showed the receipts for the year to have been \$45,337.68. The disbursements have been \$38,405.37. These include \$27,714.32 for ordinary running expenses, \$3,362.70 for a new conservatory, \$1,418.43 for office and vaults, \$5,530.42 for superintendent's new house, and \$335.50 for crematorium expenses. There was a decrease in revenue of \$5,635.03 during the year owing to the smaller number of lots sold. There was also a de-

crease in expenses of \$9,278.20, and the building of the superintendent's house, conservatory and vaults, added \$10,311.55 to the permanent property. There have been four more incinerations since the first on April 18, 1902.

The annual report of the Harmony Grove Cemetery Corporation, Salem, Mass., indicates that the cemetery has been kept at the usual high standard. A hedge of hardy flowering shrubs about one-third of a mile long has been planted along the Harmony Grove road. The total number of hardy shrubs set out is 6,502, in addition to 17,106 tender plants. A new greenhouse has been built, and the plant is now in excellent condition. The trustees call attention to the fact that the greenhouse is run upon the co-operative plan, all lot owners being proprietors, and that it is for their interest to patronize it. Twenty-five lots were endowed, and the amount received for endowments was the largest in the history of the corporation. The work of excavation for the Blake Memorial chapel has been done, and the other work will begin soon. The report of the treasurer shows that the trust fund now amounts to \$113,004.09, all invested in first class securities. There were 131 interments during the year.

The 49th annual report of the commissioners of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., notes that 85 per cent. of all the cemeteries in the country are private corporations and 15 per cent. are owned and controlled by the cities, as is Pine Grove. The consequent low price of lots and the high cost of grading, will necessitate larger appropriations from the city or an increase in the price of lots. The receipts for the year amounted to \$34,507.52 and the expenditures to \$34,195.77. There are 163 acres in the cemetery grounds, 97 of which have been graded, and 6 miles of avenues and 5 miles of paths already laid out. Since the establishment of the cemetery there have been sold 3,047 lots, 2,302 of which are under perpetual care and 1,025 under annual care, there being 420 for the care of which no provision has been made. The fund reserved for perpetual care is \$131,960, of which \$1,586 was added during the present year. During 1902 there were 589 interments, bringing the total up to 19,245.

The forty-fifth annual report of the trustees of Woodlands Cemetery Association, Cambridge, N. Y., shows a prosperous condition of affairs. The total assets of the cemetery amount to \$9,363.38, and the perpetual care fund to \$7,097.25. Lots embracing 3,508 square feet of territory were sold during the year, and 71 interments made. The total number of interments is 3,339. The general condition of the grounds was reported as excellent.

The commissioners of Hope Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., in their annual report recommended an appropriation of \$6,000 for the present year's work. Seven acres were added to the cemetery during the year at the cost of \$1,500, and are to be graded and improved. The report of Superintendent F. A. Barnes shows that there were 511 interments during the year, 133 foundations made, 660 yards of gutter paved and 220 feet of pipe laid. Receipts, money on deposit and cash on hand amount to \$40,612.68 and a balance of \$146.28 was left at the end of the year. The city treasurer has deposits in charge of the commission amounting to \$17,923. Special deposits, proceeds from the sale of lots, and interest amount to \$21,675.26, a total of \$99,598.26.

The report of the trustees of cemeteries of Malden, Mass., shows that there were 319 interments at Forestdale Cemetery in 1902, or 70 more than in 1901. The total number of interments in that cemetery is 3,989. Nearly 500 shrubs, trees and vines were set out last year. The trustees recommend for the ensuing year the appropriation of \$5,000 and receipts, and also \$500 for Bell Rock and Salem street cemeteries.

Books and Current Literature.

A Woman's Hardy Garden; by Helena Rutherford Ely; The Macmillan Company, New York, 1903; price, \$1.75 net:

This well-printed, well-illustrated and prettily bound book on the hardy garden was written for the many who want to satisfy that "love of flowers and all things green and growing" which the author characterizes as a sort of primal instinct. She takes the reader frankly into her confidence and confesses in her introduction that this is her first book. The secrets of the hardy flowering plants and shrubs, revealed in its pages have, however, been gained through many years of experience in the author's own hardy garden, which furnishes material for the 48 handsome half-tone illustrations. The writing of this volume was the result of many inquiries from friends concerning when and how, and what to plant, and the simplicity and directness with which these questions are answered constitute the chief charm of the book. Beginners in gardening will find inspiration in the wholesome love for the natural, and practical help in such chapters as: How to Plant a Small Plot; Laying Out a Garden and Borders Around a House. The other chapters are: Hardy Gardening and Preparation of the Soil; The Seed Bed; Planting; Annuals; Perennials; Biennials and a few Bedding Out Plants; Roses; Lilies; Spring-flowering Bulbs; Shrubs; Water, Walks, Lawns, Box-edgings, Sun Dial and Pergola; Insecticides, Tool-room, Conclusion.

Home Floriculture; a practical guide to the treatment of flowering and other ornamental plants in the house and garden, by Eben E. Rexford; Orange Judd Company, New York, 1903; price, \$1.00:

This book is somewhat similar in aim to the preceding one and is in many ways well-adapted to supplement it. Mr. Rexford tells how to grow the flowers, Mrs. Ely how to use them in the garden. The author says in his preface: "It has been written because there is an increasing demand for a work that treats on flowers from the standpoint of the amateur. * * * What is wanted is plain, practical, easily understood information, which will enable those who love flowers, but know very little about them, to grow them successfully. This book is simply intended to assist the amateur in the acquirement of such knowledge as can only come from intelligent personal study and observation which

will lead to a better acquaintance and a closer friendship with our friends, the flowers." The book comprises a mass of compact, useful information on the growing and care of all the well-known flowers and ornamental plants with especial reference to their use in home decoration. Its 51 chapters treat in brief, readable style of such topics as care of plants in the window; the propagation of plants; insects and how to fight them; winter precautions; appliances for the amateur's use; the best annuals; hardy border plants; spring flowering bulbs; shrubs and how to plant them; rockeries, etc. The book comprises 300 pages, with 72 illustrations, showing many familiar plants and decorative effects in their use.

Report of the Forester, by Gifford Pinchot; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: This report gives a brief account of the work of the former Division of Forestry during its first year as a Bureau. The report states that a larger proportion of educated foresters than ever before was engaged in the work, but that the progress of public interest in forestry has far more than kept pace with the growth of the Bureau. The preparation of working plans for the National Forest Reserves, now numbering 58,850,925 acres, was continued throughout the year, and field work was done on five reserves. During the year the Secretary of War has requested working plans for eight military wood and timber reservations with a total area of 117,468 acres, and applications have been received from private owners for assistance in forestry work on a total of 4,709,120 acres. The total area of private forests under conservative management, however, reached only 372,463 acres or 7.9 per cent. of the total applications. The Bureau has thus been obliged, for lack of men and money, to neglect or defer over 90 per cent. of the opportunities to introduce practical forestry on private lands. Measurements and studies of 20 species of trees were gathered in various parts of the country. A special investigation of the big trees of California was begun and is still in progress and a preliminary study of the swamp forests of eastern Missouri and Arkansas was undertaken. The forests of Nebraska were made the subject of an elaborate report, and at the request of the Michigan forest commission, an investigation of lands in the southern peninsula of

that state with special reference to the proper management of the Michigan Forest Reserve. The field work necessary for detailed working plans for the seven tracts with a total area of 421,000 acres, was completed. The work outlined for the present year includes: preparations for extensive planting on Nebraska forest reserves; examinations of reserves in Oklahoma, Colorado, Arizona, and California; and the reclamation of sand dunes, for which field parties will conduct investigations on the Atlantic coast and the Columbia river.

Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for the year 1902; edited by Secretary L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.: This report comprises an illustrated volume of 526 pages, giving the proceedings of the 47th annual meeting held at Champaign in December, and also proceedings of the northern, central, and southern district societies and a number of county societies. The meetings were well attended, and many valuable papers and discussions are included in the book, among which are the following: Parks and Public Grounds for Villages and Country towns (illustrated), by O. C. Simonds, of Chicago; Wild Flowers for Home Decoration, by Mrs. E. B. Freeman; Trimming of Trees, by Arthur Bryant, Princeton; Evergreens and Shrubs for Lawn and Garden, by G. J. Foster; The Window Garden, by A. C. Beal, of the University of Illinois; Street and Ornamental Trees, by Dr. T. J. Burrill, University of Illinois; The San Jose and Other Scale Insects, by S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist. The book is sent free by the Secretary to all members and to public and school libraries on receipt of 15 cents to cover postage.

Annual Report of the Park Commissioners of Taunton, Mass., for the year ending November 30, 1902: A neatly-printed report of seventeen pages, giving an account of the work done during the year and complete financial statements.

Report of the Commissioners of the Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground to the Governor of Connecticut for the 15 months ending September 30, 1902: An illustrated report giving an historical account of this memorial camp ground at Redding, Conn., and all documents and acts passed by the Legislature relating to its organization and government. The reports of the superintendent, secretary, and treasurer are attached, which show that considerable improvement work has been accomplished during the year at an expenditure of \$2,013.33. Copies of this report can

Books and Current Literature—Continued.

be had from the Chief Clerk, Controller's office, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

Schedule of Prizes to be awarded at the Rose Show of the American Institute of the City of New York, March 11 and 12, 1903.

Minnesota Horticultural Society, 1903: A folder giving the officers of the society, and a statement of its aims, plans and other information; A. W. Latham, 207 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, Secretary.

Report of South Park Commissioners, Chicago, for the year ending Nov. 29, 1902.

"Within the Gates" is the title of a neatly printed booklet issued by Crystal Lake Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., illustrated with half tones of views taken in summer and winter.

Rules and Regulations of Forest Home Cemetery and Crematory, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rules and Regulations governing Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Rules, Regulations, etc., Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Women of the California Club, of San Francisco, are heading a movement to have the state appropriate \$25,000 for the establishment and support of a school of forestry in the State University of California. A bill embodying these provisions is to be introduced at the present session of the Legislature.

In the paper on "Extremes in Cemeteries," by Thomas White, appearing in the recently published report of the last convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, an error occurs, due to a faulty stenographer's copy of the paper. In the ninth paragraph the expression "wary ideas," should read "wrong ideas."

The City of Ann Arbor, Mich., has presented to the University of Michigan a tract of about seven acres of land to be laid out as a botanical garden and arboretum. The tract includes Felch Park and adjacent property. Both aquatic and land plants are to be cultivated, and some of the features of the work will be as follows: a nursery for seedlings; a collection of economic trees and shrubs; the introduction of desirable species; and the demonstration of the utility and beauty of our native trees and shrubs.

Garnet D. Baltimore, of Troy, N. Y., has been appointed to the position of landscape engineer to develop the new

[Continued on page VII.]

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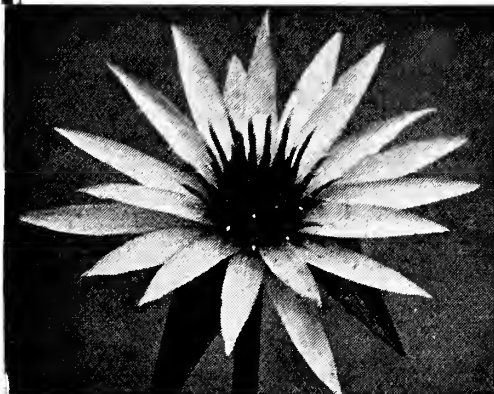
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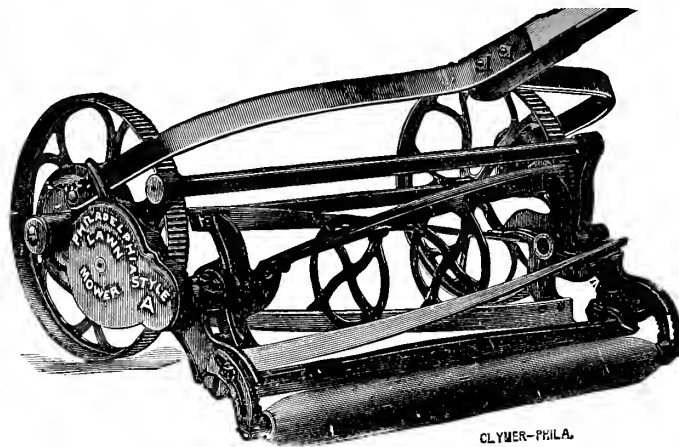
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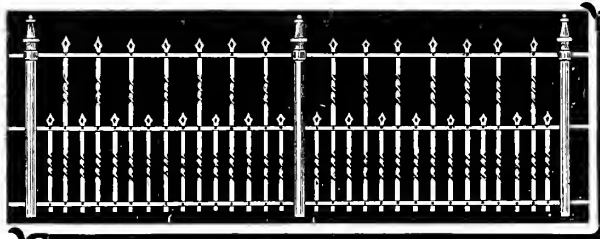
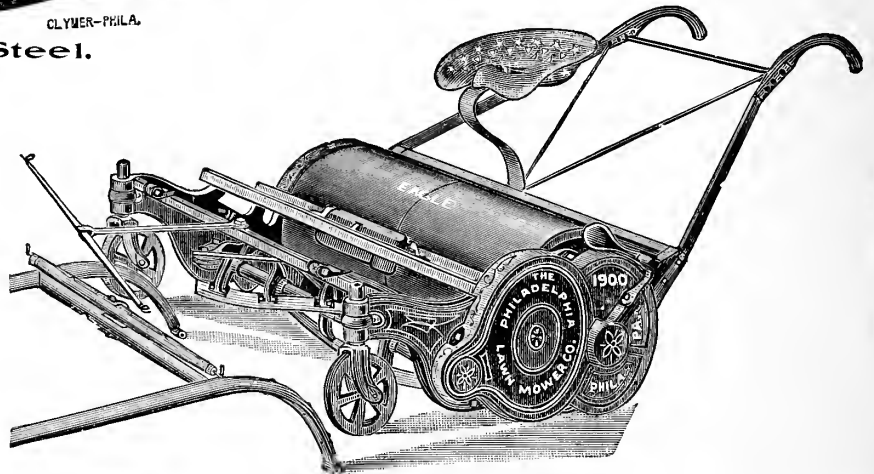
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Warren Hill Park in that city. He is at present landscape engineer for the Hickory Grove Cemetery, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and consulting engineer of Oakwood Cemetery, Troy.

We have received a copy of the 25th anniversary number of the Franklin, Pa., *Evening News*, containing a history of prominent people, enterprises, and institutions of Franklin and its suburbs. An illustrated account of Franklin Cemetery, with accompanying text from PARK AND CEMETERY of 1896, is a feature of the paper. It is accompanied by a brief history of Rocky Grove, the suburb in which the cemetery is located, written by Superintendent C. D. Phipps. The *Oil City Semi-Weekly Derrick*, also gives much space in a recent issue to an account of the model town of Rocky Grove and gives high praise to Mr. Phipps for his work in building up the town and beautifying the cemetery.

We have received from O. I. Wheeler, caretaker of Riverview Park, Quincy, Ill., a print showing a view in this park. Riverview is situated on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi river.

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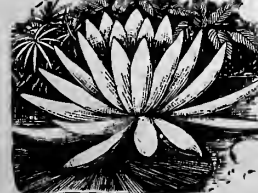
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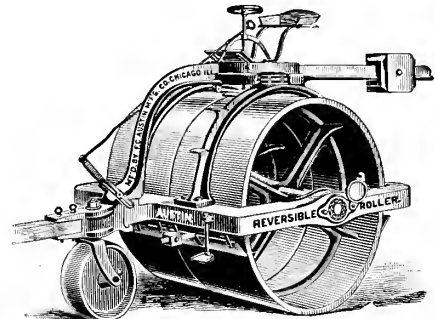
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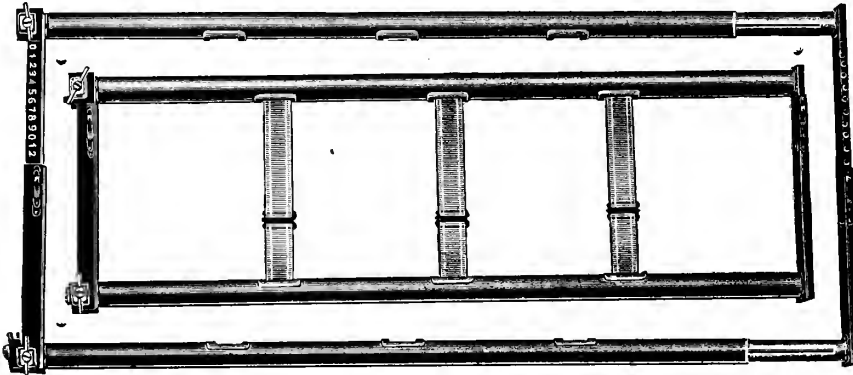
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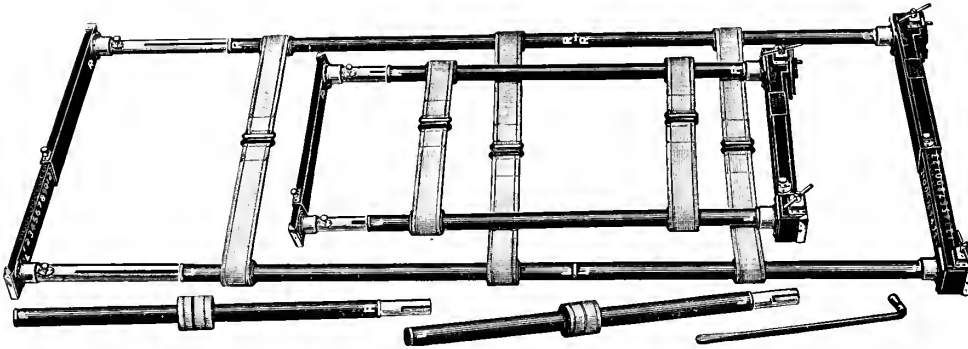
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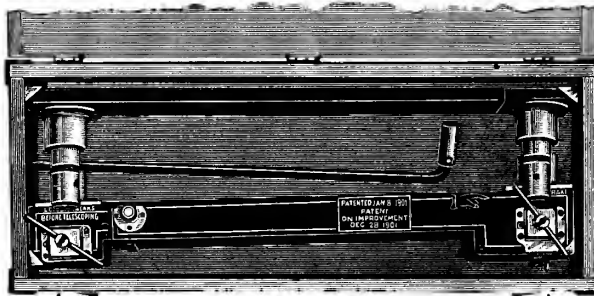
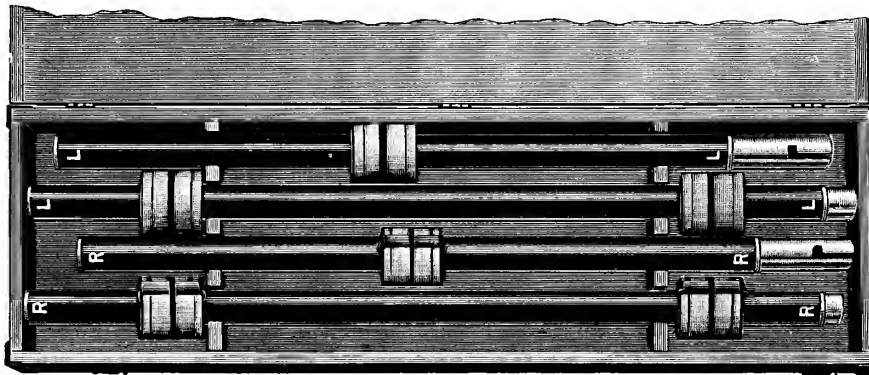
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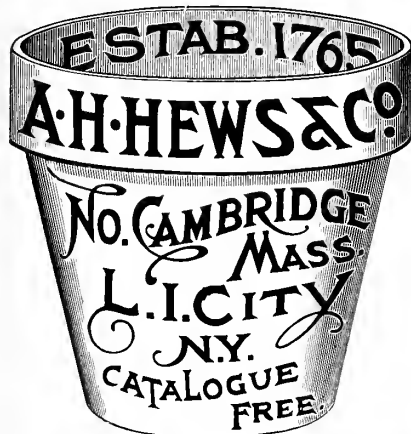
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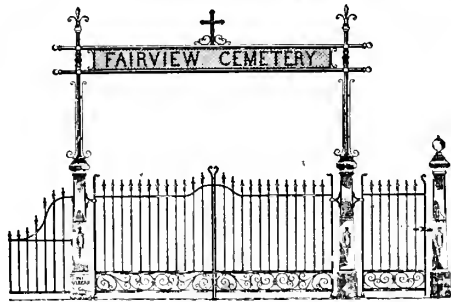
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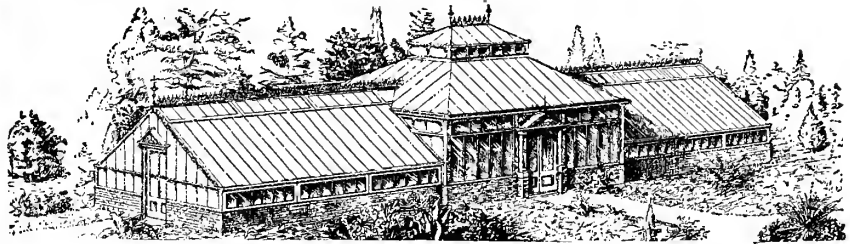
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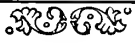
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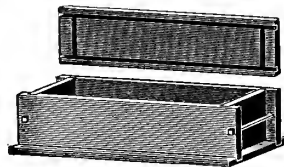


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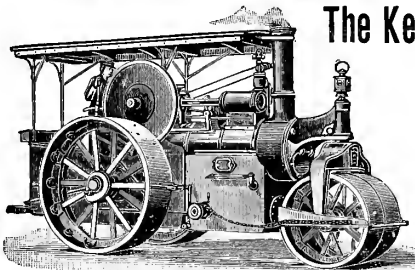
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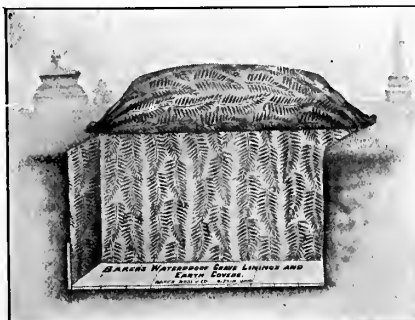
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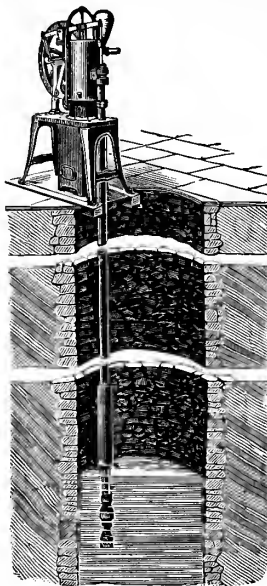
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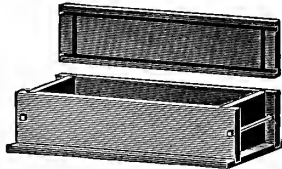
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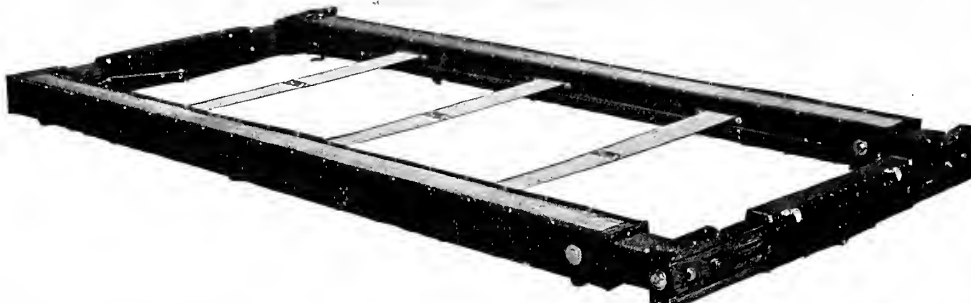
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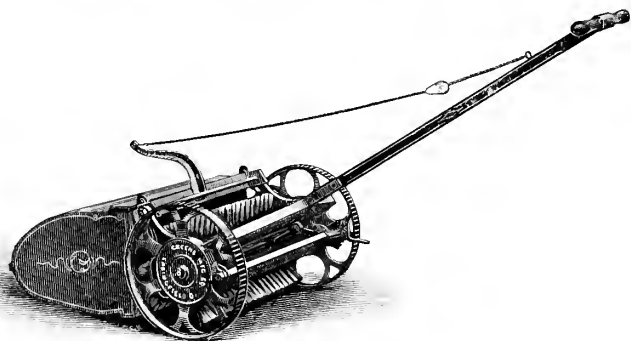
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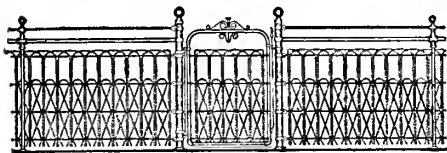
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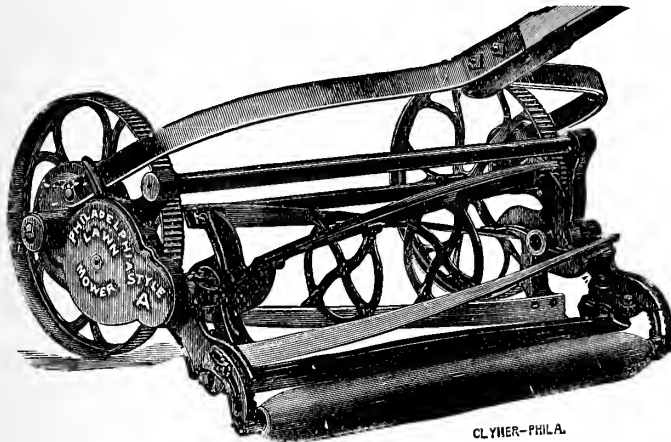
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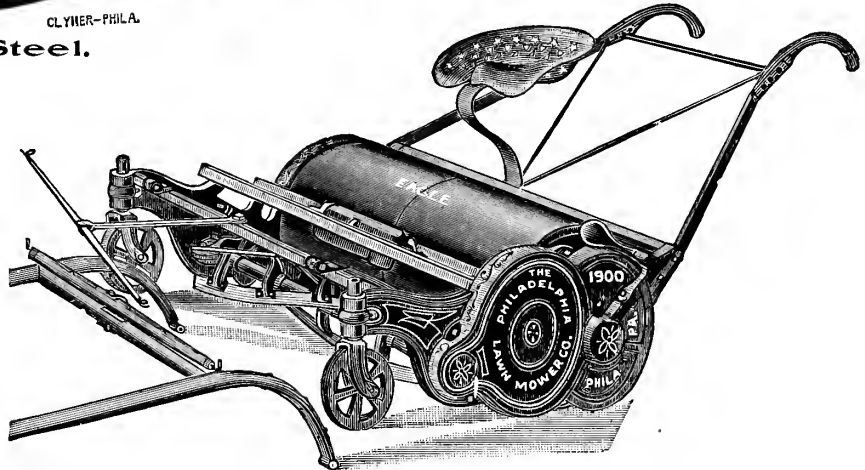
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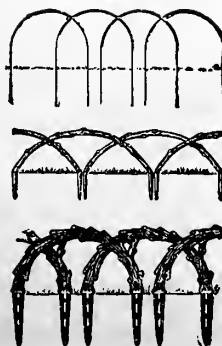
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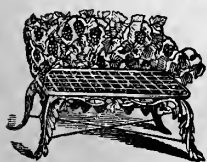
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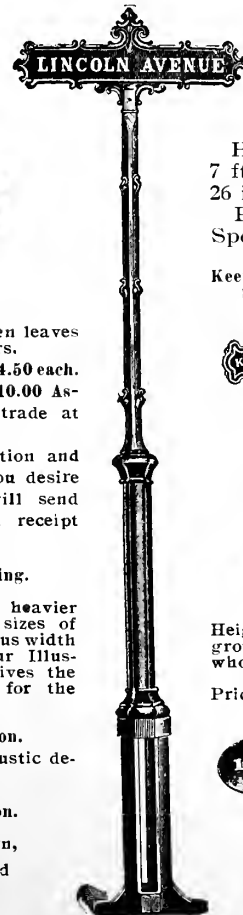
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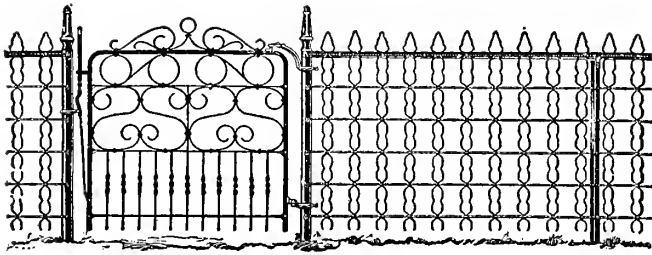
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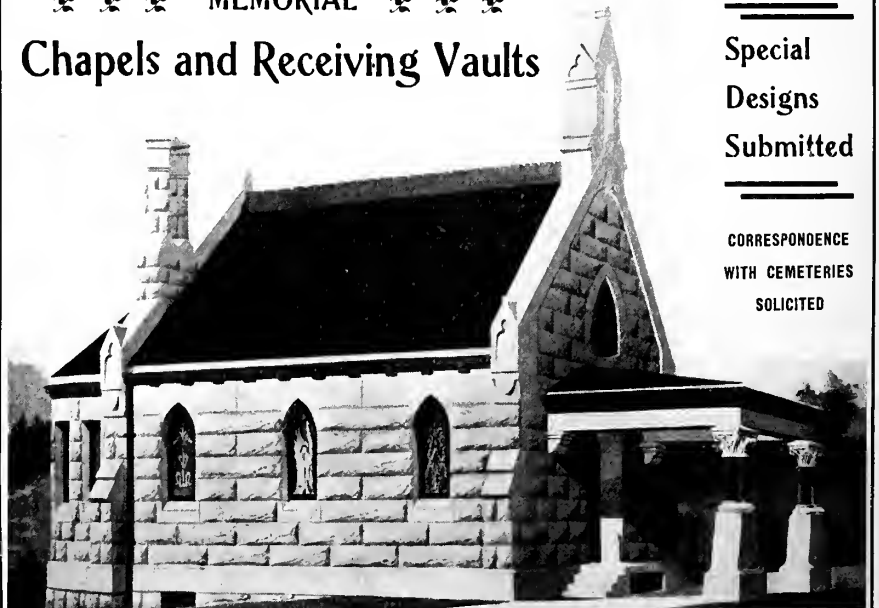
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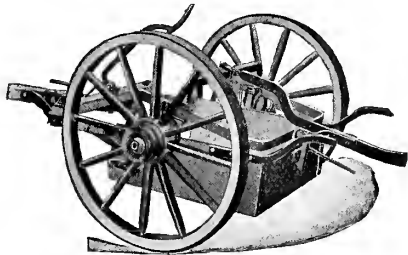
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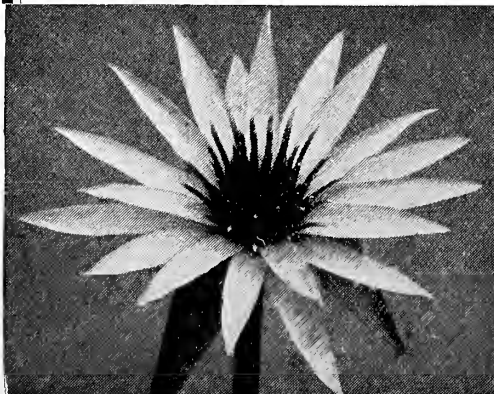
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1903

No. 2

Parks and Public Grounds.

*By O. C. SIMONDS.

In addition to parks, my subject would undoubtedly include the public streets, squares and playgrounds, the grounds about public buildings, including churches and school yards, and it might also include that portion of private grounds seen from the public streets. Intelligent consideration of these grounds must undoubtedly be based on a knowledge of landscape gardening, and it might be well at the outset to refer briefly to the sources of such knowledge. A. J. Downing, who wrote a book on landscape gardening, edited the *Horticulturist* and was the author of "Rural Essays," is considered the father of landscape gardening in America, and his writings should be read by all who are interested in this subject. From Downing's time to the present many books have been written that would be of interest to those who wish to beautify grounds. One of the best of these is, undoubtedly, "Art Out of Doors," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Renssalaer, but perhaps the most valuable writings since those of Downing are from the pen of the late Charles Eliot. I wish to quote from the latter as follows:

"It sometimes seems as if beauty in the surroundings of life were not appreciated, nor even desired, here in our America. The man who goes so far as to paint his house and to 'fix up' his place is reviled as a 'dude' in many parts of our country. A certain brave scorn of beauty seems to characterize most of the people of our new West.

"On the other hand we see, when we come to study the matter, that if the experience of the past counts for anything, there is a power in beauty which works for joy and for good as nothing else in this naughty world does or can. And when we come to see this clearly, we are at once compelled to abandon our indifference and to substitute therefor the eager desire of old Plato, 'that our youth might dwell in a land of health amid fair sights and sounds.' Alas, that 'fair sights' do not spring up spontaneously around our modern lives as they seem to have done in the Old World. In the long settled corners of Europe, men's fields, lanes, roads, houses, churches, and even whole villages and towns seem to combine with nature to produce scenery of a more lovable type than nature working alone can offer us. With us the contrary

is too often the fact. Our buildings, fences, highways, and railroads, not to speak of our towns, are often scars which mar the face of nature without possessing any compensating beauty of their own. It is evident that beauty in the surroundings of life is not to be had in this modern day without taking thought, and exercising vigilance. And our thought and our vigilance must be rightly directed, or it will defeat our purpose. Many a man, becoming suddenly conscious of a desire for beauty, has attempted to attain his heart's wish by forbidden and impossible ways. Thus country roadsides have been 'slicked up' until all beauty has been 'slicked' out of them."

I hope the time will come when no one can say with justice that a "brave scorn of beauty seems to characterize the people of our new West."

Personally, I do not claim to have any knowledge of the next world, but for years we have been told about its golden streets and its beauty has been "lauded to the skies" and has been generally approved even by those who seem to care nothing about beauty in this world. Undoubtedly all would concede that the same power that made heaven made the earth, and it would seem natural to suppose that if one was beautiful, the other must be, and an appreciation of beauty here would serve as a preparation for the hereafter, even if it did not add to our present happiness. I believe, however, that it is true that nothing gives us so much pleasure as our ability to admire things that are beautiful. This ability is, to a certain extent, born with us, but it is also true that it can be cultivated. A short story will illustrate this: A lady in California asked a small boy, who had been in the habit of bringing her eggs, if he noticed the beautiful sunset of the evening before. "No," he said, "I didn't have time for that." "But what do you have to do?" asked the lady. "Feed the chickens." "Well, couldn't you look up and see the sunset when you are feeding the chickens?" He thought not, but agreed, as a special favor to her, to watch it the next night. The next evening she happened to go past where he lived just as he was feeding the chickens. He was standing with his mouth open gazing at the western sky, and the following day he assured her that he had never seen anything so beautiful in his life. We all learn to appreciate some beautiful things as this boy learned to see the sunset. A tree or a shrub which may have been nothing to us up to a certain time may, after that time,

*A paper read at the last annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society.

be a thing of beauty because some friend calls attention to it. Learning to see beautiful things often means to see them more clearly. It is necessary for us to have our eyes opened. We ought to see more clearly, and in order that we may learn to do so, and get the pleasure which a life in this world ought to give, we should have, in our cities and towns especially, places set aside where trees, shrubs, flowers and birds may feel at home. Places, too, where open spaces and the arrangement of things planted may give pleasure as well as the beauty of the individual plants. The areas to be selected for this purpose will vary in different towns, but I will call attention to some locations which should always be reserved for the pleasure of future generations as well as our own. If a town is fortunate enough to have a river flowing through it or past it, the borders of this river should become permanently attractive. Trees which would reach out over the water should be allowed to grow upon the banks. In places the margin should be fringed with the red-branched dogwood, with viburnums, snowberries, elderberries, asters, cardinal flowers, golden rods, and any of the beautiful plants that delight us when we come across them in the country. The bank of the river has the advantage of being seen from a bridge or from the opposite side, so that it is an exceptionally favorable place for a border of foliage, especially as such a border is seen again reflected in the water. Too often, however, river banks become unsightly from being used as places for dumping garbage and refuse. The same is true of ravines and hollows. These are usually distinguished from level areas by our being able to look down on the tops of trees and shrubs with which they are lined, but if they are near a town, the inhabitants seem to think they should be filled up, and proceed at once to replace shrubs and flowers with piles of ashes, tin cans, crockery and refuse of all sorts. The slopes of valleys, ravines and hollows protect the lower ground from chilling winds. Some of them are sure to catch the direct sun and form favorable places for sun-loving plants, while others will be shady and provide delightful haunts for ferns and the wild flowers found in thick woods.

If there is a hill or ridge which commands a distant view, it should be reserved for the benefit of all the people. If there is a fine grove of trees, a spring, a rocky ledge, or any other feature that distinguishes one locality from the rest and makes it beautiful, an effort should be made to secure it as an object lesson, and a source of pleasure for the men, women and children of the city or village and for their guests. If a town possesses no piece of ground that has special beauty or that is distinguished in any way from other areas, the inhabitants should not be made to suffer permanently on that account, but some land should be secured, conveniently accessible, and planted in such

a way as to make it attractive. Two or three years should make it beautiful, but it should continue to increase in beauty, and in arranging planting one should have in mind the people who will live a hundred years from now. Would it not be a pleasant thing to be able to show our friends trees three or four feet in diameter with branches spreading perhaps a hundred feet, and to impart the fact that they were planted a hundred years ago?

The creation of a park should not be considered an expense to a village or town, since it usually adds several times its cost to the value of adjacent real estate. In fact, beauty pays in dollars and cents as well as by adding to the pleasure of living.

In Charles Mulford Robinson's book on "The Improvement of Towns and Cities" the author says that the streets may be considered as rivers through which the country flows into the town, forming in the squares and parks little ponds and lakes of country. This idea of the country flowing into the town along narrow strips on each side of the roadway and spreading out here and there to form oases of green in the midst of brick buildings and pavements, seems to me an especially happy one. In some of these oases would be found public buildings: the court house, post office, city hall, and church, these various buildings being connected with their sites and given a proper setting by having masses of foliage on each side of their entrances and about their angles and corners. In other spaces the center would be left open, the planting being confined to an irregular border which would show in a most favorable way the character of hardy trees, shrubs and flowers. These would be shown occasionally as individual plants, but more frequently as colonies or groups in which the individuals might crowd each other but where masses of foliage would blend in harmonious whole, catching light in one place and making deep shade in another so as to produce a varied yet harmonious composition. The open space which is necessary for the best development of vegetation and for its most pleasing effect will show also an expanse of sky which, with its clouds and its many colors, is just as important a park feature as are the trees and grass. Incidentally the open space may serve as a playground or a place in which to rest and recuperate, but the ornamental plants and so-called park-like effects need not be confined to parks, squares and playgrounds. Think how attractive our streets might become if, in addition to the elms, maples, lindens, oaks and our other beautiful native trees planted on each side, we could have honeysuckle bushes, lilacs, syringas, roses, barberries, thorn apples, viburnums, sumachs and witch hazels filling the air at certain times with fragrance and pleasing the eye with their flowers, foliage, fruits and stems. These when once established would take care of themselves if allowed to remain undisturbed, and give delight at all seasons.

Pruning and Care of Ornamental Trees.

By JOHN DUNBAR.

It is not too far-fetched to say that trees and shrubs are as much diversified, variable, and capricious in their good and bad habits and characters, as human beings. On account of this differentiation in habitual characteristics, the extent, nature and time of pruning must be accordingly governed, in all trees and shrubs.

A few trees possess excellent, clean, good habits and characters, so that pruning is rarely necessary after they are once established, and when it has to be done, one needs only to remove a few cross branches, where they rub against each other, and shorten back

six feet, gives a bad foundation to build up such a result. Of late years there has been a demand from the growers for ornamental trees branched down to the ground, and the demand is now being more or less met.

It is a horticultural axiom that winter pruning strengthens, and summer pruning weakens. It was on this principle that the gardeners of the old school used to summer prune their fruit trees to compel them to produce fruit spurs. No doubt this was done in many cases empirically, but this practice and theory has an



CONSTANTINOPLE HAZEL, CORYLUS
COLURNA,
From which a large number of congested branches
have been thinned out, but cannot be detected.

TULIP TREE,
Which has received and required no pruning
since planted thirteen years ago.

PIN OAK,
From which a few branches have
been removed.

some where they project too far. Such trees are the Chinese Magnolias, *Magnolia acuminata*, Tulip tree, most of the oaks, *Cornus florida*, etc. Given a good start, and other conditions being equal, trees of the above general habits are usually fairly independent of the surgical aid of the pruning knife or saw, and will round up beautiful forms, without much extraneous aid.

It seems needless to say that ornamental and "flowering trees" other than street trees, on lawns and meadows, away from contact with the lines of traffic, should be branched down to the base. A handsome symmetrical tree with the base of its branching system resting on the ground is always attractive. The practice, therefore, in many commercial nurseries in growing all trees closely pruned from the base to five or

intelligent connection with the reciprocal relations of leaf growth and root development.

The ideal time and season to prune trees is in the fall just after the leaves have fallen. We, however, prune any time during the winter, except in severe frosty weather, but, of course, in extensive street tree pruning the circumstances demand that a great deal of it must be done in the summer time. Some trees, such as the birches and the yellow wood, that "bleed" profusely when cut in late winter or early spring, should better be pruned in summer or early in the fall. It is quite true that trees in vigorous healthy condition, that require a little pruning, if it is done in the summer time, will immediately cover up a considerable part of the wound the same season. Wherever pruning of a light nature is necessary, and requires

immediate attention, and the trees are in normal condition, it may as well be done in the summer season, but if for any sensible reason, or from necessity, the circumstances demand severe pruning, late fall or early winter is certainly the best time to perform it.

A sharp lookout should always be maintained for diseased or decrepit branches, and there should be no hesitation about their removal, and dead limbs or laterals should be removed without any delay. Some trees such as Lindens and English Elm, for example, have a tendency to produce diseased branches, and others such as the native thorns, Pyruses, Yellow wood and Shad tree, occasionally have some of the branches coated with different forms of bark lice, and if there is no disposition to attack those pests with some of the various emulsions, then those branches should be removed. But I would say right here, that of late years it has been successfully demonstrated that 20 per cent or 25 per cent of crude oil or kerosene, applied as a mechanical emulsion in the winter time from a Kerowater spray pump will effectually destroy bark lice without injury to the trees, so it is not necessary to remove branches for that reason. Some trees, such as the Kentucky Coffee tree, Silver Maple and Phellodendron, are much inclined to be "loppy" and straggling, and are consequently liable, with the weight of foliage, to have branches broken in storms. Immunity from this danger and their beauty can also be much enhanced by a judicious shortening of the main branches throughout the head when the trees are in youth. The best exponent of this idea I ever saw was William Falconer, who had fine examples of trees thus treated, when he was superintendent of the famous Dosoris estate in Long Island, in its palmy days.

A problem that occasionally confronts the horticulturist is the rejuvenescence of decrepit and sickly trees. Sometimes the different native oaks, hickories, birches, elms, chestnut and beeches will assume a languishing appearance, from a lack of moisture and nutriment in the soil, or from internal decay, produced frequently by a disturbance of the natural condition of soil covering. Any effort or sacrifice that can be made to perpetuate their lives and give them new leases of vigorous life is always laudable. A thick coating of well rotted manure, or rich loam spread over the roots always produces good results. But this is where "heading back" or pollarding can be intelligently applied on scientific principles with excellent results.

A red, black or white oak, or any hardwood tree in the condition referred to, and from the above causes, can be restored to vigor by cutting back all branches about one-half or one-third of their entire length, leaving the lower branches longest and tapering into the top, forming a broad pyramidal head. It is important to exercise care in cutting the branches back to active laterals, so the sap will be induced to flow, and insure

the growth of the branch and the gradual covering up of the wound at contact with the lateral. This certainly seems heroic surgery, but under those particular conditions it will start trees with new energy and prolong their lives for many years. The aim of such pruning is simply to increase leaf surface. Any tree without a good healthy leaf surface is, of course, unable to elaborate sufficient food for its support. Therefore, when a decrepit tree is cut back in this way, the new, vigorous shoots produced in a short time, and full of large, healthy leaves, will double in area the leaf surface of the whole top of the tree previously.

Nearly every intelligent horticulturist is aware of the fact, in pruning experience, that frequently a sickly shrub or seedling tree, cut down to the ground, will send up a vigorous growth, covered with large leaves, much larger than the previous leaf area, and the increased energy is due to this larger surface presented to the light.

In the Arnold Arboretum at Boston there is an excellent and conclusive demonstration of the success of this treatment applied to native hardwood trees. About twenty-five years since, Professor Sargent saw that many of the trees in the natural woods in the arboretum were in bad condition from pasturage and neglect, brought about before the arboretum was established. He gradually had them treated, and the writer has been much interested in observing the progress of those trees. There is no denial of the fact that those formerly sickly trees have been converted into vigorous, healthy branching specimens, and many of them would have been dead some years since if these remedial measures had not been taken.

CONIFERS THAT BEGAN AT HOME.

By H. A. CAPARN.

Europeans who come to this country sometimes express their wonder at the pains we take to find new varieties of exotic trees and plants and the little regard we pay to those within our own borders, the first fruits of our native soil, the contemporaries of the Indians before Columbus, and even perhaps of the mastodon and plesiosaurus. These, they say, are the plants that Europeans value most highly and collect most carefully. All over the land are scattered groups and specimens fine and scraggly, vigorous and forlorn, of the hardy and energetic, but dismal and intractable Norway spruce. Why have we or our forbears been planting this funereal foreigner when we have growing in our own woods, born and fed of our own air and soil, the far more graceful and adaptable white spruce? No doubt the Norway spruce grows quicker, but what then? Is it not better to have a beautiful tree sixteen feet high than an ugly one twenty? Is it not better to have one's spirits raised by the cheerful hues and aspiring habit of our own

spruce than to have them depressed by the dull, dark greens and pendent plumes of the visitor? How often do we plant Austrian, Scotch or Himalaya Pines and ignore our own White Pine that grows in every other wood? The Austrian Pine certainly has a dark, lustrous green, quite its own, but it is a short-lived tree in this climate; and none of the exotics is so essentially fine a tree or harmonizes so well with the foliage of deciduous trees or is so generally useful and trustworthy as the White Pine; none of the conifers native or not is so valuable in the making of a scene or of scenery.

Thirdly and lastly in this sermon comes the Hemlock, most graceful of all trees; at least nothing is more graceful, because nothing can be. What else

could harmonize with dogwoods, birches and any of the foliage of our northern woods like this tree, which seems mainly connected in the minds of most people with cheap and inferior lumber? What can compare with a fine grove of it? And how many have given it a chance to develop into a specimen beside the glaucous cedars and the cryptomerias? Let us seek and cultivate all these trees from the Indies and Cathay, not because they are foreign, but because they are good; and let us not ignore our own incomparable evergreens because they are native although they are good. One could write of the White Pine, the White Spruce and the Hemlock until the patience of a dozen editors was exhausted. But instead of writing it is better to let other people think about them.

Massing in a California Garden.

By JAMES MACPHERSON.

The excellent example of massed planting in the California garden of A. A. Moore, Esq., East Oakland, shows how admirably the finer bolder foliage of such monocotyledones as Musas and Palms and large grasses may be used with a background of evergreen smaller foliage, as seen in our first illustration.

The prominent plants are *Musa ensete*, a date palm, and on the extreme right a large grass *Arundo Donax*, which is quite hardy over much of the middle and northern states. The prominent herbs in the foreground are white daisies—probably of the "Shasta" form.

The mixed flowering Acacias and other shrubs and the conifers of the background are well disposed and effective. At the north a background formed of a selection of the finer conifers would form an admirable contrast to the large light green foliage of plunged bananas, palms and bamboos, which might be embellished to any extent with Camas, Irises, Lilies, Fuchsias and ornamental grasses. These effects are not at all beyond the reach of any of our readers who have a light warm cellar, for both the *Musa* and the date palm may be well kept in such quarters during winter—taking care to lift them from the ground be-



Photo Courtesy Edwin R. Jackson.

MASSED PLANTING IN AN OAKLAND, CAL., GARDEN. MUSAS, PALMS AND LARGE GRASSES WITH A BACKGROUND OF EVERGREENS.



Photo Courtesy Edwin R. Jackson.

MASSED PLANTING IN A CALIFORNIA GARDEN, SHOWING EUCALYPTUS, WEEPING WILLOW, PAMPAS GRASS, ETC.

fore it becomes cold enough to chill them—generally some time during September, and seeing to it that they occupy a light position in the cellar, and receive water only often enough to prevent shrivelling.

The second view is a continuation of the walk in the same garden and shows the wonderful variety of forms which may be presented in mild, almost subtropical climates. When these are disposed in the admirable manner shown by the engravings there is but little wonder that eastern men and women of wealth and gardening taste elect to retire to such climates as Oakland, where they may pursue their pleasures unremittingly, and exercise their faculties perennially without the aid of adventitious institutions such as

warm cellars and greenhouses for seven months of the twelve, such as we are doomed to in the Atlantic and Middle States.

Notice again how admirably the Pampas grass develops and how beautifully it displays itself in front of evergreen trees. We envy California this treasure for we can do but little with it without full protection. If sheltered by a background of conifers it is worth a little oil-heated movable glass case all to itself. In that way it might thrive for eastern parks and rich estates. The grouping of Eucalyptus, weeping willow, *Schinus molle* and other trees and shrubs shows admirably in their present stage, and in a very few years will present a woodland aspect.

Scene Along the Serpentine, Hyde Park, London.

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Those who have visited London and have strolled through the parks will have been struck with the great dissimilarity of the shrubs and trees used in plantings to our own. In the first place the climate enables the superintendents to plant so many kinds tender with us, and particularly of the broad-leaved evergreen class. Many of these we cannot grow, but there are many we could were we but to encourage them a little; and in the border states and those south of them, a great number could be grown. In the line of deciduous shrubs the English use but few, not as many as they could do to advantage.

Among every-day broad-leaved evergreens I have noticed in the English parks are these: *Rhamnus Ala-*

ternus, *Aucuba Japonica*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Berberis* in variety, *Box*, *Cistus ladaniferus*, *Cotoneaster* of sorts, *Daphne Laureola*, *Elæagnus Simoni*, English and Portugal Laurel, *Laurestinus*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Mahonias*, *Photinia serrulata*, *Ligustrums*, *Garrya elliptica*, *Prunus Caroliniana*, *Rhododendrons* and *Veronica*. And there are many more of like character available. Now very many of these I know will live here, and I would urge a greater trial of these beautiful shrubs and trees.

In the illustration presented of the banks of the Serpentine, Hyde Park, London, England, many of the evergreens named are used, together with deciduous things, such as *Leycesteria formosa*, *Cytisus La-*



SCENE ALONG THE SERPENTINE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

burnum, dwarf Maples, *Pyrus Japonica*, *Forsythea*, *Spiræa ariæfolia* and others. The large trees are beech, elm, ash, maple and native trees mostly. Not many foreign trees are there, and there is a remarkable absence of our native trees. What a show a collection of our oaks would make! The oak of England is an uncommonly handsome tree. On the opposite side of the river in the illustration will be seen some of them. When not crowded they form round-headed symmetrical trees of much beauty. The groups of flower beds lining the banks on the far side will be observed. Just what they contain I do not know, but the common blue lobelia, the yellow calceolaria, the

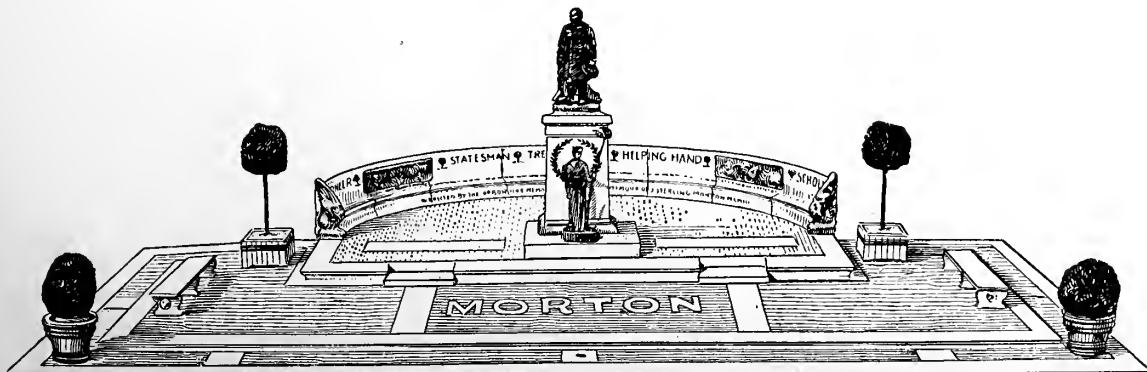
fuchsia give plants of a style and shade of color our hot climate will not let us employ. The pansy also is to be added to the list. These plants afford blue and yellow colors, two we have nothing the equal of that we can use.

While visits to the various parks of London are pleasing and eminently instructive, they have led many of our countrymen away who, noting the plants used in various combinations there, expect to utilize the same here. This cannot be wholly owing to climate, but then think of the many lovely foliage plants our hot summers enable us to grow, which in England would not experience heat enough!

The J. Sterling Morton Monument.

The monument illustrated on this page is to be erected in Morton Park, Nebraska City, Neb., in memory of J. Sterling Morton, the father of Arbor Day. The funds were raised by the Arbor Day Memorial Association, of Nebraska City, and the commission for the monument has been awarded to Sculptor Rudolph Evans, a young New York sculptor. The central figure of the design is the bronze statue of Mr. Morton, which shows him in a characteristic attitude. His right arm rests at his side, and in his left hand he holds a paper, as if for reference; a branch of a tree

rests at his feet, while a plowshare, slightly in the rear, suggests the rugged pioneer days of his early life. At the foot of the pedestal stands a graceful wood nymph, her left hand tenderly protecting a young, growing tree, thus symbolizing the spirit of Mr. Morton's simple motto, "Plant Trees." A semi-circular stone bench stands at some distance back of the pedestal, and forming a frieze around it are the words "Pioneer, Statesman, Scholar, Tree-Planter." The back of the bench is further ornamented with two large medallions in bronze.



STERLING MORTON MONUMENT, NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Philadelphia Boulevard.

When the "gridiron" plan of laying out towns and cities was adopted, conforming as it did to the general plan of platting the public domain, the idea prevailed undoubtedly that general utility was the main object to be secured. So far as the system is concerned with the survey, mapping and recording of lands, this American method is wonderfully simple and effective; but applied to the establishment of towns and cities it has proved detrimental in a high degree, and has done a vast injury from an esthetic standpoint to innumerable prominent centers in our States and Territories. It has destroyed the natural beauty of a town site to subordinate it to practically trade requirements, while at the same time it has permanently interfered with future prospects of municipal embellishment so far as it relates to outdoor art. And no great city of the world has suffered more from this method than Philadelphia. Considering its importance and place in history, it has never been an attractive city, and principally from the monotony of its appearance, physically speaking, which not even its beautiful Fairmount Park and several fine public buildings have been able to remedy. The recent passage of the ordinances providing for the magnificent boulevard and parkway illustrated in our last issue will, however, inaugurate one of the most extensive municipal projects now under consideration in the world, and Philadelphia is to be congratulated accordingly. But it is to be sorely regretted that the efforts of its progressive citizens, which have for years past been concentrated on this scheme, should have to be smirched with degrading politics. The magnificent avenue which the project contemplates, and which will bring beautiful Fairmount Park closer to the center of the city, will surely become one of the famous thoroughfares of the world, and will not only add to the wealth of Philadelphia, but will give to the city an attractiveness for the visitor never before possessed, and never likely to have come under the hitherto prevailing conditions. There are many possibly fine cities in the country on the "gridiron" plan that can go to work and do likewise—break up the depressing monotony of the square system and afford the art leagues an opportunity to show their skill in making the city beautiful, and thus add to its wealth and significance.



The Teacher in the Rural Schools.

How vast is the field for outdoor improvement, and how very little has already been done in spite of the broad interest the question has aroused, may be seen on any short railroad trip. Speaking of the school grounds alone, one may travel hundreds of miles, even through our more settled Middle and Eastern States, without

seeing many examples of improved school houses en route, and it comes to one's mind that in the education of the teacher nowadays there should be included a fairly comprehensive course on nature study and outdoor improvement. The adaptability of the young to nature's influences and teachings, and their enthusiastic love of garden work has been amply proved and is well realized, but leaders and instructors are positively necessary, and these should be found in the teacher. And especially so in the rural schools. In the country, up to date, the missionary efforts of the Improvement Leagues and Ladies' Auxiliaries have scarcely been heard of, and so the apathy characterizing the country in such a movement is very much in evidence, and will only be removed to an appreciable extent by the persistent activity of the school children with the intelligent co-operation of their teachers. In the country school teacher we should be able to find in due course the making of an apostle in outdoor improvement, whose influence through the children to the parents would be far-reaching, indeed. Unfortunately, the standard of education in the average teacher of the rural school is at present far from satisfactory, the normal schools, as a rule, not embodying in their curriculum such lines of study as would establish principles of taste and culture in the aspirants for the position of school teachers, and there must be some foundation in these directions to make their activity in outdoor improvement effective either in the school or country. Energy may be well directed towards making the country school teacher in fact as well as in theory an efficient disciple of the leaders in this great movement of the twentieth century.



Publicity in City Forestry.

In all matters of general interest "publicity" is recognized as a forceful agent for securing results, whether in the lines of commerce or politics, and so far as it has been intelligently applied it has been of vast influence in effecting economic reforms, which though general in their nature, have particular community application. This is being clearly demonstrated in the progress of outdoor improvement, and in particular in the planting and care of city trees. Where the press has been led to zealously endorse and uphold ordinances and regulations regarding city trees, rapid development in this line of work has followed, but in no city has it secured more permanent and rapid results than in Kansas City. The persistent efforts of Mr. Henry J. Latshaw, the city forester, and his practical articles on the care and culture of street trees, in the publication of which the press has generously supported him, have attracted wide attention, and have resulted in a more enlightened public

understanding of the uses, care and culture of the street trees and have driven the tree "butcher" out of the city. Such articles as the one appearing in a recent issue of the *Kansas City Star*, wherein was illustrated two elm trees, the one properly cared for and the other "pollardized," are practical public lessons the effect of which can be readily anticipated. All interested in the planting and care of street trees would do well to study the methods and practice of the Kansas City authorities.



The Billboard Nuisance.

The war upon the billboard and other detrimental methods of public advertising continues to be prosecuted with vigor and of course is as vigorously opposed. But the signs of the times are that in due course the growing public taste will be legally respected and all offenses against it repressed. The efforts of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association in promoting and pushing legislative action are meeting with gratifying success, and generally the press of the country is very loyal in its support of a movement that cannot but be beneficial to our civilization. It appears to be fortunate for the movement and equally unfortunate for the billposters that about their only answer in opposition to legislative or civic action is "injury to their business." It is quite within the bounds of reason to declare that a business which becomes offensive to public taste is as unworthy of legal standing as the innumerable money making schemes that are condemned by the Postoffice Department of the government. It is a question of degree. The legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, etc., have had the subject forcibly presented to them with every prospect of a successful issue, and decidedly not the least of all the advantages thus far gained in the cause of municipal embellishment generally is the admission by the higher courts that civic beauty is a principle now to be recognized. Both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature have just passed a very comprehensive law on the subject, and it is expected that Illinois will shortly follow suit.



Perpetual Care Funds.

A matter of first importance in cemetery practice is the care of the funds appropriated or set apart for the perpetual care of the cemetery. The question of perpetual care would be a very unreliable one were not every possible contingency of loss or depreciation provided for up to the limit of current knowledge and experience. Beyond that we cannot go, but the investment of such funds and a constant, unremitting attention to their welfare, should be a prime consideration with cemetery trustees, and the greatest possible intelligence should be enlisted in this great responsibility. A very embarrassing episode was recently safely settled in connection with certain perpetual care

funds belonging to Woodlawn and Greenwood cemeteries, Zanesville, O. A few years ago a certain amount was loaned upon the note of a well-known citizen which was in all reason safely endorsed. However, in due time some anxiety began to develop and a suit was entered to hasten payment, upon the loan being called. Delay augmented the anxiety, but in due time the note was taken up, and all was satisfactory. But the fact remains that personal security is not the security properly applicable to such funds, which should under any and every circumstance only be placed where absolute safety is in a sense guaranteed. Another item of interest is that a bill has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature raising the limit of care funds to one million dollars, as against one hundred thousand dollars under the present law.



Forest Park, St. Louis.

St. Louis will undoubtedly gain immensely by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, but it is probable that in the destruction of so many trees in Forest Park in order to afford sufficient area for the enterprise, the city will suffer an irreparable loss. Mr. Samuel Parsons, Jr., the landscape architect engaged by the city to estimate the damage, reports that 12,000 magnificent forest trees have been felled by the World's Fair axmen, of which at least 6,000 were from two feet and over in diameter, and that a million dollars will be needed to restore the park scenery. But he takes a more or less gloomy view of the possibility of ever again making Forest Park what it was, and the end is not yet. It scarcely seems probable that this beautiful area of native woods can ever be restored to its former pristine condition, and it would seem that after all the city will pay very dearly for its exposition, for certainly the Fair is but an ephemeral creation, while the beautiful woods almost in the city itself, is as near to an everlasting comfort and delight to its inhabitants as one generation to another knows of. Indeed, it is a pity that a site not involving so tremendous a sacrifice could not have been selected.



Improvement of School Grounds.

The *Youth's Companion* has set an excellent example in its attractive offer to the public school children of Illinois, through State Superintendent Bayliss. It has agreed to present to the 500 schools of the State doing the best work in school improvement a set of six historical pictures, and to the ten of these doing the best work, a large American flag. Through the American League for Civic Improvement and the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association a vigorous campaign is under way to improve school grounds and to encourage school gardens, and so infectious is the work that women's clubs in many towns are becoming more and more interested in school garden progress.



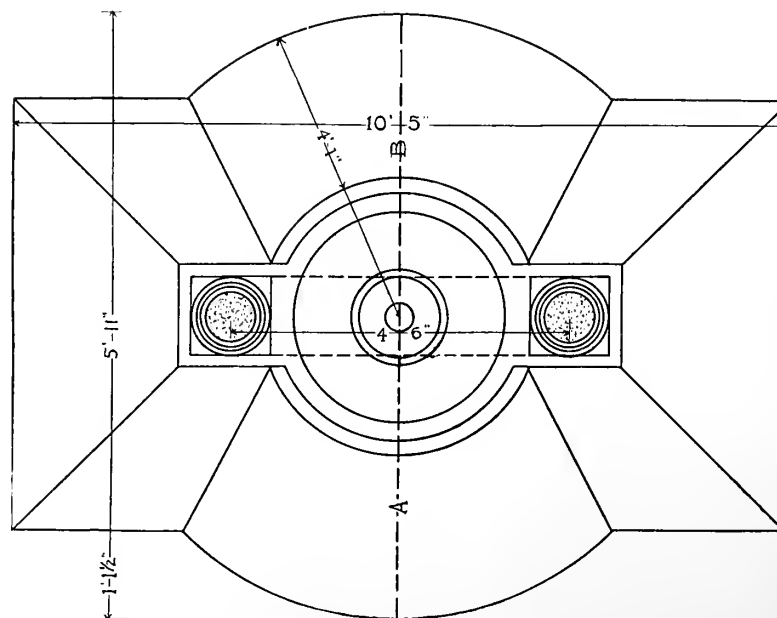
TEE LOOMIS FOUNTAIN, WINDSOR, CONN.

The Loomis Fountain, Windsor, Conn.

The Loomis memorial fountain, erected in the park at Windsor, Conn., was a gift to the town by the Loomis estate. The plans were furnished by Herbert D. Hale, architect, of Boston, Mass., and executed by Frederick Barnicoat, of Quincy, Mass., who had the contract for the entire work. The structure rises from a base twelve by ten feet, cut in four pieces, to a height of about fifteen feet. The columns supporting the finely moulded and carved cap are six feet six inches in height, and the cap seven feet by three feet

by three feet six inches, cut in one piece. Westerly granite was used throughout in the construction of the fountain, and the memorial is much admired.

Curved seats of granite border the fountain space, at the ends of which are the four carved urns, containing planting. The pillars are of the Doric order, fluted and carved at the base, and above them beneath the cap is a bronze inscription plate. The water issues from a finely carved head of unique and fantastic design.



GROUND PLAN, LOOMIS FOUNTAIN.



VIEWS IN LAKEWOOD CEMETERY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ABOLISHING GRAVE MOUNDS.

One of the most noticeable reforms in modern cemetery management and one that has added greatly to the beauty of the landscape is the abolishing of the unsightly grave mounds that have so long been regarded as an essential feature of a cemetery lot. The passing of this sentiment is, however, apparent wherever the reform has been introduced, as the grave mound has really outlived its day of usefulness. Whatever may have been its origin, it is a relic of the times when there were few grave stones erected to mark the resting places of the departed and no records kept by which to locate their graves. Aside from their unsightliness experience has long since demonstrated that it is almost impossible to make a satisfactory turf or to properly mow what grass does grow without considerable expense.

In a number of cemeteries rules are in force restricting the height of mounds to three or four inches. This permits of keeping a good covering of grass over the entire lot and greatly expedites the use of the lawn mower. Comparatively few cemeteries have gone so far as to abolish the time honored grave mound en-

tirely, the nearest approach to it being Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn. In 1895 the trustees adopted a resolution that no more mounds would be permitted over graves. Since that time not only have no new mounds been made, but nearly every old mound in the cemetery has been leveled. As was to have been expected, there was some objection raised by the lot holders when the new rule went into effect, but the marked improvement in the appearance of the grounds was soon apparent and opposition ceased. The trustees have recently taken another step and now require all grave stones in the newer sections to be set flush with the sod. Superintendent Hobert states that this course meets with the approbation of lot holders and many who have lots in sections where the requirement is not made are having their grave stones set in this manner.

The views of Lakewood Cemetery illustrated above show the beautiful greensward stretching over entire sections unbroken by lot boundaries, paths or grave mounds, insuring uniform care at the minimum of expense and affording a restful landscape in keeping with the purpose of a place of sepulture.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE, ST. LOUIS.

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis is one of the most active organizations of its character in the country. It is only a little more than a year old and its membership increased from 100 on March 3, 1902, to 1,505 on Jan. 15, 1903, while the amount of accomplished work to its credit is really astonishing.

It issues a monthly bulletin containing an account of the work in hand, lists of committees, helpful hints to members and others, and other matter bearing directly on its interests and objects. It also publishes an annual booklet giving list of membership, and useful information, as well as occasional leaflets; and it last summer printed and distributed several thousand copies of a pamphlet entitled "Keep Our City Clean." This publication was most timely, as it contains all of the ordinances relating to the sanitary condition of the city, together with suggestions to readers as to possible ways for individuals to aid in the work of making and keeping the streets and alleys clean and healthful. Within the last few weeks this pamphlet has been adopted as a text book by the St. Louis Board of Education and it is to be used in all of the public schools of the city in connection with a course of study planned especially to interest and instruct children in civic work and the meaning of good citizenship. It is most encouraging to note that this course is in charge of Mr. W. J. Stevens, Principal of the Hodgen school. Most of our readers will recognize in Mr. Stevens an active member of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, whose efficient and original ideas in improvement work put into practice while a resident of the city of Carthage, Mo., made him widely known and appreciated. The Civic League of St. Louis is most fortunate in being able to command the assistance of such an energetic and efficient man—one who seems particularly happy in his methods of interesting and influencing children.

The League has built and equipped three playgrounds with free baths in connection with them. These are in crowded parts of the city and have been an untold pleasure and comfort to hundreds of children. The total attendance for the forty-five days the grounds were open was 34,965, while the total number of baths during the thirty-five days the baths were open was 14,665. This was during an unusually cool summer and the conditions generally were considered unfavorable. Those who are interested in the details of this branch of the work should write the secretary of the League for a copy of their Bulletin No. 4, Vol. 1. I cannot give the price of the bulletin, but the amount

will be small and can be learned by addressing Mr. Earle Layman, Secretary Civic League, 605 Colonial Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. The result of this work has been so much appreciated by the authorities that the city is to build five public baths, the money for the purpose being already available. Other work has been done, including a successful effort to induce the street railway company to adopt a grooved V-shaped rail for all paved streets, and the placing of sample waste-paper baskets on prominent street corners. These have proven a great success. A woman representative was sent to other cities to investigate the results of employing women as sanitary inspectors. Her report made such a favorable impression on the city authorities that the health commissioner appointed her on his own staff and made her a sanitary and tenement house inspector. The influence of the League has been further officially recognized by the appointment of its president as chairman of the commission having in charge the important work of planning an extensive boulevard and park system for the city.

To advertise itself and its work, members of the League are urged to wear this emblematic button:



The button is white, blue and gold. A heavy gold rim encircles the blue enameled letters, C. I. L., on a white enameled background: The white is symbolic of a clean city; the blue stands for the "true blue" character of the members; the gold represents the necessary funds to carry on the work of the large and growing organization. They are made in a screw back button for gentlemen, and in a clasp pin for ladies, and cost 35 cents each

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES.

This department is much pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a report from Mr. W. Vortriede, 1206 E. Park St., Stockton, Cal., relating to the Stockton Arbor Club. After waiting a year to fully mature its plans, this club chose Jan. 16, 1903, as its Arbor Day.

The Arbor Club decided to take in hand three country roads as its first work. The day was made a full holiday for the city schools and a half-holiday for all business houses, and the affair proved a tremendous success—it would scarcely be an exaggeration to call it an unexampled success. Two hundred and fifty European elms and 42 American elms were planted on one of the roads; 250 fig trees on another, and 500 Eucalypti on the third. The trees were set 50 feet apart and each one protected by three stakes each six feet in height. Nearly all of the work was finished on the day set apart and the little that remained unfinished was done the following day. Now *that* is cer-

tainly setting the pace for other tree planting associations. Mr. Vortriede attributes the success of the club largely to the fact that two editors of "our wide awake local press" and Mr. Johannes Reimers, landscape gardener and author, are officers and active workers in the organization. They, and the membership, are certainly to be congratulated on the kind of work they elect to do and on the way in which they go about it. Think of it. More than 1,000 trees in one day set along the borders of country roads leading into the town! Won't somebody please report planting that number of wild crab apple and native thorn trees somewhere and for the same purpose? And how inspiring it would be if others would follow this good example and send in reports of their work.

* * *

There is an epidemic of Improvement Clubs in and around Chicago this spring. They are springing up with true Spring vigor and almost too rapidly to be counted. It is not alone the number, but the character of these organizations, and makes them notable. They are nothing if not in downright earnest. They now aspire, presently they will perspire, but let us hope that they will not follow Mr. Saltus' epigram of life and presently expire. Kenwood, the aristocratic south side suburb (so-called though it is miles inside the city limits), has perfected an organization planned on the lines of the South Park Association that did such good work last year as to call down much and very favorable attention upon itself and its members. This new society was formed at a meeting called by a committee from the Chicago Women's Club, which, it

is said, has undertaken to form similar associations throughout the city. Hurrah! When the Chicago Women's Club puts its shoulder to the wheel the spokes speedily become invisible.

Emulation of the South Park Improvement Association seems also to be at the root of the formation of the Hyde Park Improvement Club just organized by prominent public-spirited citizens of that solid and very desirable section of the city.

* * *

Over on the Rock Island road the citizens of a string of suburbs along "the ridge" (a beautifully wooded and attractive region), are going the lake shore improvement workers at least "one better" by banding themselves into a sort of serial or, shall one say progressive organization, to the end of making that already naturally attractive locality so desirable as a place to live that evidently flats must soon be resorted to to accommodate the people who will flock there. The places included in this wholesale movement are (beginning at the southern end of the ridge) Blue Island, Morgan Park, Tracy, Walden, Longwood and Beverly Hills. It is said to be the intention to "secure the services of competent landscape gardeners to plan improvements that shall make the ridge the garden spot of Cook County."

* * *

We are indebted to Mr. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., for the photographs of billboards illustrated in this department last month. Acknowledgment of this courtesy was inadvertently omitted.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXXVIII. Coniferales Continued.

Abies, "the silver firs," are in 20 species, natives of the moist mountain slopes of the Northern Hemisphere, south to the Himalayas, Algeria, and Central America, generally at elevations above 3,000 feet. They have 4-8 leafy cotyledons—some say in fives, two-ranked flat narrow leaves, silvery underneath and sometimes above. The usually bractescent cones grow as a rule on the upper sides of the branches, and are erect, not pendant, as in *Picea*.

The trees are mostly noble pyramids of great height. In cultivation they are beautiful when young, but several become prematurely shabby and bare at bottom, the worst generally being the swamp balsameas in all forms, *Frazeri*, *Sibirica*, which even in the West of Scotland requires moist soils, *Veitchii*, *firma* and *homolepis*. It cannot be said that the cultivation of this sub-tribe is a howling success on the lowlands of the Atlantic slope, for without a doubt they are commonly planted in too dry and hot places. At Ottawa, according to a revised list kindly forwarded by the director, Dr. Saunders, *Abies Concolor*, the white or gray barked fir of California and Arizona, etc.

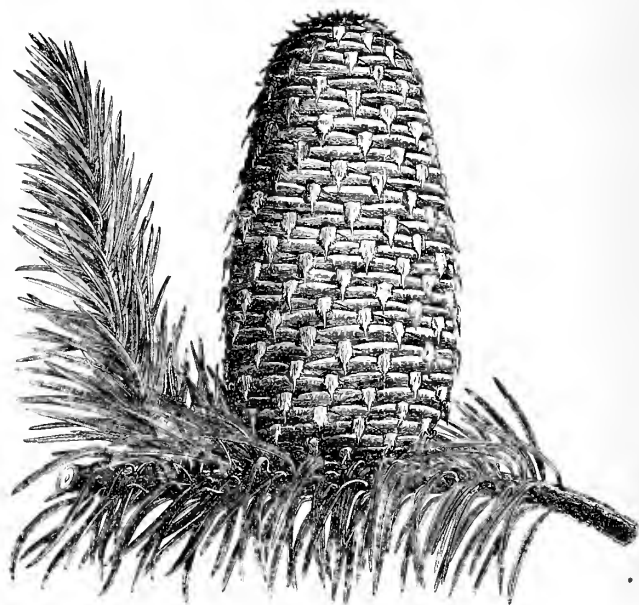


Gardening.

ABIES CEPHALONICA.

(which in its Rocky Mountain forms often thrives on the prairies), with its variety *violacea*, *balsamea* vars., *brachyphylla*, *Veitchii* and some others are hardy. *Nordmanniana*, *nobilis* and others were, however, cut off above the snow line. In New England and through much of the middle states *concolor* and its varieties prove quite satisfactory. They probably merge in *grandis* on the bottom lands of the Pacific coast? *Nordmanniana* is the best and most commonly planted of the European silver firs. There are two badly crowded and crippled trees about 70 feet high near Trenton, N. J., planted by Charles Downing a short time before he died. They were left to the care of lunatics, however, or they might have been the best in the States. Of other species from the comparatively dry regions of Southern Europe *Cephalonica* is often met with in handsome specimens of 30 feet and more. The smaller growing variety, *C. Apollinis*, is found in Greece at elevations of 1,500 feet; but there is some fear that all varieties of *Cephalonica* are too early in growth for the South. They are liable

although it exists as a protected starveling north to New York. Of the magnificent Pacific coast species



Gardener's Chronicle.

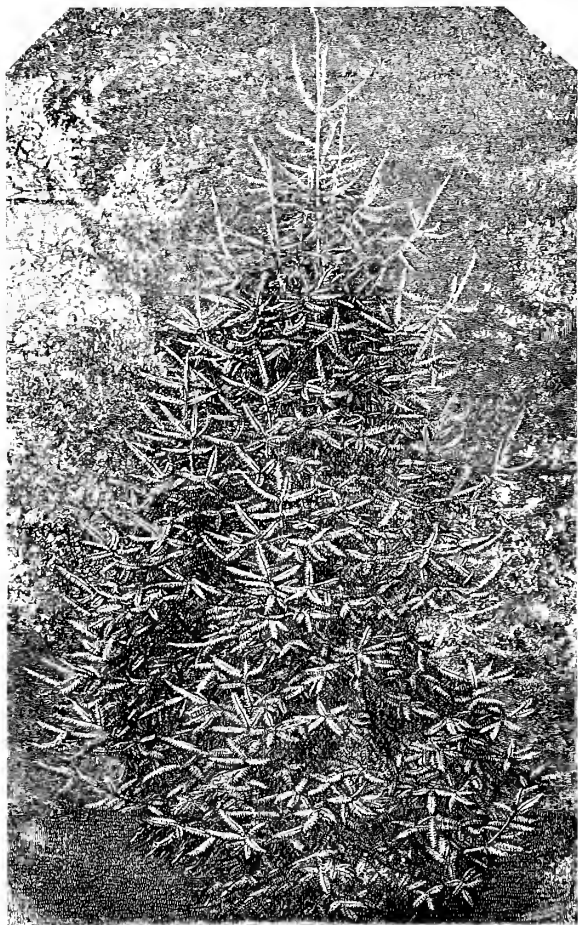
BRANCH AND CONE OF *ABIES RELIGIOSA*.

it is best to be shy on all the Atlantic slope, but if seed can be had from the higher altitudes young plants of such as *lasiocarpa*. *Hook.* (sold as *sub-alpina*); *bracteata*, *magnifica* and *nobilis* may sometimes be kept a few years.

Abies Cilicica is found from Afghanistan north to Mount Taurus at elevations of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. *A. numidica* is found on the Algerian mountains sometimes with *Cedrus Atlantica*. It has been kept for a few years as far north as New York. *Webbiana* and its variety *Pindrow* (the latter growing up to 10,000 feet of elevation in the dark, gloomy forests of the N. W. Himalayas), cannot be depended upon as hardy at the north. The beautiful *A. religiosa* grows on the mountains of Mexico and Central America up to the timber limit where it stunts. Lower down in sheltered canyons is *grand* in symmetrical cones of verdure 150 feet in height.

Keteleeria has 1 or 2 species natives of the mountains of China. *K. Fortunei* was highly spoken of by Robert Fortune, who described the only tree he found as growing in the grounds of a temple, being in habit like a Lebanon cedar, and bearing handsome, erect purple cones. It was scarce for many years, then cones were produced in Northern Italy, and now it has been found growing abundantly along with other conifers on the Chinese mountains. A second species or form is called *K. Davidiana*. *K. Fortunei* has 2 cotyledons confined in the epiderm as in some *Cycadæ*. The leaves are light green, obtuse and rigid, but not silvery beneath. Neither kind seems to be in the States, probably because the English have given them a poor character. They might do better here than with them.

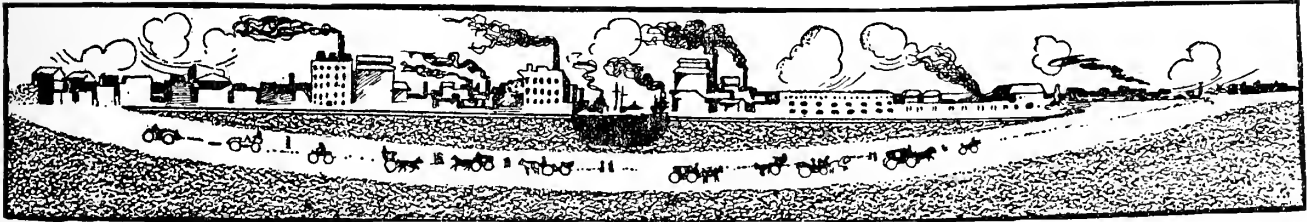
JAMES MACPHERSON.



Gardener's Chronicle.

ABIES RELIGIOSA IN CORNWALL, ENG.

to injury by spring frosts. The common European silver fir, *A. pectinata*, in several varieties is sometimes seen in good size. *Abies Pinsapo*, from the mountains of Southern Spain especially, and those of Morocco maybe, cannot be trusted north of Baltimore,



PROPOSED BOULEVARD UNDER THE CHICAGO RIVER, CONNECTING THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE BOULEVARD SYSTEMS

Park Notes

Plans for the connection of the north and south side boulevard systems of Chicago by means of a tunnel under the Chicago river or a bridge over it are being considered by the park boards of the two divisions. Definite plans have not been adopted, but the commissioners favor a subway which will cost about \$1,000,000.

* * *

The executive committee of the New England Association of Park Superintendents met in Worcester, March 18, and arranged for the Annual Field Meeting of the association, to be held in Albany, June 23, 24, 25. The party spent a very enjoyable time visiting the Worcester system, guided by Messrs. Hadwin and Hart and Superintendent Hemingway of the Park Commission. Those present were: J. D. Fitts, Providence; W. H. Richardson, Concord; C. S. Anthony, Taunton; W. S. Egerton, Albany; Theo. Wirth and G. A. Parker, Hartford; J. H. Hemingway, Worcester, and J. A. Pettigrew and J. W. Duncan, Boston.

* * *

The King's Highway boulevard commission of St. Louis, created for the purpose of suggesting plans for a magnificent boulevard, twenty miles long, to skirt the entire west side of the city, "from river to river," recently made its report recommending the construction of a driveway connecting the river and Carondelet park on the south, Forest park on the west and the cemeteries and the river at the north. The total cost of the contemplated improvements as estimated by the commission is \$1,500,000, including the cost of land, the building of the viaducts, the construction of drives and the planting of trees. The plans involve the acquisition of about 210 acres of land, the construction of a speedway, bridges and viaducts. The boulevard is to be diversified with parking and in a heavily wooded tract west of Carondelet Park, winding drives similar to those along the Charlesbank in Boston are to be laid out. The consummation of the plan will require a number of years, and the work will be done in sections, beginning at that part of King's Highway connecting Forest and Tower Grove parks. George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, has been engaged to prepare plans for the improvements. The commission also recommends that a permanent commission, regardless of political consideration, should be appointed by the mayor, as soon as new charter amendments can be submitted, to assist the park commissioner in establishing a system of parks, and in connecting them by a system of boulevards and parkways.

* * *

The annual report of the South Park Commissioners of Chicago for 1902 shows many substantial improvements accomplished. In Jackson Park 48 acres of additional land have been brought to grade, 51 acres surfaced with black earth, and walks and drives constructed. This brings the total im-

proved area of that park up to 446.9 acres, leaving 77 acres yet to be covered with black earth. The other improvements included the planting of seven acres with shrubbery and trees, the dredging of 13 acres of artificial lake, and the construction of a granite-faced concrete arch bridge, which has been described in a previous issue. In Washington Park the largest piece of improvement was the building of the new granite concrete boat house, which has been described in these columns. The entrance at Garfield boulevard has been improved by planting the center of the driveway with trees and shrubs and a new entrance constructed at Fifty-fourth street. The surface improvements in McKinley Park have been practically completed, and a new swimming pool constructed. In Grant Park, 17¼ acres of made land has been filled in on the lake front, making a total of 49¾ acres which have been filled in since 1896, when the park came into possession of the commissioners. The report of Landscape Gardener Kanst shows the planting of 61,504 trees and shrubs, of which 60,744 were from the park nurseries. The nursery now contains about 40,000 small shrubs from last winter's cuttings and seedlings to be planted during the present year. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$1,204,183.80, and the expenditures to \$864,538.56, of which \$452,803.99 was for improvement and \$411,734.57 for maintenance. The expenditures for the principal parks were as follows: Washington Park, maintenance, \$84,844.02; improvement, \$49,490.22. Jackson Park, maintenance, \$48,230.64; improvement, \$228,739.46. McKinley Park, maintenance, \$3,067.04; improvements, \$73,779.87. Grant Park, maintenance, \$9,151.07; improvement, \$45,653.92.

* * *

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

Olmsted Brothers have been engaged to make plans for the improvement of Ruggles Park, Fall River, Mass. The original plans, which called for an expenditure of about \$50,000, are to be modified and bids will soon be called for. Olmsted Brothers have also been engaged to make preliminary surveys and examinations necessary to the inauguration of a public park at Seattle, Wash.

City Forester John C. Lewis, of Philadelphia, has made especial efforts to arrange an attractive display of bulbs in Independence Square this spring. Mr. Lewis describes the work as follows in an interview in the Philadelphia *North American*: "We have made a departure in our methods this year. Without unduly denuding the other parks and squares of their share of flowers, we have centered our main effort in Independence Square, which is visited by almost every stranger who comes to the city and goes sight-seeing. I have given considerable study to the securing of telling color effects, and in the mass, the beauty of the display this year will be far ahead of that of last year. Hyacinths and tulips will be the principal blooms."

Seymour G. Nelson, of Nelson Brothers, Chicago, is engaged in making plans for extensive park and cemetery improvements for the city of Des Moines, Ia. The city engineer has made tracings of the levels of the southeast sixty acres of the cemetery, and Mr. Nelson is making plans for the

improvement of the grounds. It is estimated that about \$1,500 an acre will be required. In South Park a winding roadway is to be built and important construction work on the river front has begun. A sand pump has been purchased and more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of sand and earth will be required to build the roadways and dykes which the park commission has in view. The plans of the commission include the building of the roadway up and down the west bank of the river; the filling in of an athletic field; the construction of two lagoons, and the building of a retaining wall on the east bank of the river. Nelson Brothers will also prepare plans for the new city cemetery at Des Moines, and the work of improvement will be begun at once. The area of the grounds is 190 acres, but only 60 acres are to be improved at present. They have also been retained by the Street Car Company, of Des Moines, to improve their Traction Park, known as Ingersoll Park. The improvements will extend over a period of several years.

William Falconer, superintendent of the Bureau of Parks, Pittsburgh, Pa., has tendered his resignation to take effect May 1. He will become superintendent of Allegheny Cemetery, where he succeeds John Pershing, who has filled the office for nearly thirty years. Mr. Falconer went to Pittsburg in 1896 to become superintendent of Schenley Park, and the small parks about the city and was subsequently made superintendent of the Bureau of Parks. He has made the Pittsburg parks and Phipps Conservatory famous throughout the country by his expert management, and his peculiar fitness for his position has kept him at the head of the park system through several political changes of officials. Mr. Falconer was a graduate of Kew Gardens and was formerly director of the Botanical Gardens at Harvard University. Immediately before being called to Pittsburg he was in charge of the estates of the late Charles A. Dana. Before beginning active work at Allegheny Cemetery Mr. Falconer will visit other cemeteries throughout the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Eucalypti in Stockton, Cal.

Prof. McClatchie's publication, issued by our Forest Department, is an excellent guide to the Eucalypts. I give a few comparative measurements taken five feet above ground on trees growing on the Stockton State Hospital grounds. The trees are all about the same age, from 35 to 40 years—could not find out exactly.

Eucalyptus globulus, circumference 5 ft. 2 in. to 9 ft. 3 in., height 70 to 110 ft.; *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, circumference 4 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft. 2 in., height 80 to 90 ft.; *Eucalyptus rostrata*, circumference 4 ft. to 5 ft. 3 in., height 40 to 70 ft.; *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* circumference 4 ft. to 6 ft., height 40 to 50 ft.; *Eucalyptus macrovyncha*, circumference 3 ft. 2 in., height 35 ft.; *Eucalyptus viminalis*, circumference 6 ft. 5 in., height 85 ft.; *Eucalyptus paniculata*, circumference 6 ft. 10 in., height 115 ft.; *Casuarina equisetifolia*, circumference 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 7 in., height 80 to 90 ft.; *Araucaria Bidwillii*, circumference 3 ft., height 50 ft.; *Pinus Sabiniana*, circumference 6 ft. to 7 ft. 6 in., height 80 to 90 ft.; *Cupressus macrocarpa*, circumference 5 ft. 2 in. to 6 ft. 5 in., height 70 to 80 ft.; *Sequoia gigantea*, circumference 3 ft., height 40 ft.; *Sequoia sempervirens*, circumference 2 ft. 6 in., height 50 ft.; *Librocedrus decurrens*, circumference 3 ft., height 40 ft.; *Ulmus fulva*, circumference 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in., height 50 ft.; *Ulmus Americana*, circumference 9 ft. 3 in., height 70 ft.; *Ulmus campestris*, circumference 7 ft. 9 in., height 60 ft.

All Eucalypts named suffer in very cold winters; the coldest

experienced in the last ten years was one night in 1898—17° Fahrenheit—but we have nearly every year a few nights down to 20° Fahrenheit. One-year-old Eucalypts will freeze down to the ground, but sprout readily the next spring. *Eucalyptus globulus*, *rostrata* and *viminalis* show the best frost resistance, but there are a few tender specimens among all.

Pinus Sabiniana has about the same amount of wood as the largest Eucalypts, but shows full maturity, although very healthy, while the most Eucalypts promise to grow many years yet.

The elms show about three-fourths the amount of wood growth, and a few are almost equal. *Casuarinas* and *Cupressus macrocarpa* show about two-thirds the amount of wood growth.

W. Vortriede.

* * *

Apropos of the facts cited by Mr. Jensen ("J. J.") on page 18 of the last issue of this journal, relative to the use of the Eucalyptus tree in the United States, I beg leave to call attention to an interesting fact mentioned by a California correspondent in the Improvement department of this issue. He says that 500 Eucalyptus trees were planted on a country road outside of the city of Stockton, Cal., which is a little farther north than San Francisco. I confess that this statement was in the nature of a surprise to me, as I did not know any variety thrived so far north. However, an expert grower, such as Mr. Reimers, would not countenance the planting of 500 trees of any species or variety unless adapted to conditions in the proposed location. Frances Copley Seavey.

* * *

Truck for Removing Surplus Dirt.

Dr. N. B. S., Hagerstown, Md., writes: We want a truck to remove earth from newly made graves. Our superintendent thinks it should be about 3 x 5 feet, with wheels having five or six-inch tires. Can you inform me where such a truck can be had, or recommend some way to remove the surplus dirt?

* * *

Answer by Frank Eurich, Detroit, Mich.: Your correspondent will have to have some special truck or cart built to meet his requirements, and I do not know of anything in the market which answers his description. On ordinary good turf, a 4-in. tire is sufficient for the wheels; of course, five or six inches is better, but not necessary. Personally, I do not favor the use of carts or trucks, to be hauled by horse, to take away surplus ground from the graves. I prefer the old-fashioned way of wheeling board and barrow to the nearest drive and from there to the dump. We use a grave cabinet which holds just enough dirt to refill the grave; the surplus is wheeled away at once. It is neatly gotten up, portable, in four sections, and during service it serves excellently to receive evergreen boughs and floral decorations, and when removed from the lot leaves the turf clean.

Answer by W. N. Rudd, Chicago: Your correspondent will find the truck he speaks of cumbersome and unwieldy. We use a canvas 14 ft. square to receive the excavated dirt. After the grave is filled the balance is taken to the edge of the section in wheelbarrows and then loaded into two-wheeled horse dump-carts, hauled away and dumped where needed. For much of the work in the grounds we find what is called a handy wagon very convenient. It is a low wagon with 6-inch tired wheels, the front axle being 12 inches shorter than the rear. The wagon practically rolls 24 inches wide every time it passes over a drive. In reasonably dry weather it can be driven over the sod without damage, but if it is allowed to stand on the sod with the horse hitched to it, holes will soon be tramped through. We prefer the kind with solid wooden wheels in preference to the metal wheels.

Cemetery Notes.

A bill has been introduced and favorably reported in the Michigan Legislature authorizing county and township treasurers to serve as trustees for cemetery improvement funds placed in their hands by private parties who wish to have their burial lots cared for. The bill provides that the treasurers shall receive funds of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 to be held in trust, the income to be used in caring for the lots in cemeteries. They are to serve in this capacity without compensation.

* * *

Owners of property adjoining Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., have taken legal steps to prevent the association from acquiring additional territory by condemnation proceedings. The case came up for a first hearing before Judge Brooks, in an effort of the association to have a commission appointed to appraise the value of the property to be taken. The attorney for the property-owners based his objections on the ground that a cemetery association is not a public service corporation, and has no right to acquire property by condemnation.

* * *

A recent issue of the Lexington, Ky., *Leader* contains a communication concerning the name of the well-known and beautiful cemetery of that city, commonly known as the Lexington Cemetery. It suggests that a title be chosen in which the name Bell shall stand out prominently, as a mark of honor and esteem for the man who for 54 years has been the guardian, improver and caretaker of this beautiful City of the Dead. The suggestion is so appropriate and meritorious that we cordially endorse it. Mr. Bell, who has grown aged and feeble in loving service to the cemetery, and, moreover, whose care and taste has given it a national reputation, deserves such a recognition, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will hasten to adopt the suggestion and select a name that will inseparably and forever associate the name of its superintendent with the cemetery for which he labored so wisely and lovingly so many years.

* * *

After several meetings and very full discussion of the question a local association to be known as the "New England Cemetery Association" has been formed. It is thought the influence of such a body may bring about the attendance at the annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents of some of the officials of the smaller cemeteries which have heretofore been unrepresented. The constitution provides for one meeting a year and such additional meetings as the executive committee may call. Such other meetings will probably take the character of visits to cemeteries or social gatherings. The following officers have been elected: President, Timothy McCarthy, Swan Point, Providence, R. I.; vice-president, George W. Creesy, Harmony Grove, Salem, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Scorgie, Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

* * *

Recent additions to the rules and regulations of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., are as follows: The number of cremated remains to be allowed on lots will be regulated by the Cemetery Committee; but on no lot will more mounds, markers or index stones be permitted than the number of graves that would be allowed as hereinbefore provided. Two or more interments of cremated remains may be allowed

together, or with other remains, in one grave with the consent of the Cemetery Committee.

No work will be done on any lot against which there are unpaid charges.

Settees or chairs of wood will not be allowed in the Cemetery, but lot owners may provide themselves with small, single chairs of wrought iron or wire, which must be kept properly painted. Not more than two such chairs will be allowed on each lot or lots owned by one proprietor.

* * *

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Contracts have been let for the erection of the administration building chapel and catacombs at Roselawn Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn. They are to be completed by August 15th.

* * The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill authorizing the superintendent of public buildings and grounds to expend \$2,500 for the improvement of the state cemetery. * * Oak Grove, Paducah, Ky., has dedicated a new addition which is to be improved this spring. * * Eastern Cemetery, Jeffersonville, Ind., has secured an option on nine acres of land for \$2,700 as an addition to the cemetery. * * Elm Grove, Bluffton, Ind., has ordered 500 trees for planting and has a new greenhouse under construction. The trees include about fifty varieties, elms predominating. * * Lakewood, Lake City, Minn., will this spring install a new water-works system to be connected with the city water main, and will make other improvements. * * St. Joseph's Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass., has purchased 75 acres of adjoining farm land for an addition. * * The German Lutheran Cemetery, Ft. Dodge, Ia., has added three acres of territory at \$500 an acre. * * Mt. Saint Mary's Cemetery, Pawtucket, R. I., will extend its boundaries and do considerable work in grading and laying out avenues. * * Mount Olivet, Salt Lake City, Utah, will make improvements to cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000, including the laying out of new sections and the extension of the water-works system. * * St. Dominic's Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., will add two acres of territory. * * The City Council of Pontiac, Mich., has authorized the purchase of additional territory for Oak Hill Cemetery. * * A resolution has been introduced into the City Council of Colorado Springs, Col., providing for the issuing of \$25,000 in cemetery bonds to be redeemed by the sale of lots.

* * *

NEW CEMETERY STRUCTURES.

St. Adalbert's Cemetery, Niles, Ill., near Chicago, has just completed an elaborate receiving vault after designs by Joseph Molitor. The building is a two-story pressed-brick and stone structure, 32x70 feet, with space for 540 caskets. It cost about \$20,000. The cemetery is used by Bohemian and Polish Catholics of Chicago, numbering about thirty congregations. * * Bluff City Cemetery, Elgin, Ill., has a new receiving vault under construction. * * E. M. Grant and Mrs. Alice Moorhead have presented eight memorial iron gates to Oak Grove Cemetery, Morgantown, W. Va. * * Calvary Cemetery, Fond du Lac, Wis., is planning to construct a new receiving vault. * * The late George Bradford, of Gloucester, Mass., bequeathed to Oak Grove Cemetery, in that city, \$30,000 for the erection of a granite chapel. Plans for the structure are now in the hands of the Cape Ann Granite Co. * * The "Messinger Memorial" receiving vault has been completed at the cemetery in Norton, Mass., as a gift from Mrs. Mary E. Sweet in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Messinger. * * The late John T. Brown bequeathed to Oak Hill Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., \$12,000 for the construction of the Ellen Brown Memorial Chapel.



The Redwood; bulletin No. 38, Bureau of Forestry; Washington, Government printing office, 1903:

This bulletin includes three parts: (1) A Study of the Redwood, by Richard T. Fisher, Field Assistant, Bureau of Forestry; (2) The Brown Rot Disease of the Redwood, by Hermann von Schrenk, Bureau of Plant Industry; and (3) Insect Enemies of the Redwood, by A. D. Hopkins, Division of Entomology. In Mr. Fisher's study of the redwood he considers its forest description, distribution, climate and topography, silvicultural types, characteristics, enemies, lumbering, etc. The redwood of California (*Sequoia semper virens*), he says, belongs to a genus of which the big tree, (*Sequoia washingtoniana*) is the only other species now alive. Both are allied to the cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and their lumber is often called by the same name, but they are botanically distinct from each other. They do not even occupy the same situations. The big tree occurs in scattered bodies on the west slopes of the Sierra Nevada, while the redwood forms dense forests on the west slopes of the Coast Range. It grows to a greater height than any other American tree, but in girth and age it is exceeded by the big tree of the Sierras. On the slopes 225 feet is its maximum height and ten feet its greatest diameter, while on the flats under better conditions it grows to be 350 feet high with a diameter of 20 feet. The form and development of the tree, the quality of the wood, reproduction by suckers and seedlings are further considered and the following general conclusions reached by Mr. Fisher; the redwood reproduces itself abundantly by sprouts on cut-over lands, and occasionally by seeds; in 30 years in a fair soil and a dense stand, it will produce trees of 16 inches diameter, 80 feet high; after careful lumbering under favorable conditions it does pay to hold cut-over redwood lands for future crops. Dr. von Schrenk notes the remarkable resistance of the redwood to most forms of decay, the brown rot being the only disease which troubles it. The decay starts in

the inner rings of the heartwood and extends outward gradually until the heartwood is pitted. The writer says that no one fungus can be determined to be the cause of it, and discusses means of prevention. Mr. Hopkins finds the following insect enemies to the redwood: The redwood pitch worm; cedar bark beetle; the redwood bark beetle; Lawson's cypress bark beetle, and the Monterey cypress bark beetle, and considers methods of prevention for each.

Conservative Lumbering at Sewanee, Tenn., by John Foley, Field Assistant, Bureau of Forestry:

In 1900 the Bureau of Forestry undertook the management of the forest at Sewanee, Tenn., owned by the University of the South. The forest had been misused for many years, and was steadily declining in value, but a plan of management was applied which has proven profitable and left the forest in good condition after lumbering. The lands of the University comprise about 7,255 acres, 6,655 of which are timberlands. In this bulletin the forest is described, recommendations for management are given, and the results attained are stated. The recommendations are general, since the treatment of the forest has necessarily been such that rules to cover each particular case would have wrought confusion. The plan submitted states the objects to be gained by conservative management, and indicates as closely as possible the methods which should prevail in the treatment of the forest.

Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden; Vol. II, No. 8; issued March 18, 1903:

This issue of the Bulletin completes volume II, and contains reports of all the officers for the year 1902. The report of Dr. N. L. Britton, Secretary and Director-in-Chief, shows encouraging progress in the work of the past year which has been mainly directed toward the maintenance and development of the features previously installed, and to the carrying out of plans previously adopted. Much construction work has been accomplished, the collections in all departments have increased materially, and the

number of students and visitors has been greater than ever before. The total number of species now represented in the plantations and conservatories including the native flora of the tract is about 10,600, of which 1,300 were added during the past year. The endowment fund has been increased by about \$20,000 during the year and the number of annual and life members is now 1,049. Considerable land has been taken into cultivation in the herbaceous grounds, especially in the plantations illustrating the rose, mint and thistle families in which 3,000 species were grown last year. The number of species in some of the other collections are as follows: Fruticetum, 530; Salicetum, 50; Arboretum—hardy trees including native kinds, 300; Viticetum, 60. A valuable landscape feature has been added to the grounds by the completion of the small lake at the southern end of the herbaceous grounds. The treasurer's report shows receipts for the year of \$150,461.31, and expenditures of \$134,719.23, leaving a cash balance of \$15,742.08. The contribution of the city toward development and maintenance was \$83,803.88, and the income from investments, \$12,630. Some of the principal items of expenditure were as follows: salaries and labor, \$67,017.39; supplies and repairs, \$13,598.94; museums and herbarium, \$2,800; exploring and collecting, \$2,497.27; grading, drainage and water supply, \$3,273.25.

Trees and Shrubs of Prospect Park, by Louis Harman Peet, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"This book," says the author in his preface, "has been prepared to aid the city nature lovers who frequent Prospect Park in identifying its trees and shrubs by diagrams of location and text description." The need of such a book as this has doubtless been felt by every one with no more than the average knowledge of the beautiful trees and shrubs which are to be seen in any of our large parks, and it will open up a vast world of nature to any one who has access to Brooklyn's magnificent park. The park is divided into twelve definitely marked sections, and a diagram of each of them is given locating all of the principal shrubs and trees by numbers. Immediately following this is the key to the diagram giving both common and botanical names, and a chapter of descriptive text is devoted to each diagram. The work is admirably adapted to its purpose of helping the uninitiated to appreciate nature's beauties, as well as to serve as an admirable guide to the beginner in horticulture who wishes to make a thorough study of our native trees and shrubs. One cannot help cherishing the

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Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Landscaper's Library—Cont.

hope that every large city park may be treated in the same manner.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association; School Garden Papers of the Sixth Annual Meeting, Boston, 1902:

This collection of papers constitutes Vol. VI, part III, of the publications of the association, and contains the following addresses, some of which have been printed or discussed in PARK AND CEMETERY and LANDSCAPE GARDENING: Public Schools and Outdoor Art (Editorial from the Boston Transcript); The School Garden Movement, by Dick J. Crosby; The School Garden as a Phase of Industrial Work, by W. A. Baldwin; Boston Sand Gardens, by Ellen M. Tower; School Gardens at the Hartford School of Horticulture, by H. D. Hemenway; The National Cash Register Boys' Gardens, by Geo. A. Townsend, Jr.; Some Neglected Millions, by Geo. H. Knight; How We Reach Eighteen Thousand School Children in New York, by John W. Spencer; Nature Study for Children, by Geo. T. Powell; Bibliography of the School Garden Movement, prepared by H. D. Hemenway. A leaflet

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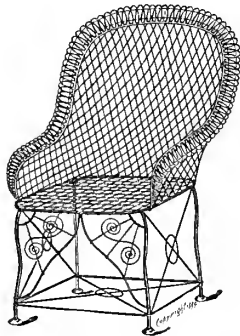
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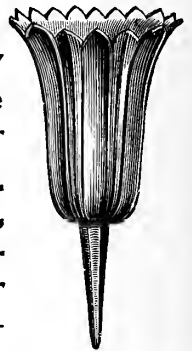
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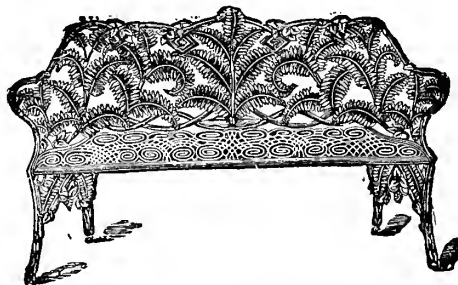


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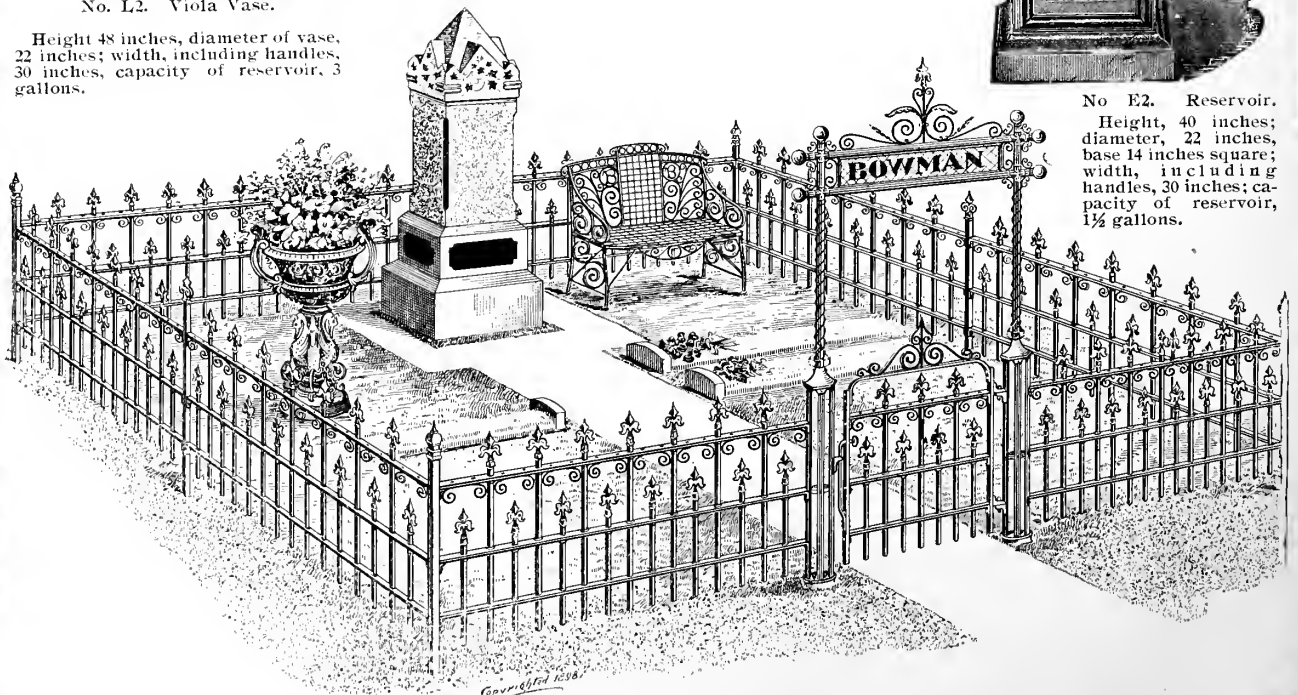


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from Secretary Charles M. Robinson telling of the passage of the anti-bill-board bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature accompanies the publication.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Part I, Part III and A Schedule of Prizes for the year 1902:

Part III contains a list of accessions to the library during the year, and Part I is the regular annual report, giving reports of officers and the following papers which were read and discussed at the various meetings of the society: The Brown-Tail Moth in Massachusetts, by A. H. Kirkland; The Business End of Horticulture, by Patrick O'Mara; The Influence of American Expositions on the Outdoor Arts, by Warren H. Manning; Some Famous Gardens of the World, by Miss Helena T. Goessmann.

The National Zoo at Washington, A Study of Its Animals in Relation to Their Natural Environment, by Ernest Thompson Seton, reprinted from the Smithsonian Institution Report for 1901. A valuable monograph on animals by this well known authority; illustrated with original drawings by the author.

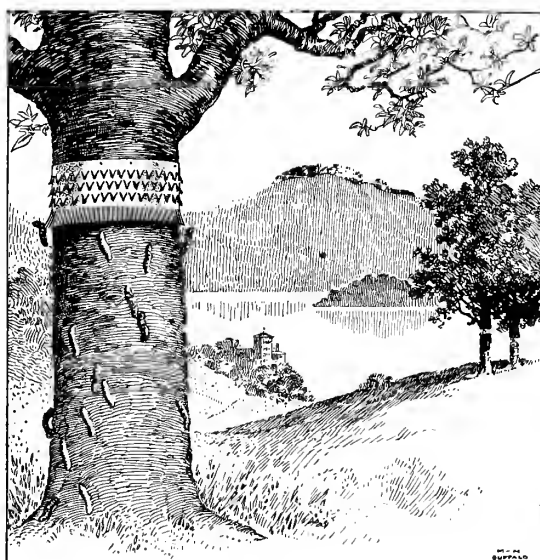
Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Horticultural Society of Missouri, for the year 1902; a report of 416 pages, giving proceedings of the meetings of the society, papers and discussions. Among the papers of interest are the following: Elements of Horticulture in Public Schools, by W. T. Carrington; Some Beautiful Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants, by Prof. H. C. Irish; American Forestry, by Prof. F. S. Graves; Liquid Spraying, by J. C. Evans, F. H. Speakman and R. E. Bailey; Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, by L. A. Goodman; Ornamentation of the Farm Home, by G. P. Turner; Aesthetic Horticulture in Schools, by Prof. M. G. Kern.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Glenwood Nurseries; The Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa., issue a model nursery catalogue, artistically illustrated and well printed. The cover is designed in red and gold, embodying an Azalea amoena and a crescent moon. The stock is well-classified, and the terse descriptive matter contains many valuable suggestions for planting.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Delavan, Wis., catalogue and price list, spring 1903; fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.

Morrisville Nurseries, Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; wholesale trade list, spring 1903; evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs; vines, bulbous and herbaceous plants, grasses, etc.



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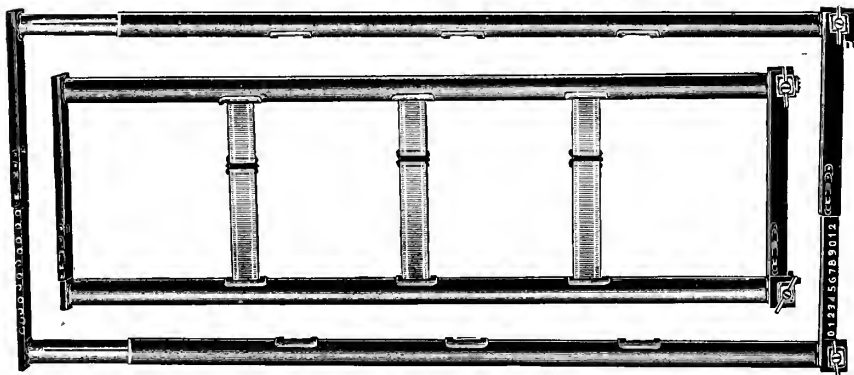


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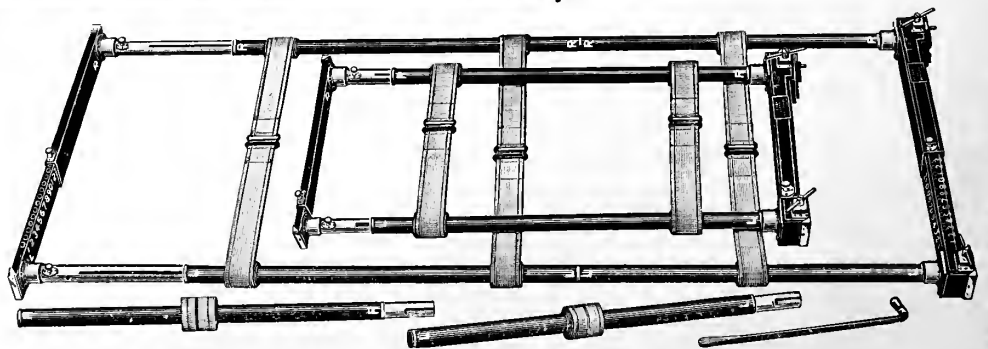
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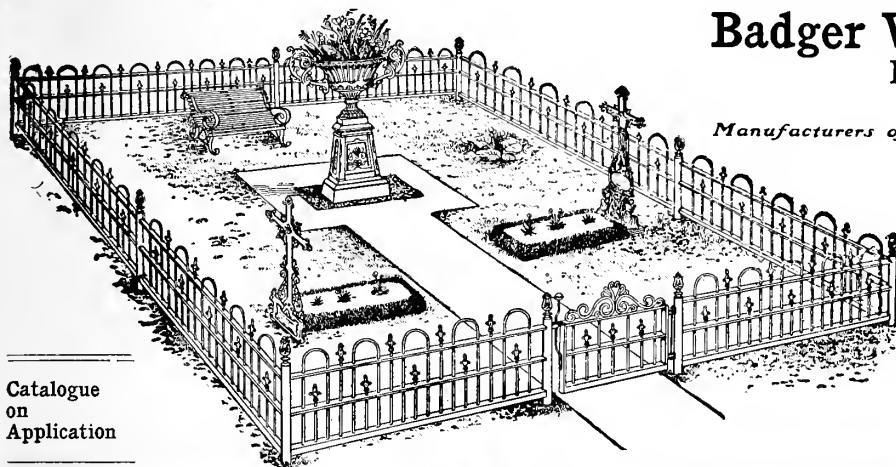
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OBITUARY.

Major Walter A. Donaldson, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Baltimore, Md., died February 7, of blood poisoning as a result of a slight wound in his hand. Since the Civil War Mr. Donaldson had been superintendent of national cemeteries at Antietam, Md., Marietta, Ga., Winchester, Va., City Point, Va., and Beaufort, S. C. He was also a veteran actor, and had played with Junius Brutus Booth in 1853.

Alfred H. Smiley, of Redlands, Cal., died at his home in Canyon Crescent Park, in that city, January 25, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Smiley was well known for his work in outdoor improvements in connection with development of Redlands and summer resorts in the Adirondacks, at Lake Mohawk and Lake Minnewaska, N. Y. He was born in Maine, and was first engaged in educational work. He was prominent in church and charitable work, and widely known and highly respected in both East and West.

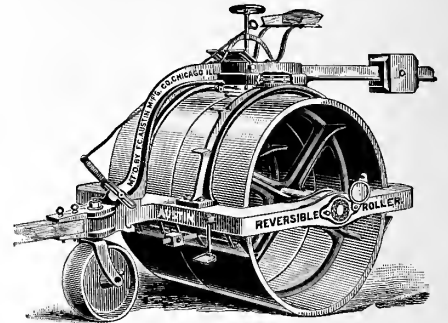
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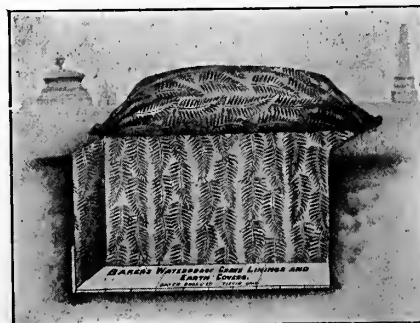
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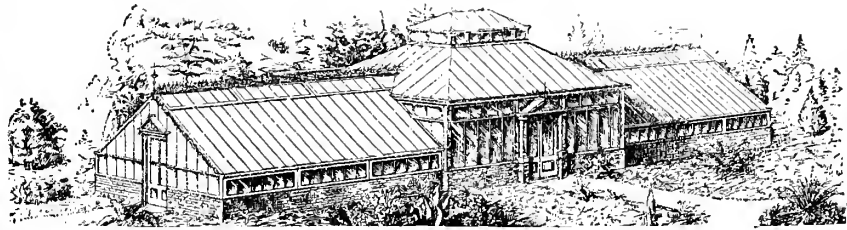
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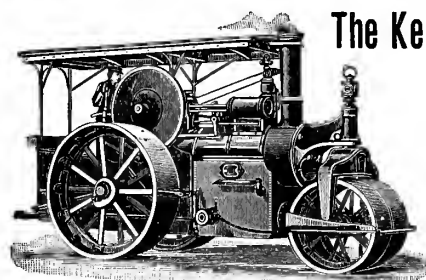
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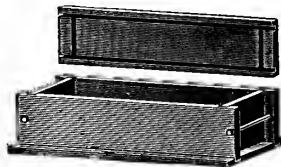
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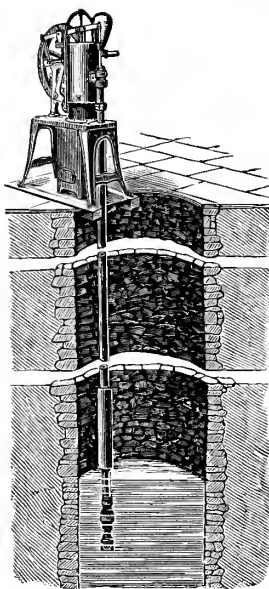
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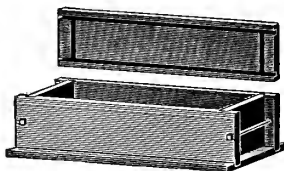
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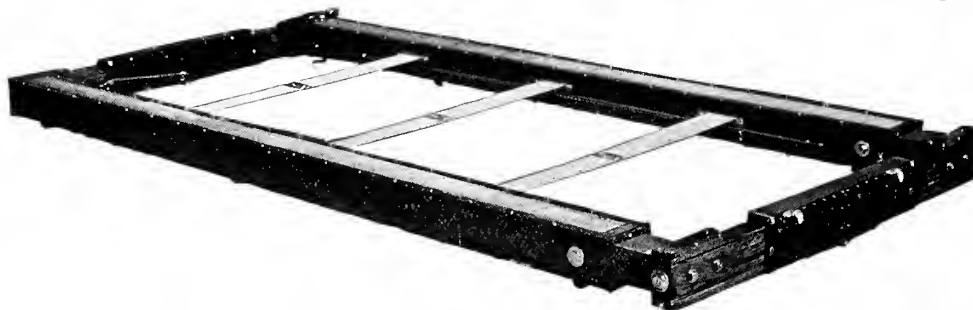
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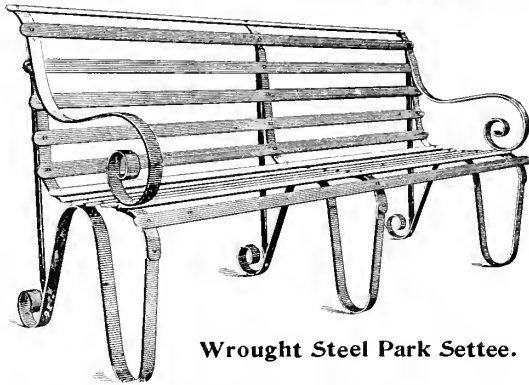
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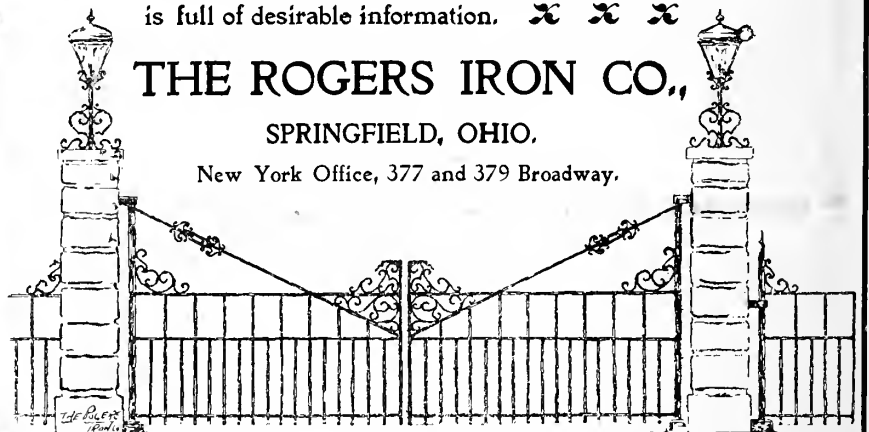
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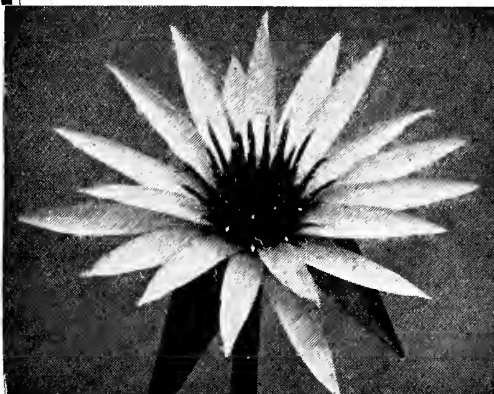
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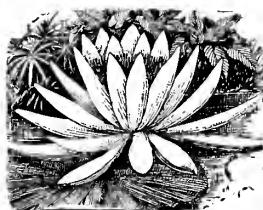
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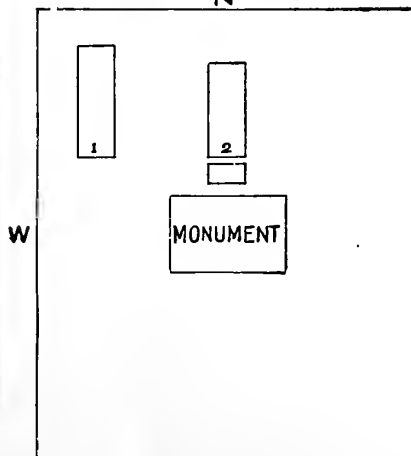
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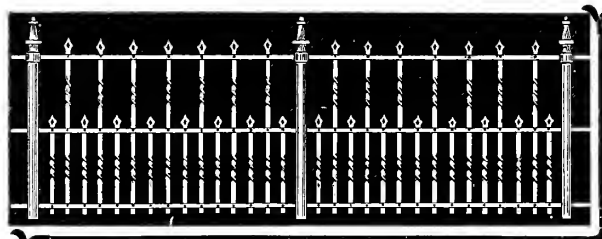
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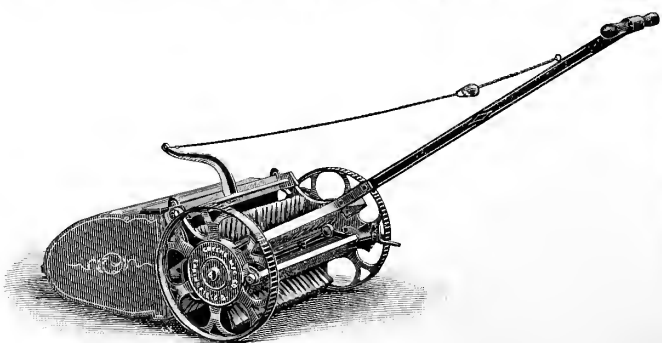
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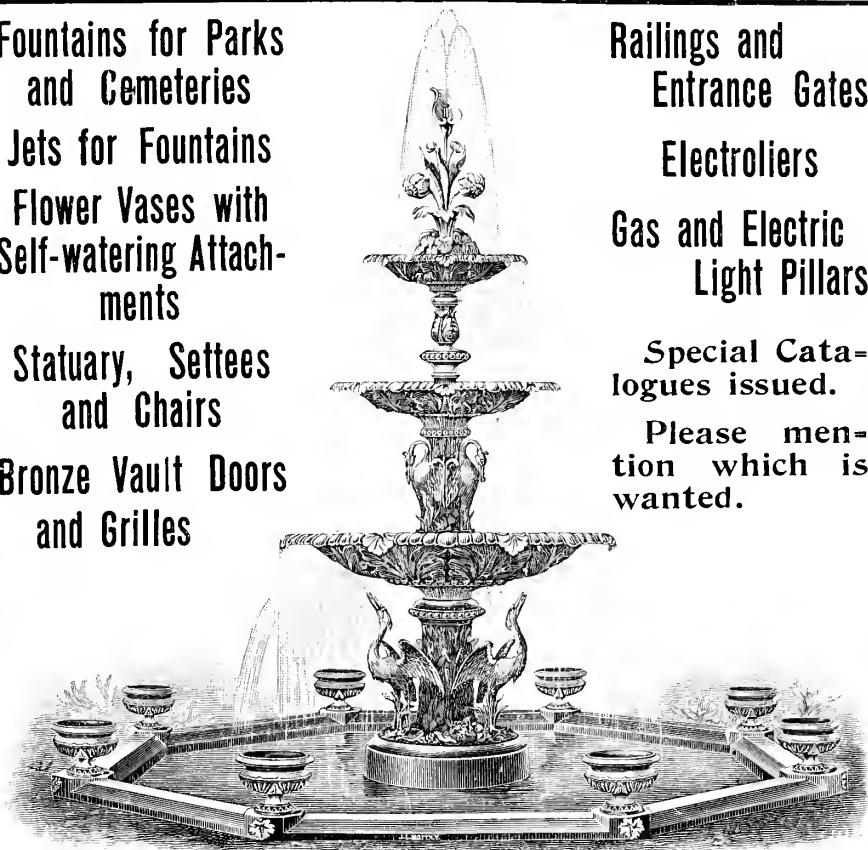
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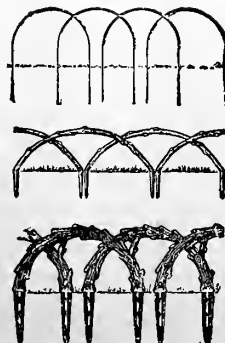
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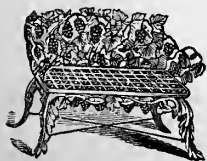
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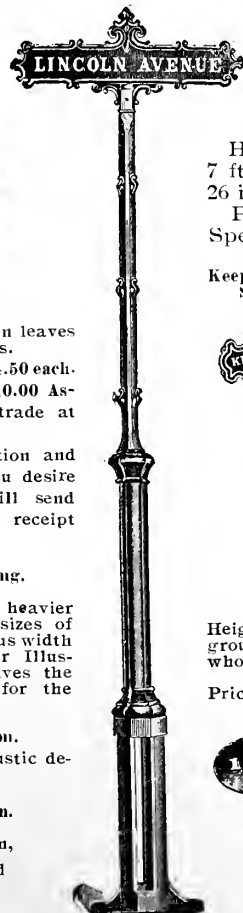
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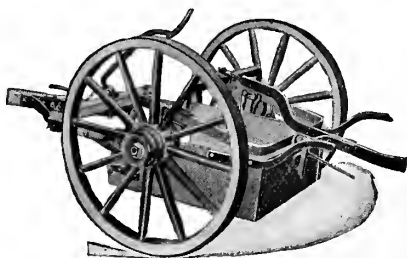
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PARK AND CEMETERY

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VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, MAY, 1903

No. 3

A Report on the Street Trees of Hartford, Conn.

The Hartford Florist Club, of Hartford, Conn., recently appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Theodore Wirth, G. A. Parker, Robert Karlstrom, Hans J. Koehler and J. Wesson Phelps, to report on the conditions of street trees in that city, and to offer suggestions for additional treatment. While the report was for local use, the following extracts embody many recommendations that will be of value to tree-planters anywhere:

Undesirable conditions will always exist as long as street trees, although standing within the limit of the highway, are considered and treated as the property of the owners of the adjoining grounds. The property owner looks upon the street trees principally in their relation to his own house and grounds and loses sight of their importance as an ornament to the street.

That municipal ownership alone can remedy such conditions is obvious and the more the value of street trees, as being beneficial and helpful to the general public and ornamental and useful to the community at large, becomes recognized the more will the public become convinced that city authorities should control the shade-giving street trees and that they are as essential to the welfare and attractiveness of the city as the roadways and sidewalks are important to its traffic and safety.

Let us see what has been accomplished elsewhere in this line of municipal development. Every one has heard of the Queen of Cities, Paris, and those who have seen the city will admit that of all the special features of attractiveness, artistic and natural beauty, which other European or American cities may offer, Paris as a whole is "the city," yet with all its architectural attraction of public and private buildings, of its many wide avenues and streets alive with the restless, fascinating throng of a busy and a pleasure loving people, of its quays along the river Seine with its numberless fine bridges, of its many historical palaces and grounds, yet the city would lose as a whole a great part of their combined attraction if the systematically planned and uniformly well kept trees were removed. Paris has over 120,000 trees on its public streets and they are maintained by the city at a cost of less than a half million francs which is less than a dollar a tree per year. This is a small amount considering the perfect manner in which the trees are cared for. They are protected by wire guards from horses and a neat-looking cast iron grating on a level with the surrounding sidewalk protects the circular space about eight feet in diameter which is left open at the base of each tree. These grates can be removed for loosening the soil, and during the dry season the tree is watered. At intervals of time the soil around the tree is renewed with fresh soil from the open country, or with composted soil. Sickly trees are removed and replaced by healthy ones of the same size, so there is no missing link in the tree lined avenues. They

are pruned symmetrically to the same shape and height, which gives them somewhat an artificial stiff appearance which does not seem out of place with the formal architectural appearance of unbroken lines of buildings.

It seems impossible that all the trees of Paris can be so well taken care of for so small an outlay, but that is explained by the fact that a specially equipped department, not molested nor misused by politics, but managed on sound, practical and economical and business principles, a department furnished with all modern implements, having its own nurseries where the trees are grown to different sizes and expert foresters are employed, and by these means, in Paris, the tax payers receive the full value of their money spent for trees.

Washington, our capital city, will become the Paris of America as far as tree lined and arched avenues and streets are concerned when the plans are fully developed.

The movement in favor of the planting of trees along highways and on public grounds is steadily gaining all over this country. In some states, among which are Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Ohio, cities which have the power have passed ordinances placing trees under the authority and jurisdiction of the city government, and in other states cities have acquired similar authority through special acts, or amendments to their charter by the legislature.

In Lawrence, Mass., and Pittsburg, Pa., the Park Commissioners have the entire care of the trees and the expense is paid from the general park fund.

The state law of New York is that all cities shall have entire control of street trees, but they are not always cared for by the same department. In the city of New York and Buffalo the Park Commissioners set and care for all trees on parkways and boulevards. In Philadelphia the city takes care of the trees on its streets and school grounds. In Springfield and Worcester, Mass., the street trees are under the care of the City Forester. In Worcester the City Forester is under the direction of the Park Commission. In New Bedford the street trees are under the care of the Board of Public Works, but the expense of the same are paid by the abutters. The Minnesota state law gives Park Commissioners the right to set street trees and to collect from abutters the cost of setting. In Baltimore an abutter can petition the Park Commission to set trees when they must do so; the cost being paid by the abutter to the amount of \$5 per tree, which is the maximum price the city can collect, and it is further provided that if the tree dies within three years the Park Commissioners must re-set without additional expense to the abutter. In Essex County, N. J., and in several other cities Park Commissioners may set and maintain trees along sidewalks near or leading to their different parks. In Hartford the official care of the street trees is with the Board of Street Commissioners.

In Brooklyn and Manhattan, and other cities, tree planting associations have been organized and they have planted thousands of street trees in the last few years. All this shows that

the value of trees on highways is fully recognized by all progressive people and communities, and that it is the prevailing sentiment of the present age that street trees should be owned, planted, controlled and maintained by the authorities having charge of the highways on which they stand, or by other commissions having special authority over the street trees other than the Street Department.

The advantages of municipal ownership and control over individual ownership and management are very evident. Municipal ownership means systematic, uniform, practical and economical development and treatment, it means proper care at the proper time which is of the utmost importance in regard to the devastating attacks of insects and fungus pests. It means improved appearance of our streets in all parts of the city. It means, last but not least, a better sanitary condition for the people as a whole, for medical authorities agree that the cultivation of trees in streets mitigates the intense heat of the summer and diminishes the death rate of children, for the trees give shade, and the foliage inhales carbonic acid and exhales oxygen.

The report then takes up the condition of trees in Hartford, and notes a lack of good management in the general treatment, including such faults as unsystematic spacing, neglect of thinning, pruning and combating insect pests. Trees should not be planted closer than at intervals of 40 or 50 feet, says the committee, and continues as follows with directions for planting:

On the whole, the ideal location for a line of street trees is between the property line and the traveled walk. When they are planted between the traveled walk and the curb they are nearer the dangers which menace them from the street. Placed thus they are within the reach of horses, evidence of their destructive gnawing being altogether too common. The roots are nearer the influence of escaping gas, both illuminating and sewer, and large vital ones which may have extended into the roadway are liable to be cut off whenever the streets are dug up. On the other hand if placed between the traveled walk and the property line these dangers are pretty well eliminated, and there is the advantage that the roots can readily find their way into the adjoining land, and do not have to contend with the asphalt, macadam, or other unsuitable material which may be in the roadway. However, there are cases where on account of the existing layout, it will be impossible to plant trees elsewhere than between the curb and the traveled walk, as for instance, where the inside grass strip is two feet wide and where the outside strip is nine feet wide; two feet not being wide enough. Five feet ought to be the minimum width. Trees placed in the middle of a nine-foot strip are removed from the immediate reach of horses, and if the soil is of good quality and sufficiently deep, say two feet, ought, unless untoward circumstances arise, to do fairly well.

The list of trees adapted to city conditions is a limited one. The Ailanthus is pre-eminently the tree which stands more adverse city conditions than any other. Smoke and gas do not seem to affect it, apparently no insects attack it, and it will live and grow in a dry location amid asphalt and other pavements. Although for beauty it is not of the first order, it ought, for the foregoing reasons, to be quite extensively used. Others similarly constituted are the cottonwood, white poplar and some forms of willow. Next are the European linden and the English elm, both of which are tougher in this respect than the American species. All things considered the best tree for the semi-urban and the suburban parts of the city, where it will have enough room, and where the soil is at least fairly good is the American elm. Its advantages are a high but not too dense shade, the ease with which

wires can be passed through its branches, its rapidity of growth and the beautiful gothic way in which its limbs overarch a street. Its advantages are its lateness in putting out its leaves, its habit of shedding them continuously from about the middle of the summer onward, its earliness in losing them altogether, and its liability to attack by the elm leaf beetle. Although the habitat of the American elm is a moist locality, it does well even if planted where the ground is somewhat dry, seemingly having the power to send its roots a great distance in quest of water. The English elm, however, has proven in other cities to adapt itself much better to unfavorable city conditions such as smoke and gas and excessive drainage of the soil. It also holds its leaves during a longer period. Its worst fault is its greater attractiveness for the elm leaf beetle than even the American elm. Nevertheless it can be highly recommended as a street tree for the city of Hartford. Some other trees for the suburban portions of the city are red, scarlet, black and pin oaks, horse chestnuts, hackberry, silver and red maples and black walnut. Of all the trees frequently planted, the rock maple is probably the worst, although as a park tree it is one of the first merit. It is one of the first trees to succumb to urban conditions as the city reaches out into the country. If it is planted thickly along a street, and thrives, its shade is too dense. The smallness and multitude of its branches make it difficult to treat it to allow telephone wires to pass through. Linemen say that it is absolutely essential that not the least twig be allowed to touch such wires. In order to prevent this in the case of the rock maple there is no other way than to cut a great hole in the heart of the mass of branches, and this, if left to the average lineman, usually results in ugly and injurious mutilation. If used at all as a street tree it ought to be planted only sparingly on the side streets of the more rural portions of the city. The Norway maple is often planted, and stands city conditions quite well, but it has some of the objectionable features of the rock maple, namely, the denseness of its shade, and its branchiness, and consequent unsuitableness for electric wires. Judging from the somewhat limited data furnished by experience in other cities the ginkgo promises well as a street tree.

The length and straightness of Franklin avenue make it adapted to form a fine avenue of trees. It would be well if the comparatively few existing trees, which might interfere with the design of planting, were removed, in order to secure that uniformity which is so desirable in city streets. The avenue might be planted in sections with the different kinds. A tentative list might be, beginning at its northern end, and going southwardly, ailanthus, cottonwood, English elm, American elm, pin oak and red oak. On some of the narrower streets and on those streets on which the building line is near to or on the inside line of the sidewalk strip large trees are not feasible. In cases like this the practice followed in some European cities is suggested, namely, that of planting trees which would attain a large size if left to grow naturally, but which in this case are allowed to attain only a certain size and then are practically kept there by severe pruning. Trees so treated have a somewhat unnatural appearance, yet they are better than none at all and their foliage affords a grateful shade and a pleasant rest for the eye. The experiment might also be tried in similar cases of using the Lombardy poplar, not for its shade, which is not wide enough, but because of its columnar form of growth which requires but little space. It seems that it ought to be effective in an architectural way, and that it would relieve some streets of their monotony.

The report closes with resolutions recommending the control of the trees by the city government and the creation of a forestry department to develop and maintain a system of tree planting.



AN OLEANDER IN BERMUDA.

THE OLEANDER IN BERMUDA.

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

As a decorative plant for our lawns in summer or our conservatories in early spring, the oleander is a well known plant. Being a native of the Mediterranean, it gets along in winter with no more heat than suffices to keep away frost. A frost proof cellar is a very good place for it in winter, when it is wanted only for its flowers and appearance in summer. When kept in a warm conservatory in winter it will often flower in early spring, before being placed out doors for the summer. It is a better way to keep it cool until spring opens, so that it will not flower until placed on the lawn. It needs to be grown in a tub to have the best results. When planted out, as is done in some cases, there is a vigorous growth made, and if the lifting in the fall is carefully done, and the care continued until the time to plant it returns, there will be a good display of flowers; but the tub is the better way, for, be as careful as one will, there is more or less check in digging and replanting, resulting in a loss of flowers. In Bermuda, where frosts do not occur, the oleander flourishes splendidly. The illustration presented with this was taken on that island. It represents a characteristic specimen of it as it grows there. The artist has made no attempt to select for reproduction a shape-ly specimen, but caught this one, with a branch or two blown over, such as one would often see in the case of shrubs bearing clusters of heavy flowers.

The one reproduced is the common single one of bright red colored flowers, the typical *Nerium Oleander* of the Mediterranean region. It is growing near

Hamilton, Bermuda, at which place there may be seen quite a number of others, some of them twenty-five to thirty feet in height. The island is an ideal place in winter, the thermometer ranging from about 60 to 75 degrees in the winter. In the parks are palms, cactuses, gardenias, camellias and a general representation of what are occupants of our tropical houses.

Oleanders are easily raised, and at least a dozen varieties are in cultivation.

TERRACES AND TERRACE BANKS.

BY H. A. CAPARN.

To begin with, the popular idea of a terrace appears to be the sloping bank of turf dear to the suburbanite and hated of his hired man who has to mow it; but, of course, this is not a terrace, but the flat space above it is. Now the flat space may be held up in several ways, but generally by a wall or sloping bank. This latter is so popular that one is tempted to overlook its values because of the cloud of general esteem that covers it. Of course, however the landscape architect may feel about it, and however dearly he may see the right and the wrong place for it, it is the layman who builds the terraces and supports them with sod banks or with stone walls, and it is the layman who has to be convinced of the need for spending his money on a wall or saving it (temporarily) on a bank. It is difficult to find any formulated rules or body of opinion on the different values and proper use of the wall and the bank, but there is a long-felt want for the expression of such to be used as a club to knock down (metaphorically) a refractory client with. For instance, there are two clients of mine, neighbors, with houses on the same steep slope. I proposed level walled terraces in front of the houses with massed foliage on the steep slopes below, and now they want to have sod banks! Ridicule is probably the most effective weapon in such cases, but it is often a mean one to use, and betrays weakness instead of strength. This and other instances have led me to try to formulate my impressions, with these rules as results. Sloping sod banks may be used only when (1) the line at the foot of the bank is even; (2) when the turf at the foot of the bank is smooth for some distance; (3) when there is no mass planting immediately in front of it; (4) when the ground below the terrace is comparatively level; (5) when there is no architectural structure, pergola, etc., immediately above the slope. Of course, where a grass slope cannot be used a retaining wall may. The grass bank is a thing of primness and formality, for trim surfaces and parallel lines, for sunken girders and brush, but not high, level surfaces. This is written in the hope that others may add to and modify these rules and somewhat increase their knowledge and my own.



ENTRANCE TO MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY, CHICAGO, CHAS. THISSLEW, ARCHITECT.

Entrance and Office Buildings, Mount Olive Cemetery, Chicago.

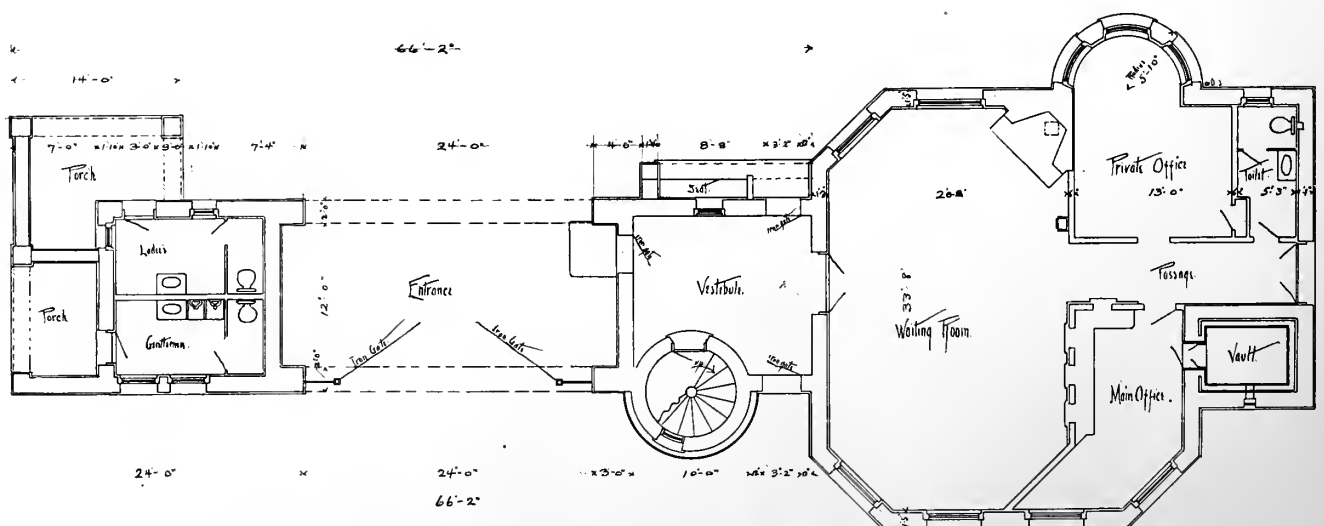
The view and plan shown on this page illustrate the entrance and office buildings recently completed at Mount Olive Cemetery, Chicago. The building is of cream-colored Bedford stone, with a slate roof, and cost about \$13,000. The interior is finished in oak, with floors of Italian Mosaic, and has two fireplaces finished in Roman pressed brick and terra cotta.

Adjoining the building on the north a large greenhouse is under construction. The main building, 205 by 25 feet, is already completed. The total cost of the

greenhouses will be about \$10,000.

Mount Olive is situated in the garden spot of the northwestern suburbs of Chicago. The grounds, of great natural beauty, have been beautified in a manner in which the patrons take commendable pride. The cemetery has taken as its motto this stanza from Bryant's *Thanatopsis*:

"To him who in the love of nature
Holds communion with her visible forms,
She speaks a various language."



GROUND FLOOR PLAN, MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY ENTRANCE.



POTH MAUSOLEUM, WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA.

The Poth Mausoleum, Philadelphia.

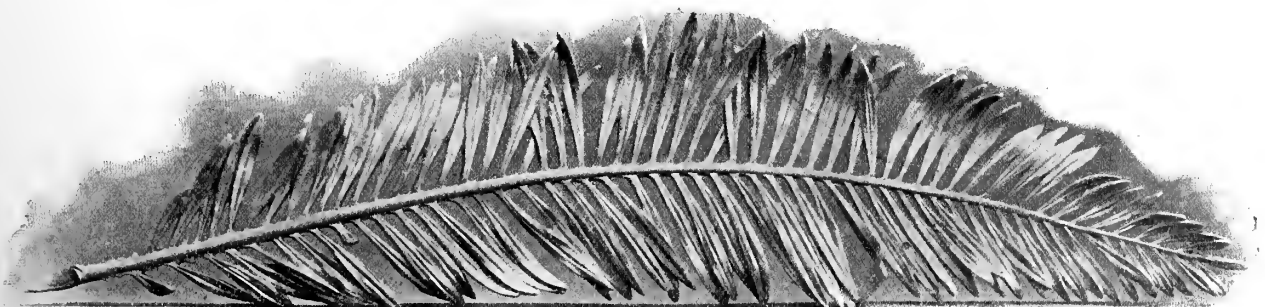
The Poth mausoleum, illustrated above, is one of the most imposing memorials in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

The exterior is of Barre granite, with bronze doors, and bronze covers and handles for the four massive granite vases which stand at either corner and which are an important feature of the tomb. At the rear is a window of art glass embodying a symbolic design typifying Victory Over Death.

The interior is of Italian marble, with an elaborate dome of white marble and gold mosaic. It contains

space for 24 catacombs. The floor is of granite, and at the rear, on a raised platform, is a Renaissance seat of marble with bronze trimmings. The exterior dimensions of the structure are 34 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 9 inches by 31 feet 6 inches. The Harrison Granite Company of New York and Barre, Vt., were the architects and contractors.

The exterior is rich in decorative carving, the chief feature of which are the columns, with elaborate capitals, three of which flank the entrance on each side. They are of the Ionic order partly fluted.



BRONZE PALM BRANCH, CAST BY THE GORHAM COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Editorial Note and Comment.

Municipal Improvement.

The campaign for municipal improvement is being waged with considerable vigor in many sections of the country. Recent legislation in Illinois promises to afford opportunity in Chicago to greatly increase its park systems, which, when all that is expected is carried out, will add immensely to the interest of the city. The prospect of the ten-million-dollar museum, the proposed gift of Marshall Field, when completed will offer a practical suggestion for similar large beneficence elsewhere. In many other states legislation has been enacted in several lines of improvement, and it is very much to be desired that the way should be cleared at the earliest possible time so that the experiences and examples now rapidly maturing may be as rapidly taken advantage of. It may be anticipated with assurance that the municipal improvement exhibited at St. Louis next year will be an incentive to prompt measures toward the beautifying of our cities. Under the efficient control in which it has been placed, and with the cultivated experience of its directors, what a modern city should be like and what it should represent, will be forcibly and artistically demonstrated. With public interest so widely apparent, we may confidently expect an era of municipal and outdoor improvement as characteristic of our moral force and energy as our commercial prosperity has exemplified our material progress.



Prizes for Planting Trees and Shrubs.

Undoubtedly the offering of money prizes to school children for the planting of trees and shrubs is a powerful incentive to the production of quantity, and the young will be particularly emulative to secure the coveted cash through the natural energy of youth. This suggested criticism of a promising method is prompted by reading some public offers of this kind instituted by officials desirous of encouraging forest extension, in which we find no restrictions as to quality of material or culture in the press notices. Of course it is certain that the prospectus of rules and regulations will prescribe proper and necessary conditions, but as it is very desirable that a proper public understanding of such matters should be encouraged. It is not only the money consideration that should be given all possible publicity, but the ruling conditions of this contest also, especially as they relate to the kinds of trees and shrubs recommended and their culture, and the reasons if possible for such selections. Searchers for light on these matters are becoming so numerous and persistent that the press at large should exercise its greatest intelligence towards supplying all the information possible of an educational trend.

Prof. L. H. Bailey.

It is almost with regret that we congratulate Prof. Bailey on his appointment to the office of Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, because we have so thoroughly appreciated his labors in general and experimental horticulture. In this particular field his name has become a household word, and his conclusions and suggestions have been accepted as from one of paramount authority, and we fear that the new office will compel him to take up other lines of work. But to have been called upon to succeed Prof. Roberts is in itself an acknowledgment of his remarkable ability, and of that still more remarkable quality—power of work. His zeal and energy will find ample opportunities for exercise, and there is no shadow of doubt, so far as human foresight can declare, but that he will be able to meet all the responsibilities of the situation as well as stimulate progress in the broader field he has been called upon to take up. No man in the horticultural world has ever been held in higher esteem than Prof. Bailey, and the good wishes of all who know him, either personally or by his works, will attend him in his new sphere of usefulness.



Arbor Day.

We are again in the midst of Arbor Day celebrations, and it is very gratifying to note the improvement in the exercises, and more than that, the more enlightened understanding of its import and possibilities as evidenced in the messages of the several governors which have come to our notice. In some of the states, for instance, New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Delaware and Michigan, the state officials of education have issued instructive pamphlets and suggestive programs, produced in the best form as to illustration and typography. This not only impresses the children of the public schools with the importance of the occasion, but adds a value to the productions as souvenirs, and induces more permanent appreciation and understanding of the day itself. The indiscriminate and haphazard planting of trees is now a thing of the past, and attention is often directed to the rural school grounds, and to spots of barrenness and unsightliness, which a little Arbor Day effort would greatly improve. As the years roll on the institution of Arbor Day will add more and more to the renown of its author, J. Sterling Morton, whose wisdom and foresight secured such a boon to the country, the benefits and educational influences of which are only just beginning to be understood. It is almost beyond comprehension to what limits the suggestions involved in Arbor Day exercises and practice may not be extended; in some districts it is practically reforesting denuded areas; and it is certain that its influence

upon the children of the public schools is so great that both in the farm, the home and its surroundings there is already an awakening to a sense of beauty which will soon take on a practical manifestation. It is certain that no movement of modern times in public school education has had a broader effect on the minds of both children and parents than the institution of Arbor Day. And as yet there has been no limit set to its beneficence in its broad field.



Education in Landscape Gardening.

It has been a matter of interest and study to watch the growth and progress of our professions as the country has developed, and without referring to those which have become established factors in our condition and prosperity, a glance at that of Landscape Gardening will be timely. It has been noted in these columns from time to time the establishment of courses of instruction in the art at Harvard and elsewhere, and it is certain that the spreading interest in the subject among educated people will bring about such a demand for competent landscape gardeners that both men and women of taste will be moved to adopt the profession as a life-work. Already many educational institutions are taking steps to follow the example of Harvard, and so intimately related to higher life and living is the cultivation and improvement of our natural outdoor surroundings that a course of study in the direction of stimulating and imparting knowledge to this end will become a prominent feature of University education. The Agricultural colleges are recognizing the importance of landscape gardening and the culture and use of the natural material required in the work of outdoor improvement, and are moving in some of the states to make this department more prominent. The schools have always been prone to take immediate advantage of a promising movement toward universal betterment, and this in spite of the protesting spirit so frequently manifested by the practicing professional. No doubt such a movement and the improved means of acquiring knowledge increase the number of aspiring amateur practitioners and writers, but it is a narrow policy to discourage such effort, for it means, and has always led up to, an increasing demand for the services of the professional proper, by impressing upon the public at large the utility and in due course the necessity for their services, which a constantly increasing breadth of view establishes.



Memorial Day.

Memorial Day, in many sections of the country, especially in the North, East and West, is the red letter day of the year in the cemeteries. In the preparation for it the cemetery superintendent summons all his resources, and throughout the early spring he bends his energies to secure the best possible effects, so that when

the day arrives the crowds shall be impressed with the results of his labors. At no other time of the year, perhaps, are the superintendent's duties more exacting than during the weeks preceding Memorial Day. His anxieties fluctuate in harmony with the spring weather, and his hopes and fears rise and fall as its changes recur. Frequently an inclement season frustrates all his endeavors, and his expectations only in part materialize. How little the numerous visitors on Memorial Day appreciate the labor and intelligent care involved in the array of beauty about them can to some extent be realized by the average carelessness and sometimes ruthlessness displayed by them, and especially so when the G. A. R. ceremonies attract large crowds! The weeks of loving and hopeful care of the superintendent and his men for this one day must be followed by further effort to repair the damage and give to the lawns and shrubberies renewed vigor and beauty. Knowledge, intelligence and a great capacity for persistent work characterize the up-to-date cemetery superintendent, but his reward stands before his face at every glance he takes at the lovely conditions he has helped to consummate around him.



The Garden an Index of Value.

A very striking indication of the progress of the outdoor improvement movement is the interest manifested in the purely agricultural press. As a general thing æsthetics is avoided in the farm journal. But the importance of the question has become so apparent that its value in relation to the farm has compelled recognition, and as might have been expected the authoritative farm periodicals are taking the matter up intelligently and forcibly. We are particularly attracted to recent articles in the "*Breeders' Gazette*," of Chicago, in which the question is carefully discussed, and its application and desirability, in connection with the farm, its life and work, brought down almost squarely to a dollar bill basis, an argument which will appeal to the average farmer. In an article on "The Farm and Its Factors of Value" in the above journal the proposition is broadly stated that "the garden is an index to the value of any farm home," and with this as a text it proceeds to apply the proposition both to the farm lands and the farm home and its dooryard. The closing paragraph is worth repeating: "But there is something more than mere commerce and the commercial effort in life. The man who beautifies his farm and makes a garden of it must in the very nature of things get far more enjoyment out of his earthly span than the man who has no time for such things, who sees nothing to admire in trees and flowers and who centers his entire energy on his pursuit of wealth, heeding not the conditions amid which he pursues it. The gifts of Nature are allotted to us all alike to use. Not to make use of them is deliberately to spurn a proffered aid.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

OUTDOOR ART WITH THE ART LEFT OUT.

Organized improvement work is menaced by a serious and subtle danger which is the more insidious because it comes from within. It is the lack of appreciation as to what constitutes good planting and the consequent entirely logical failure to provide improvement organizations with information on this important point. In short, we seem to be in a fair way to have an enormous crop of outdoor art with the art left out.

Indubitable evidence of this unfortunate condition

art authorities would not approve and which, too frequently, is of a character that they would condemn as distinctly bad. It is certainly to be deplored that any who are devoting time and labor to the organization and instruction of these societies should fail to impress the importance of a thorough understanding of what constitutes good planting. There is no excuse for ignorance on this point on the part of any improvement worker or teacher. Good literature on the subject is available, and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association practically exists for the purpose of training its members in the knowledge and appreciation of landscape art. It costs only \$2.00 a year to belong to this association. Those who are uninformed in this fundamental of improvement work would better not pose as teachers until prepared to do outdoor art and



HERBACEOUS
PERENNIALS.
FUNKIAS IN THE
FOREGROUND.

PERMANENT BORDER
OF HARDY
PERENNIALS.



is found in reports of the work of existing organizations, and even in addresses made at meetings held for the express purpose of instructing communities and individuals in the formation of the new ones. These bad examples are insistent and prove that the need for immediate reform is urgent.

This criticism is made in the most kindly spirit and solely to the end of helpfulness. It is small use to tell people to beautify their surroundings and then leave them in ignorance of what work is best worth doing; but it is much worse to suggest planting that outdoor

its followers greater justice. There is certainly something radically wrong when those who undertake to teach and to organize suggest such improvements as a parkway down the middle of a village street, the greensward of which shall be dotted with variously shaped beds of tender material, foliage plants being particularly recommended. Such teachers may mean well, but they are not fitted to give instruction on the subject under consideration, and are consequently misleading their hearers. It is a case of the blind leading the blind; and

presently the whole community will be blinded by a dazzling array of Turkish symbols and glaring colors.

It is true that a grassy parkway in the middle of a wide street is a good and excellent thing. Unexceptionable, in fact. Even with the addition of stars and scrolls of brilliant hues it is better than an unpaved, muddy and neglected street.

But why try to make every town and village in the land a cheap, reduced edition of a large and wealthy city?

Tender bedding is at once the most expensive and least attractive form of planting. Its first cost in the preparation of the ground, in planting material, and in the labor of setting such material out, is about the same as the first cost of establishing permanent planting consisting of strictly hardy shrubs, vines and perennials. But the tender material must be renewed each spring, and to maintain it properly during the four, or at best five, months of its existence probably equals its first cost. It has the further drawback of leaving unsightly spots of bare ground throughout the remaining seven or eight months of the year.

On the other hand, if hardy material appropriate for the location and purpose and suited to the climatic and other conditions, is used the ground is occupied throughout the twelve months, the plants practically care for themselves after the first season, the plantations increase in beauty from year to year, and they are attractive at all times. This is not all: most of the plants used will increase, and at the end of from three to five years enough material may be safely and advantageously removed to make other plantations where needed; the first material may be chosen for the purpose of attracting song birds whose presence in large numbers will add to the pleasure of residents and serve to advertise the town and enhance the material welfare of business men and of property owners; while the fortunate boys and girls raised in such an environment will become educated in bird and plant lore, and the life and character of the entire population be raised to a higher, happier plane.

* * *

If it is bad art to sprinkle a village park or street parkway with vegetable symbols of faith, hope and charity, the signs of the zodiac, etc., what shall be said of the practice of splashing the banks of sylvan stream with attempts at plant reproductions of stars, elephants, butterflies and umbrellas? Even the possessor of the much talked of "feeling for nature" should shudder and turn pale at such sights.

* * *

It would be a failure of duty, having called attention to these things, to neglect to speak a good word for annuals. They are all good in their places, and certain of them are useful and appropriate among hardy plants. The chief objection urged against hardy stuff

is its failure to look attractive the first season. Those who are impatient, or who feel the necessity for securing a good effect at once (or as soon as possible), and this is often essential in improvement work, can do nothing better than sow the seeds of certain annuals among the permanent plants. The very best choice is tall or climbing nasturtiums. They always look well and nearly always thrive. Then there is mignonette, Drummond phlox, sweet alyssum, poppies, dwarf morning glories, or convolvulus minor (seldom seen, but pretty), and, for something taller, several of the small, single sunflowers are excellent, as are also corn flowers in all colors. The last two have the distinct advantage of seeding themselves, so that when once sown they are usually to be found every year if not crowded out by weeds. This is true of poppies, too. Two desirable bi-ennials, the tall evening primrose and nicotiana affinis (fragrant ornamental tobacco), have the same habit of self-seeding and are to be highly recommended for use in the borders of shrubbery plantation. Dahlias are good to aid in producing an effect the first season, but of course they add to the labor, as the tubers, if they are to be saved, must be taken up as soon as the tops are frosted, and they require thorough watering during summer. The use of annuals involves rather more care and attention than the hardy plants alone, but the extra water and cultivation that they demand insures the better success of the permanent stuff, so that it will probably occupy the ground nicely the second season.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES.

It is interesting to note that the action of the Stockton, Cal., Arbor Club, mentioned in these notes last month, resulted in the appointment and observation of Arbor Day by several improvement organizations in neighboring towns and counties. Notable among these is the Highway Improvement Club of San Jose, which, in observing March 10th as its Arbor Day, planted nearly or quite as many trees as the Stockton Club, as well as considerable shrubbery. A circular letter urging co-operation and containing helpful information relating to the proposed work was previously sent to every school, both public and private, in Santa Clara county. The idea was to interest everybody, but especially the children, in planting, caring for and protecting trees and shrubbery on school grounds and on highways.

Just as many beautiful trees thrive in other parts of the country as in the far west. Shall we allow the Pacific slope a monopoly of arboreal beauty on its roadways? Why not plant a thousand trees on the roads adjacent to your town? Some shrubbery would look well, too. Don't you think so? Summer visitors will note the improvement and you will like it yourself

when you see how much it adds to the pleasure of your summer drives.

The St. Louis Civic League has the ambition to permanently clean that city. To that end it has just printed and distributed the following card:

CIVIC CLEANING DAYS

April 24, 25, 26, 1903.



**WILL
YOU
HELP?**

On the other side is the following:

To the Public: The Civic Improvement League is starting a movement to permanently clean St. Louis. Everybody can help. It is intended the movement will start with Civic Cleaning Days, April 24, 25 and 26, 1903. On Friday, April 24, citizens are urged to encourage the formation of Block Leagues or Pick Up Clubs among the children for the purpose of beautifying their homes by planting flowers and vines and to assist in cleaning sidewalks, vacant lots, etc. Saturday, April 25, it is expected will be proclaimed a legal holiday by the Mayor and the significance of the movement will be emphasized by displaying flags and badges. On Sunday, April 26, all clergymen are requested, in connection with their regular services, to urge the importance and benefits to be derived from a more healthful and attractive local environment.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE,
605 Colonial Trust Building.

Write for our Junior Civic League Pamphlet.

To accompany these cards there is a badge of white satin ribbon five inches long and one and a half inches

wide, on which is printed in blue a circular stamp inclosing the design of its emblematic button, as shown in this department last month, surrounded by the words "Civic Improvement League, St. Louis." Below are the words "Cleaning Days, April 24-25-26, 1903. I WILL HELP."

This admirable means of securing interest and active assistance from all classes of citizens may well be adopted by every improvement organization intent upon accomplishing practical results.

We are under obligations to Mr. Stevens, Principal of the Hodgen School for this information.

* * *

The Village Improvement Association of Newport, O., is the "right sort." It has discovered and announced in its local paper that the initials of its name, V. I. A., spell the Latin via—a way—and has made good its right to the title by making a way out of all difficulties, verifying also the old adage that "where there's a will there's a way." The association appears to have inspired "a way," in the way of a new pavement that follows certain curves as preceding paths were allowed to do. This is even better than has been hoped or expected of an organization. If the members of the Newport society are already so artistic that they have discovered that it is sometimes better to have curves in streets as well as variations in surface, instead of getting everything down to a dead level and making every street run at exact right angles or exactly parallel with every other street in the place,—we are prepared to expect great things from it. For goodness' sake keep right on in the same way. Don't, let us beg you, permit any "roads to be straightened." Anybody can have straight streets, but it is given to but few to have the happiness to live where there is a curve in the "way", an irregularity of ground surface. Make the most of such features, and make the planting emphasize such features.

F. C. S.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—LXXXIX.

Coniferales Continued.

The Cupressæ of the older botanists were characterized by erect ovules and spheroidal pollen, features which cultivators have rarely time to bother with. They included the evergreen and deciduous trees given in this article—known as Taxodineæ, only a few of which are hardy north. It is therefore best to include them with the Thuyas, etc., of the older grouping, and mix them with all the artistic ability at command. They have usually from 2 to 6 cotyledones, smaller linear or flatter leaves, often varying greatly in the stages of growth, and roundish or oblong cones much smaller than those of Abietæ. The pulpy coned Junipers are excluded.

Sequoia in two species are the big redwoods of California. *S. gigantea* has been more written about than any other American tree. It stretches along the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas at elevations of about 5,000 to 7,000 feet, growing among other conifers in about a dozen patches over a length from north to south of about 250 miles. The southern groves are the most reproductive. The actually measured trees of more than 300 feet high are but four or five, ranging from 307 to 325 feet, but with immense diameters of from 14 to 19 feet—6 feet above ground. It is estimated that but 500 trees remain of 200 feet high and upwards.

A hunter (whether Indian or white is not stated) is said to have discovered them, but the clearest record seems to have been the name "J. M. Wooster, June 1850," cut in the bark of a tree and found soon afterwards; still there has been lots of controversy as to who discovered them. Their introduction to Europe is much clearer. A Scotch gentleman named Matthew first received a few seeds from his son, but Messrs. Veitch's collector, William Lobb, introduced the tree to commerce, and Dr. Lindley recorded the fact in the "Gardener's Chronicle" of the 24th of December, 1853.

Lindley soon afterwards named it "Wellingtonia," which continues to be the common name in the British Islands, where there are probably more trees today



SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS. COAST OF N. CALIFORNIA.

than in California. A number are becoming quite big, too. A tree in Perthshire, Scotland, 47 years planted is over 60 feet high, with a diameter of more than 4 feet. Another in County Tipperary, Ireland, 46 years planted is 80 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. For rapidity of growth, however, a tree at Studley Royal, Lord Ripon's estate in Yorkshire, probably exceeds most others. It has been 40 years planted and is 80 feet or more high, but with a smaller diameter than the older trees.

Reverting to names: Other botanists soon asserted that the big tree was not generically distinct, but the same as *Sequoia*. I should not be astonished if some one of the genealogical investigators who are collecting, pickling and dyeing "material," slicing and mount-

ing it and boring with lenses into its innermost egg cells, do not find warranty for authorities who called the coast redwood a *Taxodium*—the species which Douglas often saw more than 300 feet high.

The cellular investigations are becoming immense and are supposed to keep teaching—teaching—teaching, with but little care for planting. The *Sequoias* seem to be a very ancient type which during the carboniferous period extended (together with *Taxodiams*) over much of the northern hemisphere up to the arctic regions.

I have tried for a long time to get a clear idea of the climate of the big tree groves—such as the monthly range of the wet and dry bulb thermometers from max. and min. readings at 7 a. m. and 3 p. m., the monthly rainfall, the percentage of humidity, barometric readings and the direction and velocity of the wind—with poor success, for up to 1900 the weather bureau had not a single station on those Sierras. They depend upon railway employes, and explain that the altitudes have "been taken from railroad surveys," and "refer to the height of the track rather than the point at which rainfall and temperature observations are made," which is a sparkling manifestation of genius no doubt, but not at all helpful to the planter.

However, I select a place called Laporte with an altitude of 5,000 feet, maybe colder and wetter than the big-tree stations which are farther south, though often more elevated. The annual precipitation is stated as 40.37 inches, very close to that of Biltmore, N. C., but the distribution is very different. The driest months are from March to October, with falls varying from 0. to a few 100ths to 4.64 inches during May—the only wet summer month. The wettest months (?) are from November to February, with fall (whether of rain or snow is not stated) varying from 6.67 to 13.4 inches. The extreme annual range of temperature is given as 8 to 91 degrees Fah. The latter figure identical with that of San Diego on the extreme south coast—which is extraordinary. The "Mean" (as they are called) temperatures given in the reports kindly sent are useless to the cultivator, who must learn by experiment whether he can grow *Sequoias* or not. Generally they succumb east in a short time. *S. gigantea* attained to over 25 feet high at Rochester, N. Y., but is now understood to be declining.

Athrotaxis is a Tasmanian genus in 3 species. They have small scale like leaves much divided in *A. selaginoides*. They are regular handsome growers, but only adapted to nearly frostless climates.

Cryptomeria is a monotypic tree from Northern China and Japan. There are several varieties and occasionally fair (20 to 30 feet) specimens are seen as far north as Central New Jersey. They are handsome when in perfection. They grow best in moist sheltered places, but ripen their wood best in drier ones.

Taxodium is credited with two species—the south-

ern "bald cypress," and the Mexican *T. mucronatum* which differs chiefly in being more evergreen.

T. distichum has several forms which are dwarfer, more pyramidal or more pendulous than the type. The tree is too common in the Southern Cypress swamps to



TAXODIUM DISTICHUM.

GLYPTOSTROBUS
HETEROPHYLLUS.

be planted there perhaps, but northward to Southern New England and the lower lakes it may be used not only as a highly ornamental deciduous tree, but as a cheap nurse plant for such tender subjects as the Sequoias, Cryptomerias and certain Cypresses, for in many places it retains its browned foliage well into winter. It will grow in Central New Jersey up to 90 feet high on comparatively dry soil, but will be most thrifty near a stream. Whenever it becomes necessary to thin out the nurse trees used for temporary shelter and effect it may reconcile the reluctant ones to know that the thinnings are most useful as hop-poles, bean-poles, plant-stakes and such like, and the permanent groups will prove not only among the most cheerful in their spring greenery, but the most striking trees on the sky-line. There has been and is much confusion between the form called *T. distichum pendulum* and the next genus. Even the old tree near the Temple of the Sun at Kew got mixed in the muddle, but I cannot give the particulars.

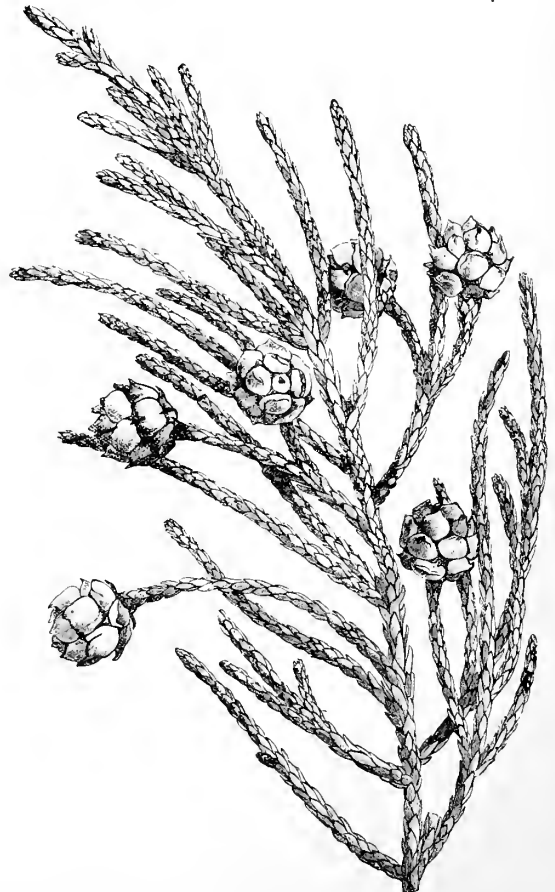
Glyptostrobus is probably monotypic, but varies a good deal. It is found in the south of China, but extends well to the north, just how far I don't know. *G. heterophyllus*, as it is called, is commonly a much more slender tree than any form of bald cypress. The leaves are deciduous, quite small and more closely pressed to the branchlets than in *Taxodium*; still there are but few characters by which they may be distin-

guished, and the various forms of the two genera would be excellent subjects for "original investigation."

Actinostrobus in 2 species are from South East Australia. *A. pyramidalis* is said to have produced cones on the Riviera, and it is only in such climates that the trees can be grown.

Callitris as now constituted may have a dozen (?) species in Australasia and South Africa. They are but little known either in European or American outdoor cultivation; the authorities, too, are often wrangling about names. *C. robusta* appears in South Florida nursery catalogues. The timber of several Australian species is useful.

Widdringtonia Whitei occurs in large forests on the M'lanje Hills in British Central Africa. It was hoped a few years ago it would prove hardy somewhere south, but I have heard nothing of it recently. It is said to be cool enough for three or four pairs of blankets when sleeping on the mountains where it grows, but it is no doubt nearly sub-tropical.



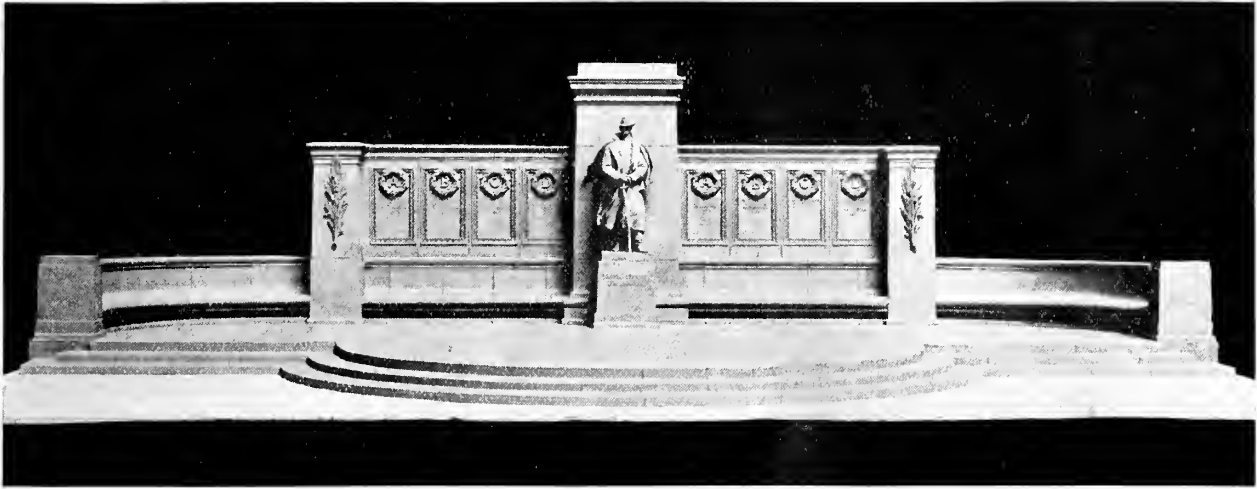
Gardener's Chronicle.

BRANCH AND CONES OF *ATHROTAXIS TAXIFOLIA*.

Tetraclinis articulata is found principally in Morocco and Algiers, North Africa.

Fitzroya is in two species, *F. Archeri* from Tasmania and *F. Patagonica* from the mountains of W. Patagonia, Chile and Valdivia.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



HAWKINS MONUMENT, SCHENLEY PARK, PITTSBURG. WILLIAM COUPER, SC.

MONUMENTAL NOTES.

The illustration on this page is from a photograph of the accepted model for the memorial to Colonel Alexander Leroy Hawkins and the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, National Guard in the Spanish war. The monument is to stand in Schenley Park, Pittsburg, and takes the general form of a Greek exedra with a bronze statue of the Colonel as the central figure. The idea is to make it an individual memorial to the commander, and at the same time to distinctively recognize each of the eight companies in the regiment. For this purpose eight bronze tablets are to be set into the walls, bearing the number of the company encircled with a laurel wreath and a roster of the company. The Colonel is thus represented as standing in front of his regiment. The design is the work of William Couper, of New York, who was recently awarded the commission in competition with twenty-two other sculptors. Mr. Couper was assisted by Architect Albert Randolph Ross, of New York. The memorial will be of granite, except the statue, tablets and palm branches, and will cost about \$20,000, which has been appropriated by the state of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Larkin G. Mead's heroic marble statue of "The Father of Waters," is to be purchased by citizens of Minneapolis and erected in some public square in that city. The statue was ordered 18 years ago as a private gift to the city of New Orleans, but the donor was unable to carry out his intentions. It represents the Father of Waters as an old man in a half-reclining attitude, much as the Egyptians made Osiris appear when he was set forth as the great Nile. The river god is half-stretched on rocks that represent the high shores of the river's upper course. A source of pure water flows majestically into the river bed beneath the god's left elbow. His right hand holds a remarkable stalk of Indian corn, from underneath which an alligator peeps out, thus showing both the good and the evil products of the mighty stream. On the god's head a wreath of tobacco leaf, intermingled with pine cones for eddies and whirlpools, and with water lilies for the quiet nooks and tranquil waves of the river, symbolizes the various aspects of its course.

* * *

Albert Weinert modeled the monument to be erected in the State Park at Lake George, N. Y., by the Society of Colonial Wars to commemorate the victory of the colonial troops under Gen. Johnson and the Mohawk Indian allies under King Hendrick over the French, Canadian and Indian forces in

1755. The bronze group which has just been cast by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., shows Gen. Johnson and King Hendrick standing side by side dressed in full war regalia. The general wears the breastplate and the richly embroidered red coat, so much admired by his Indian ally. The portrait of King Hendrick is modelled from a colored print in Schoolcraft's Notes of the Iroquois. The chief is attired in Mohawk fashion, his hair cut close to the scalp, a beautiful crest made of the hair of the deer tail fastened to the scalp lock and crowned by the war eagle's feathers. A buffalo skin richly ornamented is thrown over his left shoulder, falling in big folds between the two figures. The monument is to be unveiled in September.

* * *

Architect Osborne J. Pierce, of Redlands, Cal., has designed a monument of President McKinley which is planned for unveiling when President Roosevelt visits that city. The bust is to be placed on a pedestal over which a Byzantine arched canopy is supported by columns and pillars; the central structure is flanked by two wings terminated by pedestals of less height crowned with marble spheres and containing stone seats, slightly circular in plan. The entire structure is something over twenty feet in height.

* * *

A monument was recently unveiled at Wilmington, Del., to mark the landing place of the first Swedish settlers in America. The Swedes came to this city April 29, 1638. Dedicatory addresses were made by Chief Justice Lore, president of the Delaware Historical Society, and Mrs. Charles E. McIlvaine, president of the Delaware Society of Colonial Dames, under whose auspices the monument was erected.

* * *

A memorial tablet is on exhibition in the rooms of the Nebraska State Historical Society at Lincoln, Neb., which is to be placed upon one of the big redwood trees in a park at Santa Cruz, Cal., in memory of the late J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture. The tablet is about two feet square and is cast with inscriptions standing in bold relief so that they may be read at a considerable distance. On the upper left-hand corner are the words, "Plant truths," and upon the upper right-hand corner the words, "Plant trees." Below these words is a design composed of four oak leaves and an acorn on a single twig, beneath which is set for the significance of the tablet as follows: "In memory of J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, father of Arbor Day; born April 22, 1832; died April 27, 1902. By order of Nebraska State Historical Society."

Park Notes

The Sioux City Improvement Association, Sioux City, Ia., has started a movement to have the state law with relation to the creation and maintenance of park commissions amended by the general assembly, with a view to taking the appointment of park boards out of politics and making the office of park commissioner a non-salaried one. Its committees on municipal and state legislation have been instructed to take steps toward securing the co-operation of other cities. Efforts will also be made to solicit grounds and money for public park purposes in Sioux City.

* * *

The requisition of the park commissioners of Erie, Pa., carries, besides the maintenance of Lakeside and Central parks and the salaries of the park superintendents, a request for \$5,000 for relaying the walks in the East and West Central parks, \$1,000 for the improvement of Cascade park and \$1,200 for the purchase of land adjoining Glenwood Park. An appropriation of \$1,000 has also been asked from the City Council for the improvement of Glenwood Park, which will be enlarged and made into a perfect square.

* * *

The commission in charge of the Interstate Park, established by the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin in the Dalles of the St. Croix river, has asked for an appropriation of \$15,000 for extraordinary expenses during the next two years and for a permanent appropriation for maintenance of \$2,000 a year. The appropriation is not so large as the commission could use to advantage, but is the minimum required for the improvements deemed necessary. The park has many curious and beautiful features in its fantastic rock formations, glacial "potholes," deep gorges, rushing river and its varied color effects. Col. Geo. H. Hazzard, of St. Paul, is state commissioner for Minnesota.

* * *

The Society for Beautifying Buffalo, N. Y., has recommended the establishment of four new playgrounds, and a resolution providing an appropriation of \$17,000 for this purpose has been introduced in the City Council. Four playgrounds were in operation during the past year, with an average daily attendance of 4,950. The society recently invited competitive plans for beautifying Shelton Square, but has returned all of the plans and will in the near future conduct another competition. The plans are to include a shelter house to cost not more than \$6,000. Architects and landscape architects are to compete.

* * *

Superintendent Nussbaumer of the park system of St. Paul, Minn., is making preparations for an extensive system of park improvements as a result of a bill recently passed by the Legislature. After an unsuccessful attempt to amend the charter to permit park boards to retain their receipts as a portion of the fund to be expended for park improvement and extension, a bill was passed by both branches of the Legislature so modifying the enabling act as to permit this to be done. The bill has been signed by the Governor, so that it is effective, and the board of park commissioners will this year be able to expend the money it takes in from these sources. The city charter limits the appropriation for park purposes to \$75,000, and provides that the money received by any branch of the city government shall be classed as a portion of the miscellaneous receipts of the city and as such be credited to the general fund, instead of to the funds of the department from which it was

derived. The new pavilion at Phalen Park is nearly completed and other improvements are to be made. Dredging will be done preparatory to constructing a boulevard around Lake Phalen, and a number of new boats added. This park now comprises 242 acres including a recent addition of 22 acres, which is to be improved. Little work is to be done at Como Park outside of the annual propagation of plants and the reconstruction of the flower beds.

* * *

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements and additions to parks are reported as follows this month: Assemblyman Bostwick has introduced a bill into the New York Legislature appropriating \$800,000 for the extension of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks is pushing the bill. * * A new pavilion, to cost \$2,500, is to be erected in Seneca Park, Rochester, N. Y., and other improvements made. * * The work of converting the Centennial Exposition grounds, Nashville, Tenn., into a park, is progressing rapidly, and the new park will be opened to the public on May 1. * * A resolution has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature conveying to the South Park Commissioners of Chicago land extending from Jackson Park to 79th street as an addition to that park. * * The city of Pawtucket, R. I., will spend \$5,000 on the improvement of Slater Memorial Park during the coming year. * * The will of the late James G. Forsyth, of Buffalo, N. Y., bequeathed one-half of his estate to the Buffalo Park Board for supplying works of art to the parks of that city. Plans have also been prepared for a new shelter house in Humboldt Park in that city. The structure will cost about \$6,000. * * A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature to enable the commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, to issue bonds for \$1,000,000 to make an addition of 215 acres to that park. The addition will be reclaimed land, now submerged by the lake. * * The Union Pacific Railroad has sent out a large number of ornamental trees and shrubs for planting its station parks on the Kansas City-Denver line. * * The Bucks County Historical Society will spend \$20,000 improving a park at Ashland, Green and Pine streets, Doylestown, Pa., as a site for a \$10,000 building which William L. Elkins will give the society. * * Improvements to be made in the parks of Cleveland, O., include the planting of 1,500 trees this spring. Elms and maples will predominate, but a large number of magnolias, catalpas and other flowering trees will also be used. In the public square a number of sycamores will be planted, as Director of Public Works Salen believes that they are best adapted to withstand the smoke and grime of a public square in the heart of the city.

* * *

NEW PARKS.

A bill providing for a town park at Rye Beach, N. Y., has been introduced into the Legislature of that state. * * The City Council of Decatur, Ill., has passed a resolution providing for the purchase of Fairview Park for \$8,000. * * The city of Davenport, Ia., has recently bought nine acres of additional park land. * * An ordinance has been introduced into the City Council of Philadelphia providing for the conversion of the lower valley of Pennypack Creek into a public park. The tract includes about 1,000 acres, and the estimated cost of acquiring it is placed at about \$500,000. * * A bill is to be introduced into the Legislature of New York providing for the purchase of the Riley Triangle by the city of Rochester for a public park. The act gives the park authorities power to purchase or condemn and provides for an appropriation of \$30,000. * * Mayor Low has approved on behalf of the city a bill passed by the legislature giving to the

Dock Department the power to lay out a public park and playground on avenue C and Seventeenth street on the East River front. * * The mayor of Rochester, N. Y., has recommended that the Warner property, recently bid in by the city on a tax foreclosure sale, be turned over to the Park Commission to be made part of the public park system. The property embraces about thirty-six acres of land between Mount Hope and South avenues. It was bid in by the city for \$17,150. * * The city government of St. Thomas, Ont., has voted to purchase Pinafore Park at an expense of \$8,000. * * A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Pennsylvania to enable the city of Philadelphia to take the old Lower Dublin Poorhouse and grounds near Holmesburg for a public park. * * Ex-Mayor B. H. Lien, of Sioux Falls, S. D., has presented that city with a tract of ten acres for a public park.

* * *

NEW PARK RULES.

The Park Board of New York City has submitted to the Board of Aldermen for approval a code of ordinances, rules and regulations for the government and protection of the public parks in all boroughs of that city. Among them are the following rules governing statuary and works of art:

1. No statue, bust, memorial or memorial building of any description shall be erected in any of the public parks, parkways, squares or places of the City of New York in any part of a park without the consent of the commissioner having jurisdiction.

2. No existing natural scenery, no rock, woodland, lawn or existing drive shall be destroyed or altered in order to accommodate any statuary or memorial, and such statuary or memorial shall be secondary in importance to the natural features which must prevail in a park.

3. Statuary, buildings or other structures of whatever character, shall be considered:

First—As objects of art.

Second—In their relation to the landscape.

No such statuary, building or structure, even if in itself satisfactory as a work of art, shall be accepted unless it will help to heighten or effect the beauty of the landscape, and unless a satisfactory and appropriate site shall be found in conformity with previous rules.

4. Buildings required for the comfort of the public or for administrative purposes shall be excepted from the above restrictions, but such buildings shall be made as unobtrusive as their purpose will admit, and must be of the most moderate size and shall be screened from view as much as possible.

5. The pedestal of any statue or bust placed in any of the public parks, parkways, squares or places of the City of New York, within the jurisdiction of the department, shall not exceed two-thirds of the height of the statue proper, nor shall the base occupy more area than is necessary in order to preserve the proper proportions of the pedestal and statue.

6. Statuary and structures already in the public parks, parkways, squares and places, if not placed in conformity with the previous rules, may, if condemned by the Art Commission, be removed by the commissioner of parks having jurisdiction.

* * *

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

Samuel Parsons, Jr., of New York City, who was recently employed by the city of St. Louis to estimate the probable cost of restoring Forest Park after the World's Fair of 1904, has made his report to the Board of Public Improvements, and estimates that it would require at least \$650,000 to put the park in presentable condition. More than \$1,000,000 would be needed to restore the grass and trees on the site and to put the River des Peres back into its old channel. Mr. Par-

sons further stated that it would not be possible to restore the park to its former beauty, and severely criticized the destruction of the trees.

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, has been engaged as advisory superintendent to the Park Board of Milwaukee, Wis., for a period of two years. He will shortly submit plans to the board for the improvement of Washington and Kosciusko parks. The lake in Kosciusko park will be enlarged and : playground for children arranged. A larger lake and more extensive animal gardens will be provided for Washington park.

O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, has been engaged to prepare plans for the beautifying of Comstock Park, the property of the West Michigan State Fair Association at Grand Rapids, Mich. The improvements will extend over a number of years and will cost about \$50,000.

E. R. Roberts, landscape gardener, of Tacoma, Wash., writes that that city has presented to Bronx Park, New York, a pair of Olympic elks, born and raised in Point Defiance Park. Tacoma recently received a donation of 150 acres of land, making the total park area over 1,000 acres. Mr. Roberts writes also that he is engaged in pushing the movement for the establishment of a national arboretum and botanical garden near Tacoma.

* * *

CREMATION NOTES.

The Monument Park Cemetery Association has been incorporated for the purpose of operating a crematory and a cemetery in Monument Park, El Paso County, Col., six miles north of Colorado Springs.

Fairmount Cemetery Association, Denver, Colo., will soon let the contract for the erection of a crematory. The retort will be of fire clay made in one piece and heated by petroleum. The structure will include a reception room and columbarium and cost about \$12,000.

Rules of Forest Home Crematory, Milwaukee.

1. Cremations, as well as the delivery and disposal of the ashes, shall take place under the direction of the Superintendent of the Cemetery.

2. Orders for cremations are granted only at the office of the Secretary of the Cemetery and persons applying for such orders must present an application made and properly signed and witnessed on a blank prepared for that purpose, and must also produce the permit of the Board of Health of the City of Milwaukee. The Secretary's order for incineration, together with the Board of Health permit, must be presented to the Superintendent. Unless these conditions are complied with, the incineration will not be allowed to take place.

3. The cost of incineration, including a plain, metallic receptacle for the ashes and the use of the Chapel, if desired, is twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), which must be paid when the order is issued.

4. Incinerations are made every day except Sunday, and one hour's notice is sufficient for preparation; but to avoid disappointment and possible confusion the application should be made at least twenty-four hours in advance of the time desired for the incineration.

5. The casket, clothing and preparation of the body may be the same as for earth burial. The body is always incinerated in the casket as received (only the glass, handles and metal trimmings being removed) unless otherwise directed by the family of the deceased or their representative, or when a metallic casket is used other than zinc, in which case the remains are removed and wrapped in a winding sheet.

6. All caskets, or parts thereof, handles, glass and trimmings, not incinerated with the body, are immediately de-

stroyed, and no parts of the same are allowed to be taken from the Crematory, except the name plate, if desired.

7. No exposure of the body will be permitted where death has resulted from any contagious disease, or when, for any reason, the Superintendent in his judgment deems it unwise to open the casket.

8. The incineration may be strictly private if the relatives or friends of the deceased so desire; otherwise persons present may be allowed to witness the process with the consent of the Superintendent.

9. The ashes remaining from the incineration of a body are placed in a metallic receptacle, properly sealed and labeled, and are deliverable at the office of the Superintendent the day following the incineration. Upon presentation of a written order from the Secretary the ashes will be delivered to the person duly authorized to receive them, who will also be required to sign a receipt for the same.

10. The ashes must be removed or interred within thirty days from the date of incineration, unless the regular vault charges have been arranged and paid for. The Cemetery Committee reserve the right to inter the ashes in any part of the Cemetery they may deem proper after the expiration of the thirty days or other period for which payment has been made.

11. If it is desired to postpone a cremation the body may be placed and remain in the Receiving Vault for a period of five days without extra charge.

12. Undertakers or other persons in charge of a body to be cremated should so plan the funeral arrangements that the remains may arrive at the Crematory punctually at the appointed time.

Cemetery Notes.

In a recent decision at Cedar Falls, Ia., in the case of the County Recorder against the Catholic Cemetery Association, the court held that a cemetery is not an addition to the city, and that the city has no right to dictate the roadways or streets to be made in it. The cemetery had submitted a plot for filing, but the city objected to it unless the roadways and streets corresponded to those in Greenwood, which is owned by the city.

* * *

Suit has been brought against the Elmwood Cemetery Company of Memphis, Tenn., by Mrs. Matilda Matthews to force them to remove the remains of a child buried for many years from a lot to make room for her body. The lot was purchased by her husband and she asks that the removal be made that she may be interred by his side.

* * *

John Daugherty has been arrested for despoiling the cemetery at Lowell, Ind. Headstones were overturned and broken, many of them being injured beyond repair. The damages amounted to between \$2,000 and \$2,500. The prisoner was bound over to the circuit court and sent to jail at Crown Point, Ind.

* * *

Residents of South Orange, N. J., recently appeared before the State Board of Health to oppose the application of Elvin W. Crane, Jacob Haussling and William Bonnett to locate a cemetery in that township on what is known as the "Tuscan Farm." The local authorities refused to grant permission and the cemetery promoters appealed to the State Board. The Board reserved decision.

The Stephen-Merritt Funeral and Undertaking Co., of New York City, is reported to have plans under way for the erection of a large crematory at North Plainfield, N. J. An option has been secured on a valuable tract of land, and it is understood that \$100,000 will be spent on the chapel and crematory and laying out attractive grounds around them.

* * *

The people of Alton, Ill., the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the Revolution, are to co-operate in restoring to good condition the old Confederate cemetery in that city in which 1,306 Confederate soldiers are buried. Permission will be obtained from Congress to do the work, which will include the placing of a headstone at each grave, and a general beautifying of the grounds.

* * *

Huron Cemetery, the former burying ground of the Wyandotte Indians in Kansas City, Kan., is to be abandoned and the bodies moved to Quindaro Cemetery. Congress will be asked to pass a bill instructing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the grounds for \$50,000. A portion of the proceeds will be expended on Quindaro Cemetery and the remainder divided among the Wyandottes living in the reservation and in Kansas City. Huron Cemetery comprises two acres of ground in the heart of Kansas City.

* * *

The Woodlawn Cemetery Company, of Baltimore, Md., recently incorporated for the purpose of developing a large modern cemetery near Gwynn Oak Park, Baltimore, has no connection with the Woodlawn Cemetery of New York, as was erroneously reported. Certain of the directors are interested in both cemeteries, but the Woodlawn Cemetery Co., of New York, has no financial interest in the Baltimore cemetery.

* * *

At the recent annual meeting of the Marion Cemetery Association, Marion, O., the following financial statement was given: Lots sold, \$2,503.31; lots endowed, \$2,000.42; receipts for the year, \$9,090.08; expenditures for the year, \$5,169.23; total net assets, April 1, 1903, \$45,221.43; an increase of \$3,920.85; reserve fund, \$14,427.33; endowment fund, \$23,280.02; available assets over reserve fund, \$7,514.08. This cemetery established a rule one year ago charging double fees for Sunday funerals, and reports that but two funerals have been held on Sunday during the year.

* * *

The city of Springfield, Ohio, has transferred to the Springfield Cemetery Association a 20-acre tract known as Oakwood Cemetery, used as a burial ground for the city poor. The cemetery agrees to beautify and care for the tract as an addition to its own grounds, and to furnish burial space to the city for its indigent dead. The tract is divided from Springfield Cemetery by a street which the city is to vacate. The new addition will give to Springfield Cemetery an area of 160 acres. Greenmount Cemetery, formerly used as a potter's field, will be transformed into a park.

* * *

It is reported that a number of societies and organizations in Springfield, O., have declared themselves opposed to resolution of the Ferncliff Cemetery Association prohibiting Sunday funerals. The organizations are: Schwaben Benevolent Society, the German Society, Bavarian Benevolent Society, Baden Benevolent Society, Boilermakers' Union, the Bricklayers' Union, the Brewers' Union, Trades and Labor Assembly, Lessing Lodge K. of P., Goethe Lodge I. O. O. F.

* * *

A plot of ground laid off in the form of three concentric circles is one of the improvements planned for the new addition to Mount Olivet Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia. County Sur-

veyor Ilg is engaged in making the plans. Each of the three circles is divided from the other by a gravel walk. In the center it is the intention to erect a chapel or a large monument. The inner circle, which is fifty feet in diameter, will be the burial place for bishops and archbishops. The second circle will be the resting place of priests and the outer one will be reserved for sisters of the various religious orders. The walks dividing the burial places will be six feet wide. Trees and shrubbery will be planted at suitable intervals.

* * *

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Oak Hill Cemetery, San Jose, Cal., has recently passed the following rule which is reported to have met with the disapproval of the undertakers and cabmen: "On and after January 1, 1903, no graves will be filled in the presence of the family. Immediately after the services the friends will be dispersed before the grave is filled. No exception to this will be made."

Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., has recently passed into new hands, William C. Jones succeeding Howard M. Cooper as president of the association. George E. Rhedemeyer is general manager and superintendent. The latest addition to the rules of the cemetery is the closing of the grounds to the public on Sundays and holidays. Tickets of admission are issued to lot holders on those days. A handsome new entrance gate has just been finished.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., has recently passed a rule providing that on and after April 25 no automobiles be allowed in the cemetery. Superintendent John W. Keller writes as follows: "This action is taken because it is believed by the commissioners that the presence of automobiles on the driveways through the cemetery is a serious menace to the safety of those who visit it, owing to the narrowness of the roads and many embankments. As chairman of the executive committee for the next convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents I wish to say that we shall have the largest and one of the most interesting meeting ever held, and I hope that all members will induce superintendents in their vicinity to come to the Rochester convention and there join the association."

* * *

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Lake View Cemetery, Jamestown, N. Y., is to erect a new receiving vault and chapel to cost about \$9,000. It will be 16x24 feet in ground dimensions and will contain space for 40 catacombs. * * The Springfield Cemetery Association, Springfield, Mass., has appointed a committee of trustees to arrange for the erection of a new greenhouse. * * Lakeside Cemetery, Wakefield Cemetery Association, Wakefield, Mass., is to erect a new receiving vault after plans by Architect Harland H. Perkins, of Boston. * * Mt. Prospect Cemetery Association, Amesbury, Mass., has bought 20 acres of additional territory. * * St. Joseph's Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass., has bought 70 acres of adjoining farm land for an addition to the cemetery. * * Miss A. E. Wilcox, of Hartford, Conn., has presented \$12,000 to the Simsbury Cemetery Association, of Simsbury, Conn., for improving and beautifying the grounds. The association has a fund of \$9,000, and the total of \$21,000 will be invested and the income used for improvement. * * The Austin Cemetery Association, Austin, Minn., will build a commodious receiving vault and chapel. * * When the new Board of Public Service comes into office in Cleveland, O., the city cemeteries will be under the division of parks. * * The City Council of Augusta, Me., has authorized the expenditure of \$2,500 for additional land for Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. * * Oaklands Cemetery

Company, West Chester, Pa., is raising funds for the erection of a new gateway. * * Maple Grove, Trenton, Mo., has added four acres of territory, making the total area of the cemetery 11¾ acres. * * The Brodview Cemetery Association, Lewiston, Me., has accepted plans for a new modern entrance gate. * * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

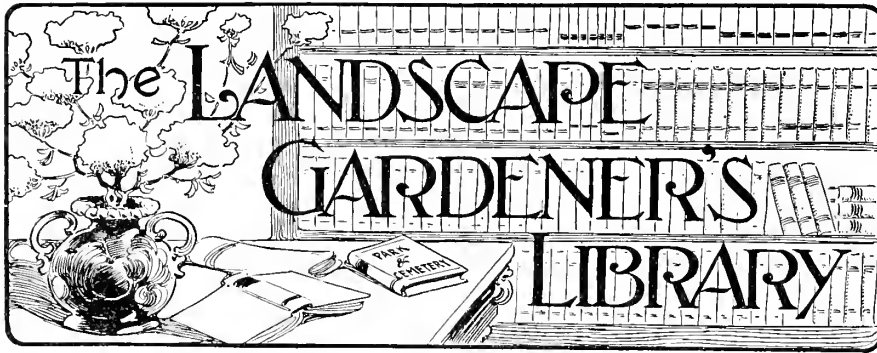
Oak Ridge Cemetery has been incorporated at Chicago with a capital of \$60,000 by William Boeger, Louis Boeger and John Horn. * * The Milton Burying Ground, Alton, Ill., has been deeded to the city and will be improved as a public cemetery. * * Oakwood Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Jefferson, Tex., with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are: Mrs. H. M. Frank, M. M. Terry and Mrs. Eloise Thomas. * * A four-acre tract of land has been donated to the town of Baxter, Ia., for a cemetery. * * A new Catholic cemetery, containing two acres of ground, has been located at Doylesford, Pa., under the supervision of St. Monica's Catholic Church, at Berwyn. * * N. T. Keasey has platted a site and will lay out a cemetery near Brazil, Ind. * * Plans are being formed for a cemetery to be laid out near Claymont, Del. It will embrace about 250 acres and will have the lawn plan and perpetual care in operation throughout. Henry H. Ryan, of Wilmington, Del., is organizing the company. * * Rev. James O'Doherty, of St. James' church, Haverhill, Mass., has purchased 60 acres of land and will lay it out as a cemetery for the parishioners of his church. * * Articles of incorporation have been filed for the crown Point Cemetery, which is to be laid out at Ballard, Wash., on a prominence overlooking the sound. It will contain about ten acres, and is on the line of the Ballard & Everett Electric Railroad. Mayor Mackie, of Ballard, is president of the association. * * A tract of 70 acres of land known as Elsinor Heights, at Highlandtown, near Baltimore, Md., has been purchased for a cemetery. It is said that \$40,000 will be spent on improvements and the company is to be incorporated by A. Y. Dolfield, George R. Willis, John M. Carter and James Young. * * *

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Kensico Cemetery, New York City, issues a handsomely bound and illustrated annual report containing reports of officers, descriptive information, rules and regulations, and many miscellaneous facts, including discussions of The Trust Lot System; Information for Contractors of Stone Work, etc. The interments for the year 1902 numbered 1,901, making a total of 5,439. Sectional maps of the cemetery showing the dimension of the lot, avenues and paths and other details were made during the year. The area of improved land is now 68.65 acres. Trees and shrubs to the number of 550 were set out, the total number in the cemetery being 7,248.

The Annual Reports of The Woodlawn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., for 1902, show the following statistics of the year: Total receipts, \$145,071.15, including the following items, sales of lots and graves, \$25,399.93; interments, receiving tomb, foundations, care of lots, etc., \$19,518.01. The expenditures amounted to \$128,355.51, and the interments for the year were 909 making a total of 30,571. The superintendent's report gives the following among the work done; lots graded, 25,000 sq. ft.; monuments set, 48; foundations built, 379; trees and shrubs planted, 200. The book also contains instructions to lot owners concerning titles and forms for bequests and contracts for perpetual care, etc.

The annual report of St. Agnes' Cemetery, Utica, N. Y., shows the following financial statistics. Receipts for the year, \$6,019.53, including sale of lots, \$2,281.96; burial permits, \$1,412. The expenditures were, \$4,396.04, the largest items being for labor, salaries, and a new steel fence.



The Tree Planting Association of New York City, 1901-1902:

Among the agencies working for the beautifying of Greater New York, none is more actively or practically pursuing its ends than the Tree Planting Society. The report for the past year contains an introductory letter of commendation from Gifford Pinchot, the government forester, and tells of much successful work accomplished and under way. The Tenement District Shade Tree Committee has recently been organized by the association, with the purpose of redeeming, in a measure, the dreariness of the more densely populated districts of the city by securing the planting and care of shade trees in the streets of those sections. The committee intends to begin its work by planting, during this spring, so far as it is desired and its funds will permit, a tree in front of every social settlement, day nursery, guild, newsboys' home, church, chapel, orphanage, and other institution where children are gathered together in the tenement regions of the city. The association has expended \$1,512, and 2,176 trees have been planted under its auspices during the year. A valuable part of the report is the section entitled "Information as to Planting Trees," which gives many useful suggestions for selecting, planting, and caring for trees in city streets. This information is also reprinted in another circular with the addition of a general list of trees for avenue, street and roadside planting. Three other circulars accompany the report, two of them contrasting views of treeless and well-planted streets, and the other containing a discussion of the New York tree-planting law by Dr. Stephen Smith, its author.

Report of the Director of the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn.:

During the past year the school gardens of the Handicraft Schools of Hartford have given instruction to about 900 persons, and at the close of the season an interesting exhibit of work was given. The work is divided into nine courses, as follows: Apprentice course; Watkinson farm school boys; school garden work with boys from the public

schools; garden work with the vacation school children; nature work with the vacation schools, consisting of trips to the parks, etc.; botany and nature study at the Watkinson farm school, evenings; military drill at the Watkinson farm school; nature work with the public school teachers, in three courses; and special students. The work with the children of the public schools has been previously described by Director Hemenway in *PARK AND CEMETERY* and *LANDSCAPE GARDENING*, and he hopes by another year to have school gardens for teachers. Many teachers have signified their intention of joining such a course, and the subject of school gardens is receiving attention all over the United States. As chairman of the School Garden Session of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association at Boston, Mr. Hemenway made appointments in every state and territory of the Union to arrange for discussion of the subject in teachers' meetings.

Cremation; issued by the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association, San Francisco, Cal.: The growing popularity of cremation in California is shown by this report which records 906 incinerations in the Odd Fellows' crematory between 1895 and 1899. The book is profusely illustrated with views of the handsome columbarium, and contains valuable information and statistics about cremation throughout the world. Arguments pro and con are given, as well as a symposium of opinions of famous people, and detailed descriptions of the crematory, its rules, forms, etc.

The Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia; 31st annual report: An address by Albert Kelsey on "Parkways and Monumental Thoroughfares," delivered at the thirty-first annual meeting of the association, is published in the report. The paper deals with the plan recently adopted by the City Council for cutting a boulevard through the heart of the city from the City Hall to Fairmount Park. It is illustrated with plans of the proposed boulevard and views of famous thoroughfares of Paris and Berlin. The association has contributed thirty-nine works of art, chiefly bronze

statues, to Fairmount Park and has the following groups now in course of erection or casting: Colossal equestrian group, "The Amazon," by Kiss; "The Medicine Man," by Cyrus E. Dallin; The Smith Memorial, embodying fifteen works of well-known sculptors. The affairs of the association as shown in the treasurer's report are in excellent condition. The investments amount to \$87,050 and the cash in bank, credited to the various funds, amounts to \$24,377.13. Leslie W. Miller, 320 South Broad St., Philadelphia, is Secretary.

First Annual Report of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis: The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis is designed to unite the efforts of all citizens who want to make St. Louis a better place to live in. Its general purposes are to create a public sentiment in favor of better administration of municipal affairs, without in any way invading the domain of politics. The work of the league has been discussed from time to time in these columns, and those who wish detailed statements of its work, aims, purposes, list of officers and committees, and suggestions for similar work should have this report and the Manual of the Junior Civic League, entitled *Keep Our City Clean*; how the children of St. Louis may assist in making it a clean, healthy and beautiful city. Earle Layman, Secretary, 605 Colonial Trust Bldg., St. Louis.

Woodlawn: A beautifully illustrated descriptive book of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City. Bound in flexible rustic leather backs, and illustrated with finely engraved half-tones ornamented with art work. Contains all official information concerning the cemetery, its officers, forms, rules, etc.

Kensico Cemetery, New York, also issues an artistically printed and handsomely illustrated annual, being the report to the lot owners for the year 1902, with rules and regulations; reviewed in Cemetery Notes.

Charter and By-Laws of the Cemetery of Spring Grove, Cincinnati, O., with the revised rules and regulations; 56 pages, bound in cloth.

Rules and Regulations of Forest Home Cemetery and Crematory, Milwaukee, Wis., 1903; a neatly printed book of 23 pages; rules considered in our last issue.

Views and Regulations of Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J.: An illustrated catalogue of this attractive cemetery, giving a minute description of the grounds, including the names of the different lawns and a map. Illustrated with fine half-tones. Also a photograph of a view in Harleigh.

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Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

Landscape Gardener's Library—Cont.

Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis; "The Christian Cemetery;" revised rules and regulations. Sections on The Christian Cemetery, Christian Sepulture, The Resurrection of the Body, Mourning, The Cross, and Cremation are distinctive features of this report of the great Catholic cemetery of St. Louis. Profusely illustrated with well-grouped half-tone illustrations.

Woodland Cemetery Association, Dayton, O.: By-laws, rules and regulations, revised to include several important amendments that have been made. An historical sketch of Dayton cemeteries is included. Illustrated.

"Within the Gates": An artistically printed and illustrated descriptive booklet of Crystal Lake Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn. Pocket size.

Rules and regulations governing Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Col.: printed and illustrated descriptive book of rules.

The Woodlawn Cemetery, Boston, Mass.: Annual reports for 1902, containing reports of the trustees, treasurer and superintendent; reviewed in Cemetery Notes.

The New Onion Culture, by T. Greiner. Rewritten, greatly enlarged and brought up to the present day. A new method of growing onions of largest size and yield, on less land than can be raised by the old plan; 150 pages, cloth; price 50 cents. Orange Judd Co., New York.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.; Bulletin No. 90, Fertilizer Inspection: Contains the analyses of manufacturers' samples of brands of fertilizers licensed before March 1, 1903, in the State of Maine.

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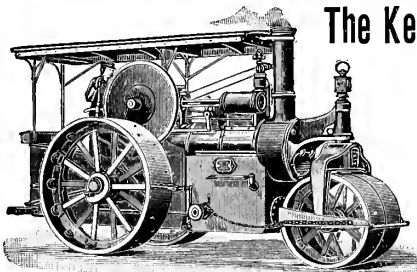
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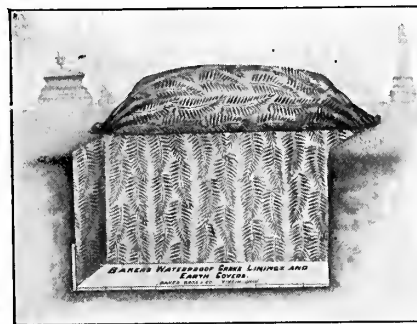
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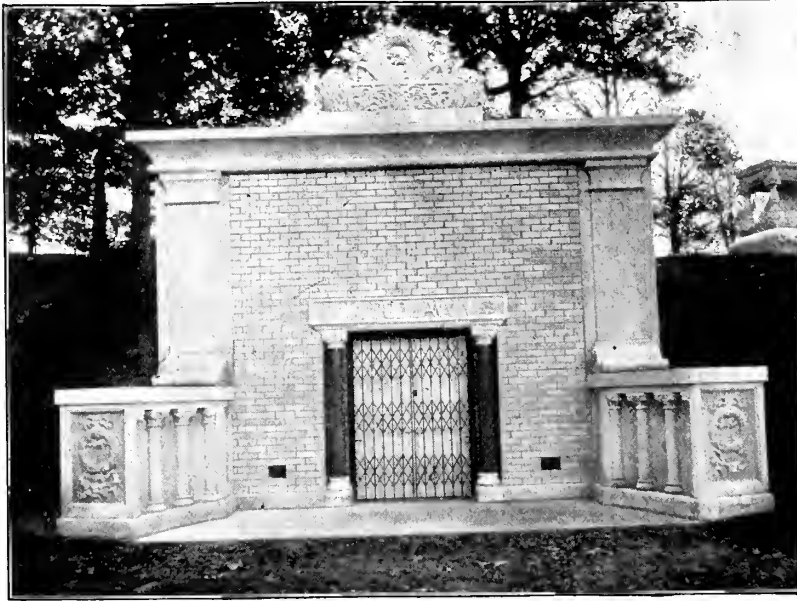
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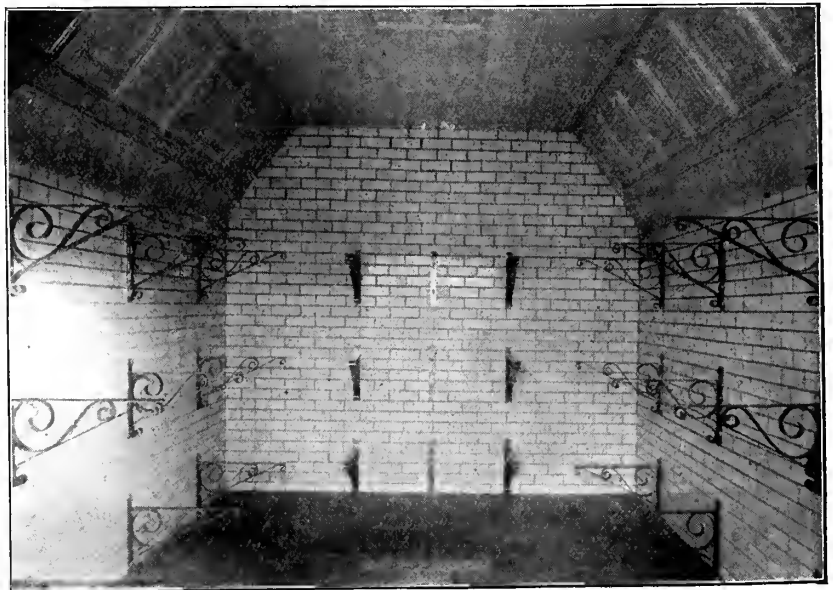


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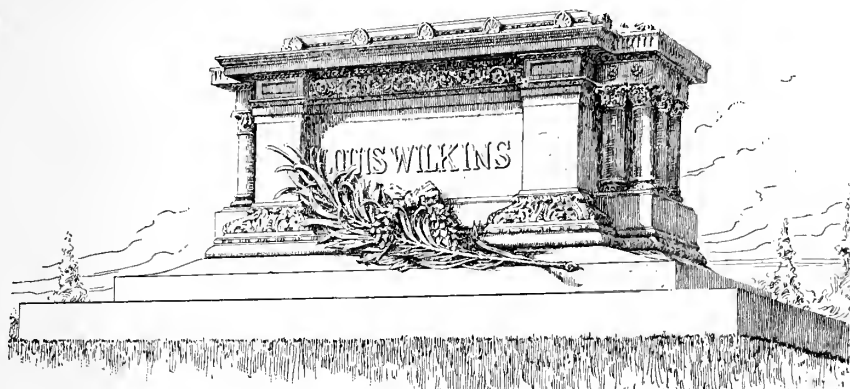
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(Continued on p. xiii.)

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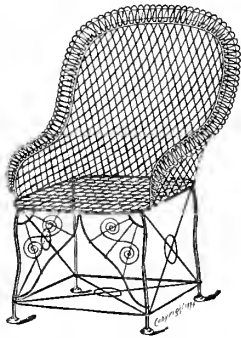
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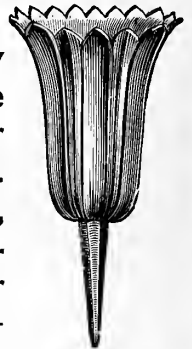
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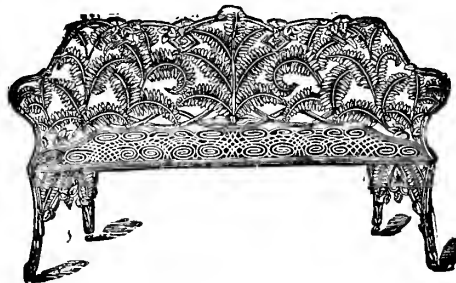


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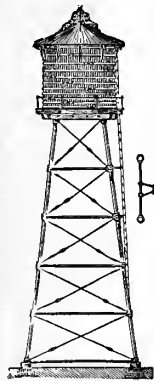
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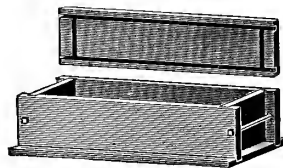
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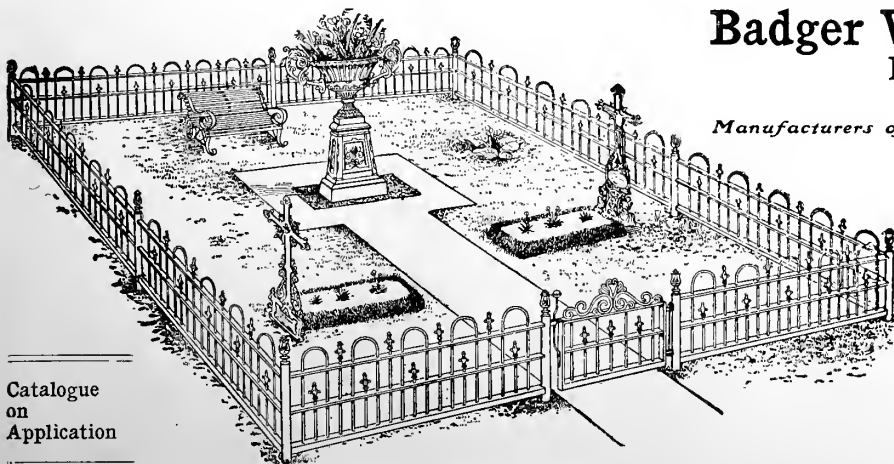
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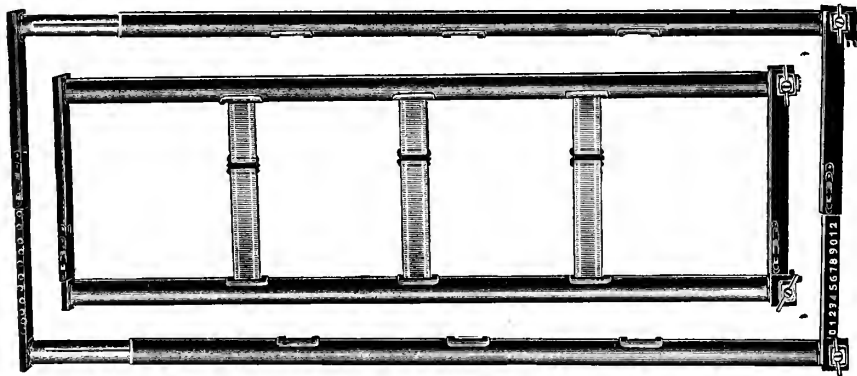
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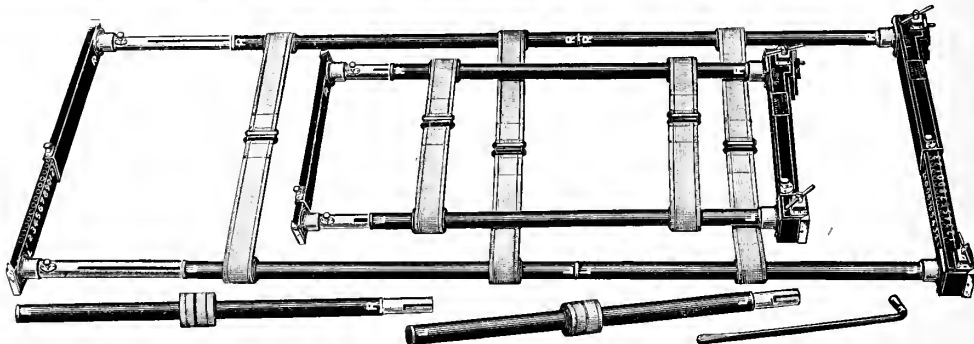
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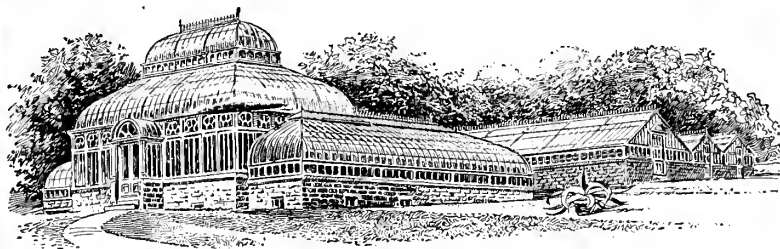
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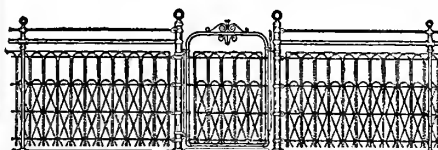
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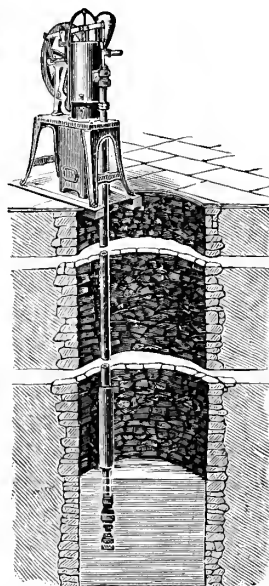
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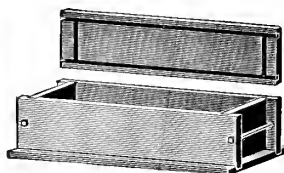
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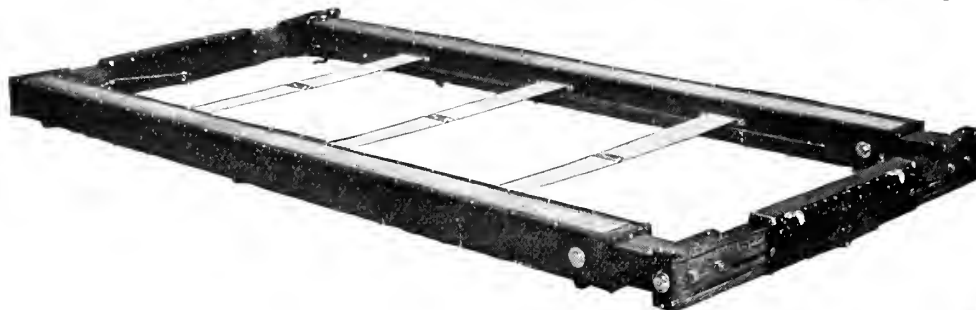
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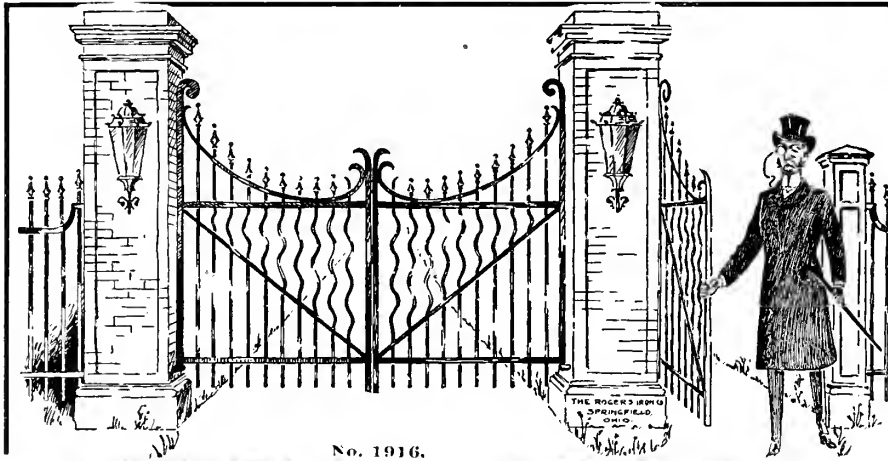
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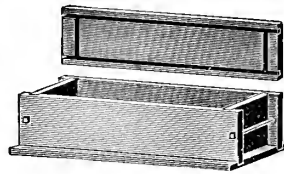
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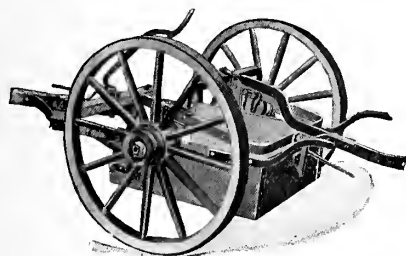
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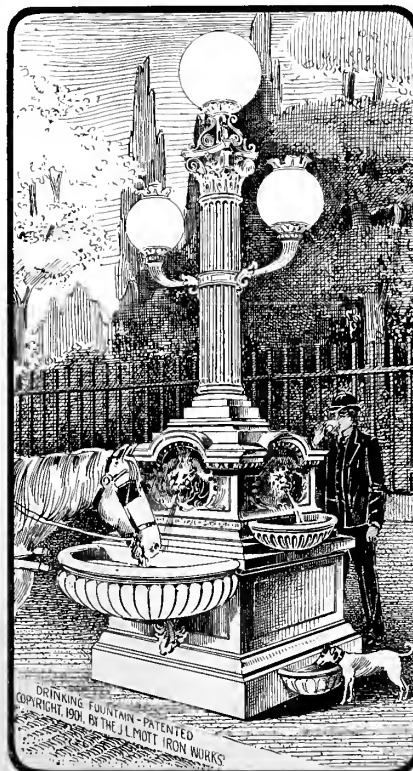
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It will not dissolve or injure marble or any mineral substance, but will clean and brighten gravel paths and roads. One dressing will keep paths clear for three to six months. One gallon of our Weed Killer will make 50 gallons of treating liquid to cover 150 square yards of surface at the small cost of 2¼c per square yard.

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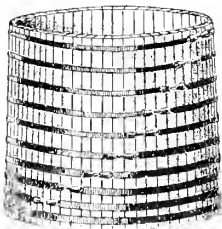
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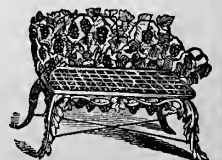
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1903

No. 4

Cultivation of Coniferous Evergreens.

By JOHN DUNBAR.

The hardy coniferous evergreens form an important part in all extensive ornamental planting, and their cultivation should never be omitted under any circumstances, where they can be successfully grown. The cheerful appearance they present at all seasons of the year, and particularly during the fall and winter months; their handsome, comely forms, with central straight shaft, like the pines, spruces and firs, or dense

successful cultivation. With few exceptions a light porous, well-drained, moist soil, with gravelly subsoil is adapted to most of the evergreens. It must not, of course, be understood we recommend a thin, poor soil, but a good mellow surface, not too rich in organic manures. A rich, heavy soil retentive of moisture, so that a rampant growth is maintained late in the season, is in the case of those at all tender, very liable to be in-



VIEW IN THE PINETUM, HIGHLAND PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

spreading heads, like the yews and many junipers; or compact regular forms like the Chinese and American Arbor Vitæ, render them all variously striking, beautiful and attractive. Among people of refined tastes, and who are interested in the cultivation of plants, the coniferous evergreens are always held in high esteem, and many strenuous efforts are made to develop the characteristic beauty of some of the choicest of those interesting plants.

Fortunately with most of the coniferous evergreens of North America, there is no serious difficulty in their

being injured by the cold of winter. This is particularly applicable to the Cryptomerias, Cedars, Lawson's Cypress, etc., in all localities where they are known to be at all tender.

It is well known, however, to most careful cultivators of evergreens, that some of our native conifers are quite tender, and are almost useless for planting in bleak, unprotected situations. For example, the Hemlock Spruce, *Tsuga Canadensis*, one of the gems of American conifers, if planted fully exposed to the blasts of the northwest winds, will present a forlorn and un-

happy appearance, as I have found out by experience. But if planted on slopes of moist light soil facing the east and protected from the north, they will grow luxuriantly.

The writer planted a number of Hemlock Spruces some years since in both those above conditions and after a period of seven years the latter are three times larger than the former.

A variety of opinions exist, even among intelligent horticulturists, about the best time and season for



ABIES CONCOLOR (WHITE FIR) SIX YEARS PLANTED.

planting evergreens. We have planted them at almost all seasons of the year with more or less success, but if we expressed any preference, it would perhaps be in the spring time, just as the buds are beginning to swell. Of course, among coniferous evergreens there is less tenacity of life than among deciduous trees, and the most scrupulous care should always be exercised in transplanting to keep the roots fresh and moist. By attending to this carefully, we transplant with hardly any failures, and always careful to obtain large root systems, White Pines, Hemlocks and White Spruces, six to ten feet tall.

About the pruning of evergreens; they can be pruned moderately at any time of the year, but it is not advisable to do so in severe winter weather. The

best time to regulate their growth, however, is in May or June, and this can be mainly accomplished by disbudding. In pruning to an eye or bud the current growth of firs or spruces, and rubbing out the central end bud of the branches, where they are projecting too far, stocky, handsome forms, well branched to the ground, can be maintained. Pines do not display any buds on their young growths like firs or spruces, but if they are thin and "lanky," and their shoots are snapped off in the middle about the first of June, they will soon regain a terminal eye, and this treatment produces an increased number of lateral branches in the body of the tree, and with firs, spruces, and pines this general treatment, applied with moderation and good judgment, will prevent them for many years from getting thin at the base, and losing their lower branches.

In Mr. MacPherson's excellent article on the geographical distribution of Conifers, in the last number of *Park and Cemetery*, there is a fine illustration of the Cephalonian Fir, *Abies Cephalonica*, which the writer recognized at sight as one of the beautiful specimens at Dorris twelve or fifteen years since. This illustration shows exactly what was done by this system of pruning and disbudding, under the direction of one of the most expert cultivators of evergreens in this country—William Falconer.

In the Pinetum at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., there is the foundation of a comprehensive collection, which includes at present about one hundred and sixty-five species and varieties. The nucleus of this collection was planted in the spring of 1890 and accessions are gradually added to it from time to time as they can be procured. They are not planted in regard to any general sequence, as all those that are known to be at all tender are planted according to the shelter afforded by the lay of the land.

The behavior of some of them has rather surprised us.

The Cedar of Lebanon, Atlas Cedar, and the Deodar Cedar planted in 1898 have so far done remarkably well. We have fully expected that any winter the Deodar Cedar, which has a capricious reputation, would either be killed or severely injured; but whilst it is a little browned in the spring time, by mid-summer it looks all right. A few others that have far exceeded our expectations are the Incense Cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), Lawson's Cypress, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, and Sabine's and Jeffery's Pines. Of course it must be understood that all evergreens which we know to have a tender reputation, we protect by windbreaks made of hemlock boards placed on the north and west sides, but open overhead and towards the east and southeast. We intend to do this for a few years until their roots are fully established in the subsoil, and we will then observe whether they can hold their own without these artificial windbreaks, and with only the protection afforded by natural environments.

If we were asked to submit a few of some of the best and most useful coniferous evergreens, they would be about as follows: For pines; *Pinus strobus*, *P. resinosa*, *P. ponderosa*, *P. cembra*, *P. excelsa*, and *P. Mughus*. For effective shelter belts there is hardly anything better than the Austrian and Scotch Pines.

Among Firs, *Abies Nordmanniana*, *A. Cephalonica*, *A. concolor*, and *A. brachyphylla*. A few of the best Spruces are *Picea Engelmanni*, *P. pungens*, *P. Omorika*, *P. alba*, and its varieties, *P. rubra*, and *P. mariana*. Most of the varieties of the *Thuja occidentalis* are useful. Among Yews, *Taxus cuspidata* and *T. Canadensis* are the best. The English Yew is not of much account north of New York City. Among Junipers; *Juniperus Virginica* and its varieties, *J. Chinensis*, *J. Japonica*, *J. Suecica*, *J. Sabina*, *J. procumbens*, and *J. squamata*.

CEMETERY WATER SUPPLY.

By W. N. RUDD.

It will hardly be denied that an abundant supply of good water well distributed through the grounds in pipes of sufficient size, and delivered under a good pressure, is an essential in every cemetery, both from the standpoint of the lot owner and that of the managers. A complete and effective system of water supply should be provided at as early a stage in the development of the grounds as possible. Proportionately heavy expenditures to secure an abundant supply, and to carry it to all parts of the grounds, will be justified, as the sums cheerfully paid by lot owners for watering flowers and grass will, in nearly all cases, not only pay for operation and maintenance, but will in a few years repay the original cost of the plant. In addition to the direct money returns the increased beauty of well-watered grounds during the hot, dry season, and the saving in labor by having the hydrants near all points which may require watering, are items to also be given weight. If, however, economy must be practiced, let it be in the way of leaving out a portion of the pipes and hydrants entirely, rather than in lessening their size or in decreasing the supply or the pressure. Additional pipes can be readily laid at any time when funds are available, while pipes that are too small will soon have to be abandoned because of the serious daily waste of laborer's time in their use.

The amount of water required will of course depend largely on the extent of the grounds, while the source from which it is obtained will depend upon natural conditions. Fortunate indeed is the cemetery which can obtain its water from a running stream or pond, and a flowing artesian well, while the water is not generally so good in quality, is a valuable possession. The most expensive system to operate will be that in which the water level in the wells is below the reach of suction by a surface pump.

A reservoir of some kind must be provided, its size being dependent on the amount of the supply, the manner of pumping, and the amount used. The ideal reservoir would be a large one, located upon a hill fifty or more feet above the general surface of the grounds, but recourse must generally be had to an elevated tank, although they are exceedingly ugly features in the landscape. The tank and tower should both be of steel if possible. Next to steel a tank of air dried cypress, free from sap, is best, and a well-designed and well-built wooden tower will last many years if the stone foundations are carried well above the ground so that the posts do not decay at the base. The upper portion of a wooden tower should never be built solid, or closed in, as there is always, from a wooden tank, more or less dampness, and if the air and sun can not reach all parts the timbers will soon rot.

Where the supply is large and steam or gasoline pumps are used, a pressure tank can be installed, and the expense will probably not be greater than that of an elevated tank and tower. This tank can be placed upon the ground, and while the expense of operating will perhaps be more, the unsightly tower is done away with.

It should be borne in mind that a tank full of water is very heavy, and the tower must be strong and well braced. The tower should be placed, if possible, upon the highest ground, and should not be less than fifty feet high. A high water pressure enables the laborer to do the required work in less time and makes an appreciable saving in expense.

When water is obtained from a flowing stream with a good current there is probably no pump so cheap and efficient as a hydraulic ram. It requires a large reservoir or tank capacity, however.

The modern steel wind mill is a very cheap and powerful engine, and can be operated with almost no expense. There are times when for many days there is little or no wind, and this, too, generally at the season when the greatest amount of water is needed. The tank or reservoir therefore must be very large, so that a supply sufficient for many days may be accumulated. This renders them impracticable except when the amount of water used daily is quite small, besides which, they are more or less unsightly. A gasoline engine can, however, be installed as an auxiliary to be used when the wind fails.

In very large cemeteries where an immense amount of water is used a modern steam pumping plant may be installed, but this requires a competent engineer to give his whole time to the work.

A first-class gasoline engine (there are many poor ones on the market) has many advantages, especially in the smaller sizes, say up to six or eight horse power, and perhaps higher. They can be operated by any intelligent laborer; they are almost instantly started, and require practically no attention, so that the man in

charge can be occupied with other work. They consume no fuel while not operating and the cost for fuel is very small. The steam engine requires more skill on the part of the operator; it requires his entire time and attention while running; time and fuel are lost in getting up steam, and fuel in the boiler is wasted when the engine is stopped. The writer is inclined to think from his own experience that in most cases the actual cost of gasoline consumed in a first-class gasoline engine as used in a cemetery is less than the coal consumed by a steam engine.

The pump to be used will depend, again, upon the source of supply. When the suction is not over twenty feet, perhaps there is nothing so good as a triplex pump for most conditions. The writer confesses to a prejudice for a belt connected pump over one connected by clutch or gear. An obstruction in the former will generally cause the belt to slip or fly off, while in the latter something will break. A duplex steam pump is simple and easily operated, but where there are many tools to be kept in order a good large grindstone operated by the engine will more than pay for the additional cost, and there are many other tools that can be profitably installed and operated by it. In case the suction is greater than twenty feet an excavation can often be made and the pump lowered to suction distance.

Where the water level is so low as to prevent the use of the triplex or other common form of pump, a deep well pumping barrel operated by a differential pumping head will generally be used. The air lift pump operated by an air compressor will force more water from a small, deep well than any other device; but it is very expensive in operation. In most cases it will be advisable to sink a second well and install another pump which can be operated by the same engine, rather than to use the air lift.

The plans for piping the grounds will require a great deal of careful study. The cost of each size of pipe *laid in the ground* should be ascertained, and the cost of the larger fittings and valves. A preliminary plan can then be made and the cost figured. Further study will undoubtedly show many changes which can be made which will lessen the cost without decreasing the efficiency. All pipe three inches in diameter or over should be cast-iron. It should be borne in mind that a four-inch pipe, if heavy, can be tapped and drilled for three-quarter inch connections, and a six-inch pipe for one inch, thus saving many expensive fittings. The capacity of pipes is practically proportionate to the square of their internal diameters, so that a one-inch pipe has about double the capacity of a three-quarter inch pipe, and six-inch considerably more than twice that of four-inch.

Where two systems of hydrants can be installed, one for hose and the other for use with the watering cans, the former can be made for one and one-half inch hose,

by which means large areas can be watered very quickly. This requires larger terminal pipes and more costly valves and fittings, and greatly increases the expense. When the same hydrants are used for both purposes one-inch will probably be the best size. These can be made very cheaply by an upright piece of pipe and an ell at the top into which is secured a one-inch fuller bib cock with a hose thread. They should have a square head, so that they can only be opened with a wrench, otherwise they will constantly be left open by the carelessness of visitors.

The writer does not use cocks requiring several turns of the handle to open or close, as the packing wears quickly and they require frequent attention to prevent leaks, besides taking more time to open and close. The common bib with a ground plug is expanded and ruined by a very light frost such as frequently occurs quite late in the spring. The fuller bibs are closed by a rubber ball which can be quickly and easily replaced when worn and they open by a half turn of the handle.

At intervals the ell can whenever necessary be replaced by a reducing tee into one side of which the bib cock is secured and into the other a five-eighths inch self-closing cock for public use. Under the latter should be placed a cesspool, made by sinking a nine-inch glazed tile vertically flush with the sod, into the bell being placed an iron grate. The hydrants should be spaced about ninety feet apart, which will enable the workmen to reach all parts of the ground with a fifty-foot hose. The loss of time, and wear and tear in dragging long lengths of hose around the grounds is very great, while one-inch pipe is very cheap, and the hydrants described are not expensive.

The pipes will be laid in the planting spaces along the drives and in the walks, never under the paved roads when it can be avoided. As they are not in use in winter, they can be drained in the fall, which will permit of their being laid very shallow. About one foot of cover for the mains and six inches for the laterals will be sufficient. They will have to be laid very carefully to grade and drain cocks put in on the under side at all low points. These can be tapped into the cast-iron pipes and should be three-quarter inch heavy steam cocks. These can be carried out to one side of the pipe by means of a short piece of *extra heavy* three-quarter inch pipe leading through the side of an eight-inch glazed tile set vertically in the ground, *bell down*, flush with the sod and covered with an iron cover. The same tiles and covers can be used to set over all shut off valves, cutting off the tile when necessary.

The cast-iron pipe should be heavy. It costs but little more, is stronger and more durable, and receives the taps better. There should be no sharp bends in the pipe, but all turns should be made with long curves. All fittings for screwed pipe should be what is known as long sweep fittings, in order to reduce friction as

much as possible. Shut off valves should be the very best quality of gate valves, allowing a full water way, and should be placed in every branch as it leaves the main, as well as at about five hundred foot intervals in the main itself. If black steel pipe is used in the sizes under three inches it should be well painted with a good mineral paint, and after being screwed together the threads and places where the wrenches have scraped the paint off should be touched up with thick paint. Everything should be tested by pumping in water to a pressure of, preferably, one hundred pounds before being covered. The pipe leading from the tank to the ground should be steel and be provided with a shut off in some accessible place, and the pump should be so piped that pumping can be done into the tank, or into the mains, as desired. Steel pipe is mentioned be-

cause it is difficult to get anything else now, although a good grade of wrought iron pipe is better and more durable.

The tools and materials needed will be, jute rope and lead for cast-iron pipe joints, pouring rings for the different sizes, yarning and calking irons, a heavy hammer, a pouring ladle, a melting pot, a twenty-four inch pipe wrench (the "trimo" is a good one), a sixteen inch pipe wrench, two pipe cutters, a solid die pipe threader with lead screw, a screw wrench, a one-inch and a three-quarter pipe tap, a ratchet drill and drills for the pipe taps, and a crow for the ratchet drill.

A careful list should be made of the locations of all drain cocks and hydrants, and in the fall a *trustworthy* man should be sent to open the drains and take off all cocks, inserting in place of the latter iron screw plugs.

A Well-Kept Cemetery.

By JAMES MACPHERSON.

Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, was in superb trim during the middle of May in spite of the unusual drought. My first question at the office was whether the superintendent was a gardener. Mr. Diering afterwards informed me that his father, now retired, was so, and no doubt this explains the fine keeping and method everywhere so striking. I met with one gang of seven or eight men with the old reliable roller mowers, so much used in Westchester County because of their handiness along road edges. I suppose there were other gangs, for there are over two hundred acres buried over and developed and another similar block being prepared. The work is most thoroughly done, the abundant stone blasted out and used in the roadways to begin with. Asphalt gutters are used along the roadways, and it is interesting to see how constantly the clever Italian laborers used them as sidewalks. A shallow three-foot-wide gutter might, in fact, easily combine a sidewalk. Asphalt combines well in color with the crushed limestone so often used in the East, and the quality is deteriorating either because of the tariff on the Trinidad product or for some other reason. The limestone and asphalt colors are abominable and surfacings might easily be of dull orange gravels, and the guttered sidewalks of a similar shade of artificial stone. These materials are used in a park near where I write, but it is safe to say that walks were never made in such shape before. They are about as comfortable to walk on as a big iron pipe which in section they resemble, and as for the gutters, they were absolutely needless, for the walk referred to has a grade of 1 foot in 16 or thereabouts and would, of course, carry off all water. But nothing other than jobbery can be expected in a public park with amateur commissioners and superintendents.

It is refreshing to see a contrast in management such as I have referred to at Woodlawn Cemetery oc-

asionally. It is remarkable there, too, what a very large representation of hardy trees, shrubs and herbs have been gotten together by the multitude of lot owners.

Rhododendrons were superb and unusually early. *Viburnum tomentosum* occurred in tree form and as



VIEWS IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY, NEW YORK CITY.

it flowered abundantly was very striking. A large number of fine spireas were also in evidence with occasional laburnums, tree pæonias, Deutzias, Tamarix, and most of the early flowering herbs. Mr. Diering informed me that with his extensive construction work, and the large amount of watering necessary he had a force of about 240 men going.

Editorial Note and Comment.

Convention of the A. P. & O. A. A.

As announced in a previous issue the annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at Buffalo, July 7-9, and a delightfully instructive time will be enjoyed by the members present. At the time of writing the final program has not come to hand, but the principal features of it will be found on another page. Members are urged to be present to make the meeting of broader educational value, and considering that the membership has reached a total of some 700, there is reason to believe that a large gathering will be present to participate in the proceedings. The cause of outdoor art and civic improvement should largely benefit by this convention and that of the American League for Civic Improvement, which is to take place at Chautauqua the following week. A leading question that will probably come up for discussion is that of a federation of clubs, working on kindred lines of improvement; concerted action by the several associations dedicated to local and general betterment has been seriously urged for some time past, and there is no question of the larger progress which might be secured under some sort of federation. We hope to see the problem successfully solved at the coming convention.



Need of Education.

It sometimes looks as though the missionaries of art out of doors had overlooked, in their enthusiasm, the necessity of a sort of normal school for the active advocates of the cause, and there is a real danger of a check in the progress of outdoor improvement from this need, especially in the smaller towns and among the rural communities. There is a large amount of literary effort being expended in the work, and no end of printed matter put into circulation, and moreover, the press generally is earnestly co-operating in all directions. But of real practical education there is a woeeful deficiency, and a very, very small percentage of the converts to the idea understand to any appreciable degree the significance of "open lawn and massed borders," let alone the appropriate material to use to create practical examples. We are speaking for that large majority of our people who may never be desirous or able to expend money for fees for designs, but who must be urged to improve their surroundings for the general good. For this large class some scheme of practical education must be devised, and while the state and local horticultural societies are taking up the work in good earnest, not one member in a hundred is at present able to advise a country neighbor what plants, shrubs or trees would best serve him in his efforts to improve his home grounds on the principals laid down in his general reading as essential to a successful job.

Here is another opportunity for the professional landscape gardener to promote the cause of outdoor improvement.



Park Legislation.

The widely extended movement towards the development of parks and park areas has resulted in considerable legislation throughout the country to this end. Among the states prominent in this work are Illinois and Minnesota; in the former state bills were passed providing ways and means for the increase of area and improvement of the Chicago parks, in which some millions of dollars will be expended in the near future, and the city thereby enabled to complete Grant Park, that magnificent stretch along the lake front, so long monopolized by railroad tracks and tumble-down sheds and shanties. Minnesota has passed a number of park laws. Authority is given to cities of less than 10,000 population to issue bonds for purchase of lands for park purposes along the shores of any artificial lakes within such cities; authority is given to cities of over 50,000 to grade streets for approaches to public parks without petition of property holders, and also to cities of over 50,000 to set aside streets, etc., for parkways and to control traffic; authority is given to cities of over 10,000 and under 50,000 to acquire and control lands within city limits for parks and parkways. Legislation that will also be appreciated is that which authorizes counties of over 150,000 to expend \$10,000 per year for current and ensuing two years and \$5,000 per year thereafter for the public improvement of certain lakes therein. This particularly applies to White Bear Lake and in part to Lake Minnetonka and is of great local interest. Itasca Park, about the sources of the Mississippi River, has received much consideration at the hands of the legislature and will be preserved so far as is possible in a state of nature. It will soon be realized that the park interest of every state is one of very high importance and the improvement era thereby firmly encouraged.



Civic Institute at Chautauqua.

The American League for Civic Improvement will conduct a Civic Institute at Chautauqua, July 13-18. The program is of exceeding interest and comprises a series of lectures and conferences. A course of five lectures on "Art in Daily Life" will be given by Prof. John Quincy Adams, of Philadelphia, another course of four lectures on "Contemporary Society" will be delivered by Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Charles B. Gilbert will give a lecture touching upon the place of the school and the school teacher in the improvement of social institutions. Among the subjects of the conferences will be "Rural

Improvement," "Village Improvement," "City Improvement," and "National Improvement." At the evening sessions illustrated lectures on prominent phases of civic betterment will be attractive features, and Governor LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is on the program for a lecture on "Representative Government." The institute will be brought to a close on Saturday evening, July 18, by a lecture on "The Model City," by Mr. Albert Kelsey, who is in charge of the proposed exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. Another very promising feature of the program is the joint meeting of the American League for Civic Improvement with the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, which is to take place on the evening of Monday, July 13th. The annual convention of the latter organization occurs the previous week in Buffalo.



Cemetery Legislation in Minnesota.

The recent legislature of Minnesota enacted a number of laws designed for the improvement and regulation of cemeteries. A bill was enacted relating to the investment of cemetery funds in savings banks, as also the permanent care funds of some cemeteries. A law was passed giving village councils authority to appoint a cemetery board of not less than three members; a previous law was amended relating to trustees of permanent care and improvement funds enabling cemetery associations to appoint trust companies as trustees, and a curative enactment was carried legalizing the sale of one cemetery to another, after such sale had already taken place. Minnesota has always shown herself a progressive state and keeps well to the front in legislation tending to promote local welfare and progress.



Exhibits at Annual Conventions.

An important matter in connection with the annual conventions of our various associations is that pertaining to the display of implements, devices and other requisites used in the practical operations of their members. In the majority of instances, perhaps, such displays are discouraged and in many organizations prohibited. A careful consideration of the question will incline one to the belief that, under proper regulations and restrictions, such a display by manufacturers and qualified agents, could be made a very strong educational feature of such conventions. In some lines of work it would necessarily be impracticable, but within the natural limits of the cemetery superintendent and official, an opportunity to examine and understand the properties and capabilities of the best of the implements and accessories designed for the use of cemeteries might be especially serviceable and would materially add to the value of the annual convention. Of course, the intrusion of such a feature upon the discussions and deliberations of the body in session must be

rigidly guarded against, and it would seem that such a display, its management and control, so far as the association is concerned, should be placed in charge of a committee specially appointed for the purpose. In this way, under proper rules and regulations, the sensitiveness of interested superintendents and the business aggressiveness of wide-awake manufacturers or their agents, could be so controlled that the greatest good might be secured without any of the questionable reflections so often indulged in in the past, to the detriment of what should be a serviceable adjunct of the convention. There is ample time for the arrangement of such a department for the coming annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, and an additional attraction provided for the superintendents of outlying cemeteries.



Sunday Funerals.

The Sunday funeral is still a problem awaiting solution in the majority of our cemeteries. While it has been reduced to a practical usage by many of the leading associations, it is a matter of extreme difficulty in general, due to the customs and habits of preceding generations and the established prejudice against change to modern ideas in questions pertaining to the last rites and ceremonies attendant upon the burying of the dead. Although the movement to do away with the Sunday funeral is making favorable progress, having in many localities secured the co-operation of both the clergy, the undertakers and the livery men, a powerful opposition has to be overcome at all points. Apart from the serious objections from the social standpoint to this old custom, in the interests of the modern cemetery itself there are features inseparable from the custom that demand reform. So long as the cemetery is open to visitors on the Sabbath, and so long as a lack of consideration for the personal privileges of others mark the conduct of so many of such visitors, the Sunday funeral is an outrage on the proprieties, and whereas, in the vast majority of instances, it is not absolutely necessary, the cemetery officials and workmen are entitled to the day of rest. We much regret to note the action of a number of fraternal associations in Springfield, O., because of the prohibition of Sunday funerals by the Ferncliff Cemetery Association, the officials of which are to be commended for their attitude. The aforesaid secret societies propose to establish a cemetery of their own, in order that they may conduct their Sunday funerals without restrictions. The promoters of such an enterprise and for such reasons, are evidently blind to the trend of the times, and a discussion of their motives would only serve to expose inherent defects in the educational features of their fraternal organization. Pomp and ceremony and a crowd about the grave are incompatible with the higher ideas and ideals to which all born to see the twentieth century should aspire.

Partial Program of the A. P. & O. A. A. Convention.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., July 7, 8 and 9. The final programme will be issued shortly before the meeting, but the plans already made justify a very large attendance. The convention headquarters will be at the Lenox Hotel, North St. and Delaware Ave., Buffalo.

First Day, Tuesday, July 7th.

Business meeting in the morning, for the reports of officers, committees, etc., in the beautiful building of the Buffalo Historical Society, in Delaware Park. It was the permanent structure erected by the state of New York for the Pan-American Exposition.

Luncheon at the Park Lake Boat House, as the guests of the Buffalo Park Commission, and in the afternoon a drive through the parks of Buffalo.

In the evening at the Twentieth Century Club a public meeting, for which very interesting addresses are being arranged. The programme will include the formal address of President Woodruff and of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, the President of the Auxiliary, an address by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, of Chicago, on "The Possibilities of the Home Grounds," and one by Professor L. H. Bailey, editor of "Country Life in America," on "The Forward Movement in Outdoor Art."

Second Day, Wednesday, July 8th.

The day will be spent at Niagara Falls. Special trolley cars will convey the visitors, without charge, to the Falls—an hour's ride through an interesting and beautiful country, following the Niagara River. The party will pass through the power district and will be taken direct to the convention hall in the vast building of the Natural Food Company. Here an address is promised by the Hon. Andrew H. Green, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation and the "Father of Greater New York," on the creation and administrative side of this most famous of state parks. There will be an address also by Hon. John W. Langmuir, Chairman of the Commissioners of Queen Victoria Park, the reservation of the Canadian government on the opposite side of the river, and one by Thomas V. Welch, the Superintendent of the New York State reservation, on the peculiar landscape problems of the site.

After luncheon the party will be driven around the international reservations on both sides of the river. Trolley cars will then be taken for "the Gorge Trip." This follows the river, going down stream from the falls, on top of the high bank of the Canadian side and climbing the Queenstown Heights with their superb views; thence across the river to Lewiston, on the New York State side; and then up stream, at the water's edge, in the gorge, passing the whirlpool rapids.

In the evening at the Lenox Hotel there will be held in Buffalo a special School Garden meeting. For this

elaborate arrangements are being made, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the last convention, under which a committee on school gardens, representative of every state in the union, was to be appointed. The program includes an address by Prof. W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and a stereopticon exhibition of school garden work. H. D. Hemenway, Director of the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn., will preside.

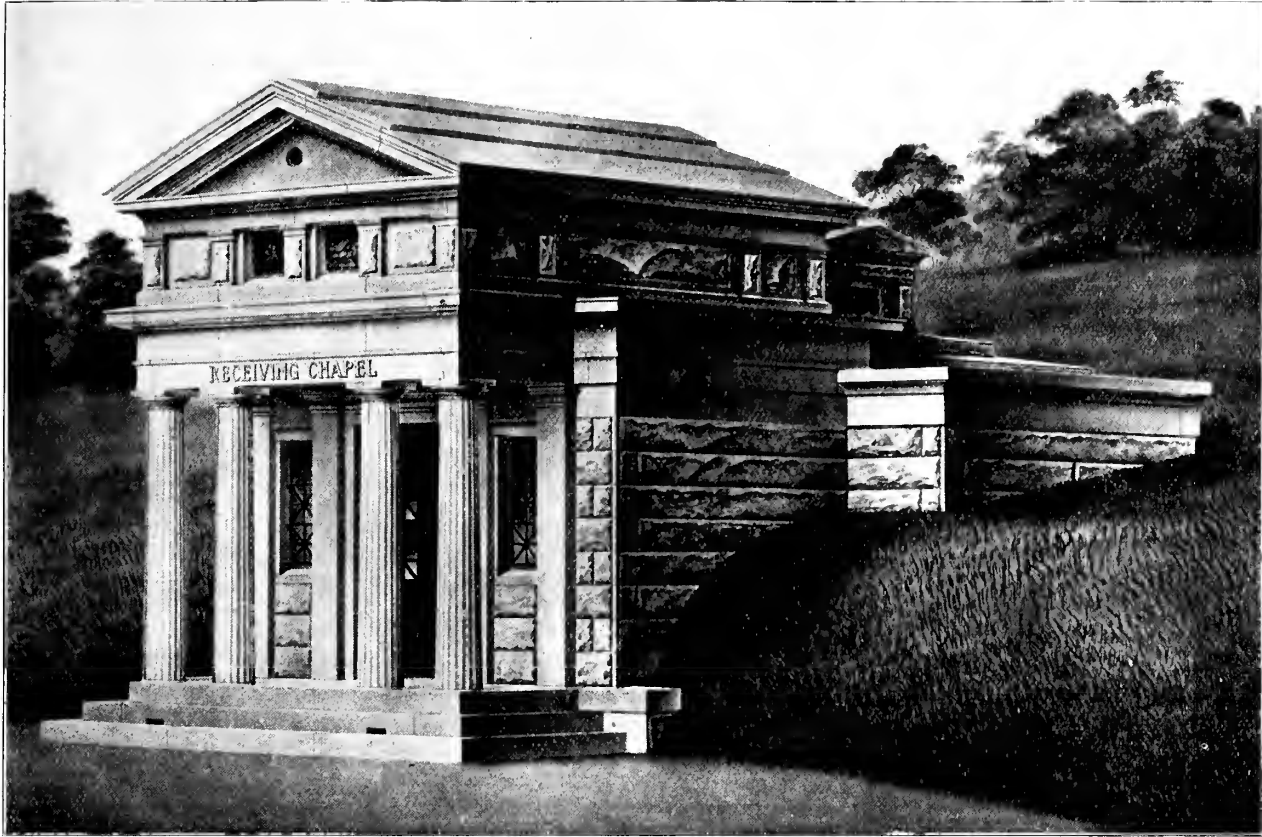
Third Day, Thursday, July 9th.

In the morning a joint meeting for the election of association and auxiliary officers and other business. A paper will be read by Volney Rogers of Youngstown, Ohio, on "Outdoor Life in Cities." In the afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club there will be a meeting to which the women of Buffalo will be especially invited, devoted to reports from the many local branches of the auxiliary. Brief addresses will follow by Mrs. Martin W. Sherman, of Milwaukee, Mrs. E. B. Smith, of Chicago, Mrs. Frank A. Wade of Buffalo, and Miss M. Eleanor Tarrant of Louisville. In the evening the Twentieth Century Club will give a reception to the members of the convention, in their beautiful clubhouse on Delaware Ave.

An exhibition committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bryant Fleming, of Boston, is making arrangements for an interesting and valuable display of plans, drawings, and photographs, illustrative of outdoor art, as a feature of the convention. No feature of the entertainment as planned will cost the visitors anything. Special rates are promised at the hotel in Buffalo; and, irrespective of the convention and the numbers who attend it, excursion tickets can be purchased to Niagara Falls and Buffalo on any road. Finally, the American League for Civic Improvement has planned to hold its convention at Chautauqua—only a two hours' ride from Buffalo—the week following the American Park and Outdoor Art Association meeting, so that delegates to the latter may attend both conventions.

Attention is called also to the following points in the programme: (1) There are no parallel sessions, so that it will not be necessary for a visitor to miss any paper or address through the impossibility of being in two places at once. (2) It is homogeneous, with the emphasis properly laid upon the work of the association itself. (3) The special school garden interest is recognized by the special session devoted to that subject. (4) The special park interest in our membership will find the day at Niagara, both in the addresses and in the sight-seeing, of direct value and suggestiveness. (5) The auxiliary has the distinct consideration and emphasis which, as shown in our last convention, it richly deserves.

For any particulars regarding the convention address Charles Mulford Robinson, Secretary, 65 South Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.



RECEIVING VAULT, WASHINGTON CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, PA.

Cemetery Receiving Vault, Washington, Pa.

The chapel and receiving vault shown in the illustration is to be erected in Washington Cemetery, Washington, Pa., by Campbell & Horgan, of Pittsburgh.

The structure stands on the side of a hill, commanding one of the finest landscape views in the cemetery, and is to be completed by September.

The extreme length of the building is about 32 feet; the outer width of the chapel about 18 feet, and of the vault, projecting about four feet farther on either side as shown, about 24 feet. The exterior is of granite and the interior of gray and pink marble.

The roof will be in five pieces and the floor of the portico in one piece, 5 x 16 feet. Four fluted Doric columns 18 inches in diameter and 9 feet 10 inches high, two of them standing on each side of the entrance, support the portico.

A beautiful double bronze door five feet wide and seven feet high, with four grilled panels of plate glass, opening inward, will admit to the main room, or chapel, where the funeral ceremonies will be held. This chapel is 10 feet in depth and 16 feet in width, with a marble seat extending across each end. Light will be admitted from the panels in the doorway, the transom above it, and from the two windows on each

side, as well as from the two art glass windows beneath the pediment in the gable, the light from the latter windows, coming down through a marble archway in the ceiling, 15 feet above the floor of the chapel, which will be laid in mosaic.

The entrance to the vault at the rear of the chapel will be through double bronze doors with grilled panels. The chamber of the vault will be 12 feet deep and 8 feet wide. Light will be admitted to it by two art glass windows in each side of the cupola overhead. There will be space for 32 crypts, each of which will be closed by a bronze door.

Every precaution will be taken to insure good ventilation and drainage. The walls are about a foot thick and air chambers opening on the second step of the portico pass between the walls and lining to exits in the pediments beneath the gables and under the cornice of the vault in the rear.

As shown in the illustration, only about three feet of the vault will show above ground at the rear of the chapel. The structure stands on the avenue approaching the McKennan circle, facing the southeast entrance of the cemetery, and will make an attractive and useful improvement which the officials have long wished to make.



Suggestions for Improving Country Cemeteries.

BY FRANK EURICH.

Paper Read before the Michigan Funeral Directors' Association.

It is a well known and undisputed fact that many burial places are a reproach to the living; this is the case more especially with country cemeteries, and we all have had occasion to notice the neglect, untidiness and desolation which is to be found in these places.

They are as a rule unsightly, instead of being attractive, and everything connected with them shows an utter disregard and lack of the proper spirit to make them beautiful, and gives evidence to an indifference that is most deplored.

It is strange and surprising to find such a state of affairs when we consider with how small an outlay of money their conditions could be much improved and made places of beauty instead of merely places of convenience where a community can lay away the dead with as little expense as possible. There seems to be no organized effort to stimulate a pride in keeping these cemeteries in order and the consequence is they are neglected. What, then, ought to be done to arouse interest for the better improvement and better care of country cemeteries? In this connection we can do no better than to quote from an address delivered by Mr. A. H. Sargent, superintendent of Glendale Cemetery, Akron, Ohio. Some years ago before the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, Mr. Sargent said: "The principal cause of neglect is the want of adequate provision for their proper care. That is, no provision has been made for the sale of lots from which a fund could be established for their maintenance and consequently neglect follows, for it is impossible to have everyone who should be equally interested to take the same pains in the care of their individual interests that all would do collectively. To accomplish this end, I would abandon the private burying ground and only maintain the churchyard and village or township cemetery, in country places remote from cities, and remodel the form of management. In the churchyard I would make a charge per lot or per grave, which would cover the permanent care of each lot and then let the church make the investment in such manner as would insure care for all time.

The village or township cemetery should be remodelled and the present plan abandoned. Nearly every state in the union has a provision for the establishment of cemetery corporations which are composed of lot owners who have the entire control, which is as it should be. There is no sense in having a village or township cemetery set apart and paid for from the public funds and also controlled by the votes of the majority, who will never have an interest in or use for such a cemetery. Let those most interested by virtue of an interest therein, which they have paid for, run and control it, and then have a permanent fund set aside, as in the

previous case, for its permanent care. The argument with our country friends will be the cost. Well, my dear friends, is not the price of a good horse and buggy a cost and do you not expect to see your wife or child at least decently buried, as you have tried to have them live at least respectably? Our forefathers never counted the cost of a place for the burial of their families and why should we be avaricious on this point?"

Continuing, Mr. Sargent dwelt upon the precedent of over 3,000 years' standing for a purchase of a place for the burial of the dead; he very correctly proceeded to call attention to the advisability of selecting ground ample in area to plan for the possibility of future growth of the community and urged the selection of a pleasant place and naturally adapted location. The character of a cemetery large or small need not and should not be governed by its size nor its location. All the beautiful features of the lawn plan may as readily be adopted in the country burying ground as in the more pretentious cemeteries adjacent to large cities. The lawn plan aims to simplify the work of caring for the grounds. It prohibits the use of all needless encumbrances such as fences, hedges, stone posts or chains or any other possible lot enclosure; it provides that all sections be finished up to an established grade and that no individual lot owner can change the contour of his lot by filling higher than his neighbor. It prescribes that lots should be marked by permanent lot marks set level with the turf, that mounds are kept low, or, better yet, that graves are sodded level, and that only one marker is permitted for each grave and one monument to each lot. Markers to graves are also limited in height and the accepted view is that they, too, should be level with the turf. The only possible manner in which the lawn plan can be successfully carried on lies in the creation of a perpetual care system.

There should be set aside from the proceeds of every lot sold a certain amount, either computed by the square foot or by a percentage of the amount which will form this fund, to be invested from time to time in approved securities under the direction of a special committee or trustees. There being such a wide difference of localities and so much variation in the cost of land, cost of improvement and labor for the care of the ground, it is very difficult to give any reliable figures as to what percentage of the cost of a lot would probably constitute its share in the perpetual care fund. This must be carefully computed, taking into consideration all the attending circumstances.

The first requisite will be an organized effort for the purpose of improvement; then have a competent cemetery engineer visit the ground and engage him to sug-

gest and map out methods for improvement, and when the plan suggested is adopted, follow the same out in all its details.

A good beginning made and carried on will soon stimulate a community to become interested in the improved methods of cemetery work, their individual objections will soon give way to more modern ideas and it will be comparatively easy to convert some of the obstinate. It is entirely in accordance with the present established sentiment to maintain a burying ground as far as possible as a park, and this should be the aim of every community, large or small.

I have often thought whether it might not be a good plan that, instead of having a number of small cemeteries scattered around in sparsely settled localities, it would be wiser for contiguous communities to combine and secure a centrally located cemetery. Each community would have the expense apportioned and a proper person could be engaged the year around to care for the cemetery. Without question this would secure well and orderly kept grounds, be in every way more satisfactory and, if properly managed, would in course of time prove to be entirely self-supporting.

In conclusion it might be well to enumerate a few suggestions and rules which will help to create beautiful cemeteries. Every cemetery should have a perpetual care fund.

Fences, hedges, embankments or any other kind of lot enclosures should be prohibited.

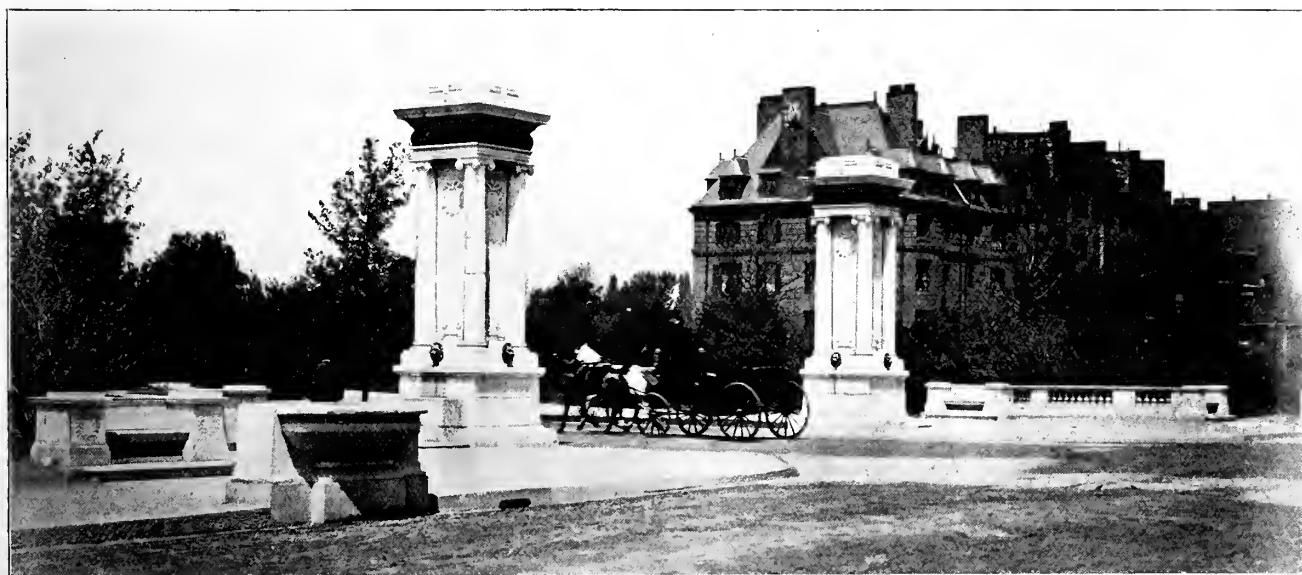
The established grade must not be changed. Lot corners should be level with the turf. Grass paths between tiers of lots are less expensive to maintain than gravel; they enhance the beauty of a section and there is nothing more pleasant to walk upon. If sunken paths exist, fill them up and turf them over. If possible, do away with grave mounds, or at least keep them very low. High mounds are unsightly; besides the grass dries out quickly on them.

Do not introduce anything artificial. Permit only one monument on each lot and only one marker to each grave. Do not permit markers to be set in socket bases nor with dowels. The lower the marker the better; four inches is plenty high.

Do not plant trees at each corner of a lot, but set them out in groups of various numbers. Plant some singly also.

Plant some flowering shrubs in masses and endeavor to keep each kind by themselves. Use native shrubs as much as possible and plant the boundaries profusely.

Evergreens are beautiful, but do not plant too many, and above all, do not trim them up, but let them spread out upon the lawn. They are very appropriate along the boundaries.



JOHNSON MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN AND GATEWAY TO THE FENS, BOSTON, MASS.

MEMORIAL GATEWAY, BOSTON, MASS.

The memorial gateway and fountain shown on this page was recently erected at the Westland avenue entrance to the Fenway, Boston, Mass.

The memorial comprises two square Greek pylons of Tennessee marble, 25 feet high, flanked on each side by a quarter circle seat of granite and granite balustrade. Fountains for man and animals are provided, the former being in the form of lions' heads in bronze,

copied from the Parthenon. The gateway is the first memorial in the park system, and is the gift of the late Mrs. Ellen M. Johnson.

In her will she directed that the bulk of her estate, about \$25,000, be devoted to the erection of a gateway in memory of her husband.

Architect Guy Lowell, of Boston, designed the structure, which has been favorably criticised as an artistic, dignified and useful memorial.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

TREATMENT OF GROUND SURFACES.

An article by H. A. Caparn in the May issue of *Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening* on "Terraces and Terrace Banks," suggests to my mind that leaders in improvement work would do well to inform themselves regarding the proper treatment of ground surfaces.

As Mr. Caparn justly says, the sharp bank usually termed a "terrace" is frequently in evidence and nearly always in the wrong place. It appears to be quite as "dear" to the architect who plans the suburban dwelling as it is to the suburbanite himself—dearer, in fact, from the point of view of affection, but it is more expensive to the owner.

Some architects, even among those of standing and ability, seem blinded by the angles, straight lines and hard surfaces that they must from necessity largely occupy themselves with, so that they are unable to see and appreciate the simple and gracious curves by which Dame Nature usually blends various levels. In prairie countries this is her chosen method, and there really is neither reason nor excuse for anything abrupt, angular and formal in the treatment of ground surfaces in such localities. However, even amid these surroundings, with the gentle slopes and sweeping curves characteristic of the slightly undulating prairie in full view on all sides as a panoramic object lesson, trained architects are found resorting to sharp banks between two levels on building lots of small size. Frequently the higher levels are obtained by filling, which is often perfectly legitimate. But why not wed the various levels by simple, manageable slopes corresponding to the general contour of the natural surfaces in the vicinity? They are more pleasing to the eye because they belong to the environment; it is possible to establish and maintain good grass on them; and, as Mr. Caparn suggests, the chances of salvation for the man behind the lawn mower are distinctly enhanced thereby. The latter, at least, is a consideration that should have weight.

Clearly, the leading spirits of every improvement organization should read Downing, and Bailey and other authorities on *Landscape Gardening* with a view to finding and assimilating correct information regarding the treatment of ground surfaces as well as for pointers as to what constitutes good planting. We are none of us too old to learn and so far as heard from no one claims to have exhausted the possibilities of landscape work. The experts are still consulting Nature on this subject and we can hardly do better than to go to them for knowledge of how to apply her suggestions.

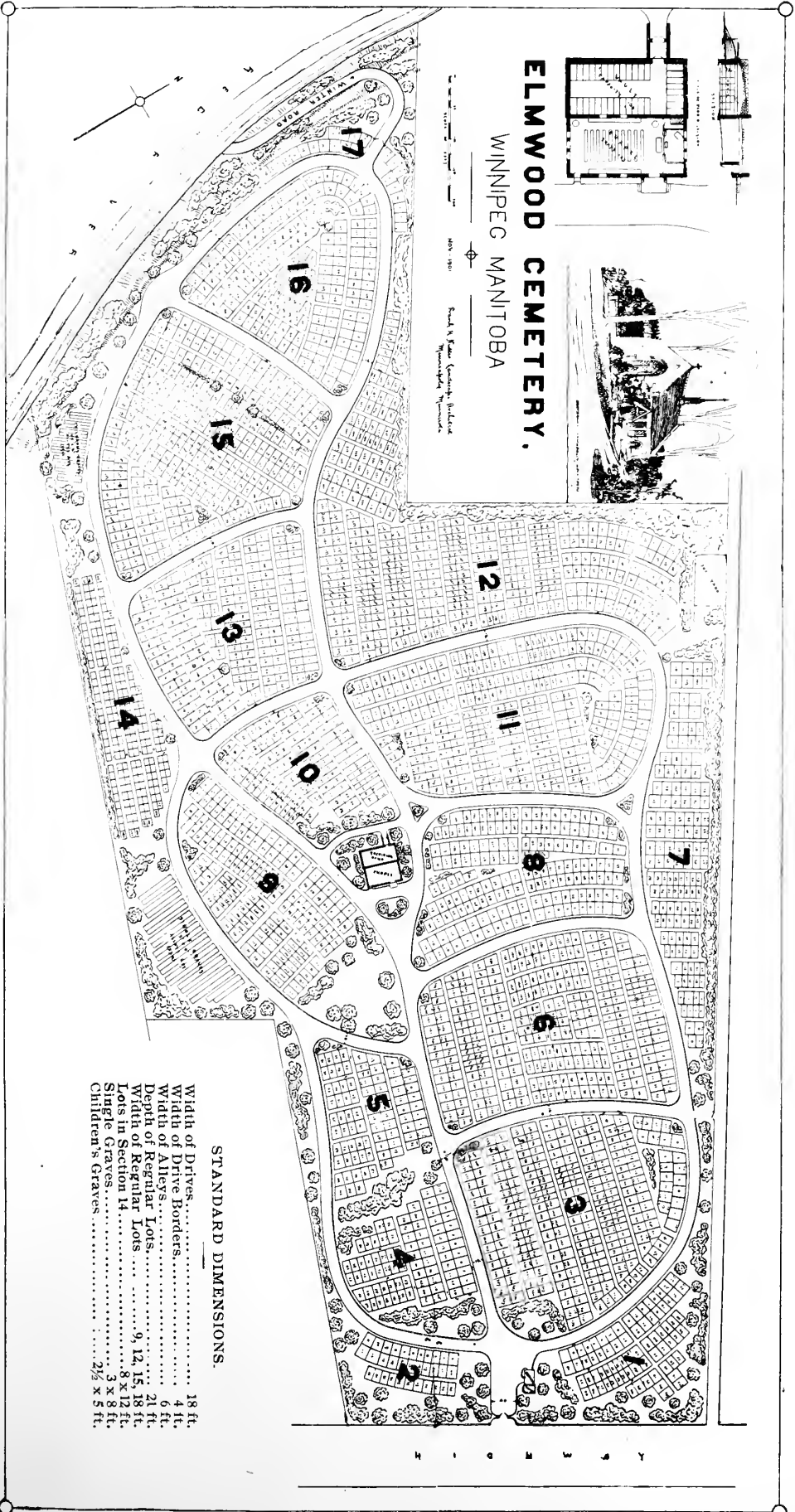
NOTES OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Kent Improvement Association of East Greenwich, R. I., was organized May 16, 1902, and now has one hundred and sixteen members. Its regular meetings are held on the second Monday of each month. The first work undertaken by it was an earnest effort to rid the elm trees of the city of the elm leaf beetle and no difficulty was experienced in raising a fund of \$842.50 by public subscription for this purpose. Almost the entire amount was expended and with generally good results. The season's work conclusively proved the possibility of controlling this pest. Through the efforts of the Association, the town has made an appropriation of \$500, to be expended for the same purpose this year, under its supervision, and as it now owns a spraying pump, prompt and energetic work is expected to result in the preservation of the elm foliage throughout the entire season. The Association interests itself in various phases of improvement work including planting in railway grounds, the restoration of certain neglected, ancient burial grounds, the surroundings of manufacturing corporations, and particularly in stirring up citizens to a full appreciation of the fact that attractive home surroundings is a drawing card that no property owner ought to withhold if he has any interest in an increase of real estate values. In order to keep in touch with improvement work and workers, this organization has become affiliated with the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American Civic League, and the official report of its secretary, Mrs. H. I. Gardner, gives special credit to Mr. Chas. M. Robinson, secretary of the Outdoor Art Association, for valuable suggestions and aid.

The Dorchester (Mass.) Lower Mills Improvement Association, organized in 1890, recently accused itself of having indulged in a Rip Van Winkle cat nap as a result of exhausted energy due to its tremendous initial activity in making a park and building a school-house. It brought arguments to bear upon itself to prove how many opportunities for good had been lost while it slumbered and slept, the conclusion being largely in favor of keeping awake hereafter. It unanimously decided that, having roused itself, it were wise to put its shoulder to the wheel and give a long and strong shove upward. Among the proposed work of this evidently thoroughly broad awake body is the establishment of baseball grounds, tennis courts and spaces for other outdoor sports in connection with its park, the widening of one, and possibly two city streets, preliminary steps toward procuring a riverside boulevard, and an effort to purify city politics in certain directions to the end of putting a stop to alleged wasteful expenditure of public moneys. The first move in the latter direction is a proposition to form all of the allied organizations in the city into a protective league.

No signs of lethargy there now.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



PLAN FOR ELMWOOD CEMETERY, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Elmwood Cemetery, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has an area of nearly 40 acres, and lies just outside the city limits and directly across the Red River from the southerly residence portion of the city. It is on a plateau about 30 ft. above the usual stage of water in the river, and though somewhat rolling, like most of the land along the river, is if anything, higher at the river bank. This, with the character of the soil, has rendered necessary quite a system of sewerage and underground drainage to care for storm water. The work of construction was begun last spring and has been vigorously pushed under the

executive officer Arthur Stewart, Esq., of the National Trust Co. The design and working plans were prepared by Mr. Frank H. Nutter, Landscape Architect, of Minneapolis, Minn. One somewhat unique provision of the plan is the "Winter Road," leading up the steep bluff from the river. During the winter season the frozen surface of the river not only renders the public independent of bridges, but is a main thoroughfare to the city from the surrounding country, and many funerals will find this the most direct and available route to the cemetery.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XC.

Coniferales, Continued.

Thuja, including *Thujopsis* and *Biota* as sections, has five species and unlimited varieties in cultivation hardly over wide sections of the northern hemisphere.



A GROUP OF THUJAS. OTTAWA, ONT., ARBORETUM.

They are natives of North America, Japan and China. *T. occidentalis*, the well-known arbor-vitæ, is found in bogs and along the often rocky but moist shores of lakes and streams from the mountains of North Carolina to New Brunswick, far away to the north in Canada West to Lake Winnipeg. The most favorable stations of growth seem to be the shores of the smaller northern lakes, where it sometimes attains 50 or more feet high, growing in considerable and dense woods, often alone, but sometimes, as along the east shore of Lake Memphramagog, mingled with the canoe birch—a very beautiful combination. The bog plants do not seem so well developed, but they may only be second or third growths, for the wood is most durable and useful for fencing, and no doubt has been cut over repeatedly in all accessible places. In cultivation, too, it assumes the tree form less often, maybe because it is grown too dry or propagated otherwise than from seed. Seedlings are always best, but, of course, fancy varieties cannot be certainly perpetuated by seed. There are hosts of these, which vary both in form, size and color. There are aureas, luteas, albas and Columbias, some are slightly glaucous, many are dwarf, such as *globosa compacta*, *Ellwangeriana*, etc.; others are erect, some are pendulous, while such as *Spaethii* break into two forms of growth and the strange *Theodonensis* has thickened branches. A sowing of seed from cultivated plants may possibly produce any of these, for mostly all forms of the fancy

kinds have been selected and perpetuated by nurserymen. *Thujas* shear readily and are useful for hedges and topiary work. In hot, dry places they are subject to red spider and boag worms, while cutting plants especially are apt to suffer from snow in winter.

Thuja orientalis, from China and Japan, is less hardy than the last, but stands fairly well north to New England. It does not attain the size of the American kind, but varies even more considerably. There are at least thirty or forty named forms. The strange varieties, known as *ericoides* and *pendula*, etc., would hardly be recognized as *Thujas* were it not that similar forms have been raised from seed and fruited in cultivation. *T. dolabrata* and its varieties are Japanese. They are handsome on moist soils and hardy to Central New Jersey at least, but languish on poor, dry sands. *T. Japonica* is much smaller and less handsome than the typical *gigantea*, but is marked with similar whitish spots on the underside of the leaves. When met with it is apt to be called *Thujopsis Standishi*. *T. gigantea* includes as varieties *plicata* with pendulous, crested and compact forms. In British gardens, where specimens exist 70 feet high, it is often called "Lobbi." Sometimes, too, it and forms of occi-



Courtesy Mr. Samuel Moon
THUJA ORIENTALIS.

dentalis are sold as "*Sibirica*," which is a trade name. It grows naturally from Alaska east to Idaho and Northern Montana, and south along the coast ranges and Sierra Nevadas to Southern California. It

reaches up 100, 150 or sometimes even to 250 in height, with trunk diameters above the buttresses of 10 or 12 feet. It has been greatly confused with *Libocedrus decurrens*, and it is not easy to fix upon characters which will clearly differentiate young plants without cones. The leaves are microscopically glandular and marked with whitish spots on their under sides, which gives them a glaucous appearance. Those of *Libocedrus* are without such characters. The cones

are but about half the size of *Libocedrus*, and while the two uppermost pairs of scales are fertile, only one pair of the slightly spiny *Libocedrus* scales are so. The seeds, too, are smaller and their wings less unequal. *Thuja gigantea* is tender at Ottawa, but the variety *plicata* is returned as hardy; it has had only a short trial, however. I should think the best results would be had East with seed from the drier regions.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Among the Violets.

BY BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

It needed not a revival of Napoleonic literature to bring an appreciation for the flower which was the talisman of the great general and the watchword at one time of his followers. Proverbial for its modesty, inheriting the cheerfulness of its aristocratic kinsman, the pansy, thriving under a great variety of conditions, and ever preserving marks of family so clearly defined that even a novice would not be deceived, the violet is a general favorite wherever known.

Dr. Britton enumerates 29 species as indigenous in the Eastern and Middle United States, almost as many more being found in the far West and South, while the widespread distribution throughout the world swells the list to about 150 species. Dry bank and swamp have each their representatives, and from early spring until late summer some floral treasures may be found.

One of the very earliest of spring blossoms is the dainty little *V. blanda*, readily recognized by its white petals and faint perfume. Similar to the above and almost contemporaneous in blooming, is the Primrose-leaved Violet, *V. primulaefolia*. The leaves are inclined to be ovate rather than heart-shaped, and the lateral petals are slightly bearded. Both species are stemless.

A large white species is *V. striata*, leafy stemmed, and producing its large flowers delicately penciled with purple from May until frosts come. It increases rapidly from self-sown seed and is in every way a desirable plant for cultivation. *V. Canadensis* is a closely allied species with the under side of the petals richly tinged with violet. It is much larger than *V. blanda*—larger than *V. striata*, and delightfully fragrant. Though not a continuous bloomer like *V. striata*, its blossoms may be found more or less frequent from May until August.

The diminutive yellow violet, *V. rotundifolia*, readily identified by its leafless scope and rounded leaves, all ascending from an underground rootstock, is a fit companion for *V. blanda*. *V. hastata*, characterized by its halberd-shaped leaves, is another early blooming yellow species, mentioned by Gray as rare, but now known frequently in hilly and mountainous dis-

tricts. A peculiarity of the species so far as I have observed it is that the foliage is beautifully shaded in light and dark green—a characteristic which becomes more marked as the leaves mature, until in mid-summer it is silvered somewhat after the fashion of a fancy foliaged begonia. I have never seen this fact noted in any manual, but it seems in itself sufficient to call the attention of those unfamiliar with it.

V. pubescens, the Downy Yellow violet, is well known and one of the most free to bloom in cultivation. A smaller form classed by some authors as a variety of the latter, by others as a separate species.

V. scabriuscula is a little earlier, with smooth leaves, and preferring damp nooks.

But blue in its multitude of variations is the color in which the violet excels. And whether slightly tinged, with darker pencilings, or of the most intense violet it is invariably clear.

Two of the most common early species, both leafy stemmed, are *V. canina*, Dog Violet, and *V. rostrata*. Both are pale violet, but the former has a short, rounded spur, while that of the latter is very long and pointed.

Among stemless species none are of clearer blue, larger size or more perfect form than *V. pedata*, Bird-foot violet. A white form of this species is not infrequent. *V. cucullata* is the most common of the genus, and blossoms in profusion during the entire season. In the early summer it is a perfect mat of blue; later the flowers are apetalous, but produce quantities of seed. It may be transplanted when in full bloom, and increases rapidly both from subterranean rootstocks and from seed. In its many different forms it has a wide range, both geographically and in habitat.

All in all, this beautiful native genus offers grand possibilities to those interested in perpetuating our native flora. There are few locations in which one or more violets might not be induced to thrive. And several of them, notably those cleistogamous, when once established have little difficulty in maintaining a footing.



Park Notes

A bill was introduced and favorably reported in the last congress providing for a National Park on the forest reserve in Oklahoma. The bill is championed by the League of American Sportsmen, who propose to bring buffalo, elk and other animals from the Yellowstone National Park, at their own expense. This step is said to be necessary to prevent the extermination of the animals by the rigorous winters and the scarcity of food in Yellowstone Park. The bill is in charge of Representative Lacy, of Iowa.

* * *

The work of renovating Central Park, New York, has begun along lines recommended by the expert commission on the condition of vegetation and soil whose report has been discussed in these columns. Besides re-soiling, the work of renovation this spring has included clearing out shrubberies and trees. This is necessary for a number of reasons. In many instances the original design of the landscape gardener, which has not been altered for years, must be made to conform with the growth of surrounding vegetation. Some of the shrubberies were found to be in a dilapidated condition; the growth spindling and weak. Incongruous plants had to be removed, and shrubs grown up in open glades had to be cut out. They also were removed from bays in foliage lines.

* * *

The Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton, N. J., recently decided that the legislative act constituting the Essex Park Commission was constitutional. The act was contested on the ground that the clause which required that its adoption should be submitted to a vote of the people at an election to be held next after its passage made the act unconstitutional. The court held that the provision with respect to the submission at that particular election next after the passage of the act was not essential, and could be regarded only as discretionary. The fact also that the power to appoint the commissioners was devolved by the Legislature upon the judiciary was not improper. The constitutionality of the act received the unanimous vote of the court, fourteen judges voting.

* * *

The park board of Brookline, Mass., has passed the following rules to protect the public parks and parkways from disfigurement by advertisements:

No person shall display on the outside of any building, or upon any land, any sign, poster, or advertisement in or near to and visible from any parkway or public park entrusted to the care of the Board of Park Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, except as follows:—

1. There shall be but one sign, which may be made of wood, metal or glass, and its dimensions, if displayed on a building, shall not exceed fifteen inches by twenty feet, and if otherwise displayed shall not exceed three feet by four feet.

2. The sign shall bear only an advertisement relating to the property on which the sign is placed, the business conducted thereon, and the person carrying on the business or owning or occupying the premises.

Attention is called to the following extract from Chap. 158 of the Acts of 1903:

SECTION 3. Whoever violates any rule or regulation made and published as aforesaid shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence; and any sign, poster or advertisement erected or maintained in violation of any

such rule or regulation shall be deemed a public nuisance. (Approved March 17th, 1903.)

* * *

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Elbert Hubbard has presented to the village of East Aurora, N. Y., a pavilion just erected in Hamlin Park. The structure is 60x30 feet with a wing 20x51 feet. Other improvements have been made in the park and athletic field. * * A new gateway to cost \$5,000 is to be erected at the Eighteenth avenue entrance to City Park, Denver, Col. It is a gift through the Denver Real Estate Exchange from a public-spirited citizen whose name is withheld. Architects of Denver have been asked to submit competitive designs. The public improvement committee of the exchange expects to accomplish a great deal this year in the way of beautifying Denver, and other points in the city will be made more attractive.

* * *

NEW PARKS.

The Board of Selectmen of Manchester, Mass., has voted to appropriate \$19,300 for the purchase of park land on Beach street. * * The city of St. Joseph, Mo., is considering the purchase of a 40-acre tract of land for a public park. The property is known as Gladstone Heights, and has been offered to the city for \$24,000. * * The park board of Pekin, Ill., has decided to purchase a 45-acre tract known as Mineral Spring Park for \$500 an acre. The tract is well-wooded, has a lake, an artesian well, and a bath house, and can be transformed into a fine park at a small outlay. * * The City Council of Lincoln, Neb., has voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the establishment of a city park.

* * *

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

John C. Olmsted, who has been engaged to prepare general plans for the development of a park system for Seattle, Wash., recently addressed the City Council of that city, outlining the plans for the system. Mr. Olmsted advocated the immediate purchase by the city of large additional tracts of lands on which the native timber was still standing; the laying out of connecting parkways between the park tracts; the establishment of small parks and playgrounds through the thickly settled portions of the city, and a waterfront strip or pier which would afford free access to the view, the air and the boating facilities of the harbor.

E. von Hoffman, of New York, has been engaged to make plans for re-plotting and improving Penn and Farquhar parks in York, Pa. The plans for Penn Park include the re-arrangement of the drives and walks for the purpose of eliminating straight lines, planting of trees and shrubs, and the building of an ornamental fence or stone wall to protect the park from dogs and stray cattle, and to shut out the noise of the streets by heavy border planting along the fence.

Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis, recently visited Sioux Falls, S. D., where he has been engaged in making preliminary surveys of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, for which he is to lay out an addition. The tract is rough, rolling and picturesque, and is to be laid out on the lawn plan.

Prof. H. C. Price, of the Iowa State College, has recently been making plans for the improvement of the City Park at Traer, Ia., for which a fund of \$2,000 has been obtained. E. E. Taylor, whose father presented the park to the town, contributed \$1,000 toward the work and the other \$1,000 was raised by a tax.

O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, has been engaged to prepare plans for the improvement of Mount Olivet Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia., and recently visited that city to make the preliminary surveys.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Eucalyptus in Australia.

I have read Mr. Joseph Meehan's letter on Eucalyptus in your issue of March, page 18. Mr. Meehan's friend had only experience of the warmer parts of Australia, for snow is common in Tasmania and less common on the highlands of Victoria, while even in New South Wales it often occurs on the higher ranges, and in the Alps of New South Wales and Victoria we have snow drifts many feet deep in midsummer and occasional falls in midsummer. In 1895 we had heavy snow storms over a large area of this state. All these things I have seen with my own eyes. Australia is, like the United States, an enormous country, and in New South Wales alone we have at least half a dozen fairly well defined climates.

I see nothing wrong in Mrs. Seavey's statement that certain species of Eucalyptus are suited to the conditions of the southern United States.

The only correction I would make to the otherwise correct statement from the "Saturday Post" is to eliminate the word "far" in "far above the timber line." *Eucalyptus coriacea* forms the utmost limit of tree vegetation in Australia. It is found at 7,000 feet, exposed to the Antarctic blast on Mt. Kosciusko.

The fact of the matter is various species of Eucalyptus grow in severe cold, in intense heat, in the droughty conditions of the plains and in tropical and temperate swamps. Some Eucalypts are tall, others shrubby, some yield valuable timber, while the timber of others is next to worthless. This is not to be surprised at since we have between two and three hundred species and varieties.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Director of Botanic Gardens and Govt. Botanist, Sydney.
N. S. W.

* * *

Eucalyptus globulus at Redlands, Cal.

In the March number of PARK AND CEMETERY, under the heading of "Correspondence," I notice two interesting letters on the Eucalyptus tree, one by Mr. Joseph Meehan, and the other by Mr. Jens Jensen.

The first plant to attract my attention in California was an Eucalyptus, and as it was a species entirely new and unknown to me, I at once became interested in learning all I could about it. My observations have been necessarily confined almost entirely to about a dozen trees on this ranch, some newspaper articles, and talks with a few older residents here. As there seems to be quite a difference of opinion about the tree, I thought perhaps you might be interested in hearing about it in this location.

There are said to be between 50 and 60 different species of the Eucalyptus: Canyon Crest Park claims to have 40 species. The trees on this ranch are probably the Eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum. They are said to be perfectly hardy in this location and at this altitude, 1,360 to 1,650 feet. A resident says in his 14 years' experience at Redlands he has never known a tree to die from frost or heat. Last summer we noted the temperature at 114 degrees F. in the shade (a neighbor's thermometer when placed in the sun burst after reaching 130 degrees) and during the past winter as low as 22 degrees F., but the trees on this and the adjoining ranch were not in the least affected as far as I could see. Have been told the Eucalyptus here has withstood 14 degrees of frost.

The trees on this ranch are never irrigated, but depend on the winter rains for their moisture. As no water is found

under 30 feet the roots must penetrate the soil this distance to receive the necessary nourishment. The roots are said to grow to a great length, sometimes measuring a few hundred feet. The tree is unpopular for certain reasons among the fruit growers, especially the owners of orange groves, on account of its thievish propensities. It is a very rapid grower, and to sustain this growth must have considerable moisture, which it does not hesitate to steal from every plant in its vicinity, and to their detriment.

Another reason for its unpopularity is that it is a very dirty tree to have about the door yard. Small branches, leaves, seedpods and pieces of bark are constantly dropping to the ground. It is evergreen, but it loses its bark once a year; on some trees this comes off in small pieces and on the others in long slabs 10 or 15 feet in length.

The trees here have grown very rapidly; one across the road, planted ten years ago, is now about 2 ft. in diameter at the base, and fully 80 ft. in height. Some on this ranch are from 60 to 70 ft. in height. A cut was made about 40 or 50 ft. from the top of 4 trees a year ago, leaving bare poles, but these have now grown out in fine shape and are handsome trees.

The Eucalyptus is valuable for windbreaks and fuel. The wood is of fine firm grain, and if to be used for fuel should be cut up at once. If allowed to become dry it will resist a blow from an axe, causing it to rebound as if from a ball of rubber. I understand it is quoted at \$14.00 a cord in the market at Redlands. The leaves are full of an oily sap which causes them to burn readily even when green. We find them very convenient to start the fire with.

This oily sap possesses considerable medicinal properties. The leaves are crushed and the oil extracted. It is used for soap, liniments, ointments, salves, etc. I believe about twenty different uses in all have been found for it. A liniment made from Eucalyptus oil is said to be very good for rheumatism.

Last summer I was interested in watching the bees gathering honey from the blossoms on a tree in front of our cabin. They seemed to become intoxicated after imbibing too freely, and the wind would cause them to lose their hold on the tree and they would be blown a few feet away, but they always tried to return, like a toper to the saloon that caused his downfall. In some cases they would be so overcome that they fell to the ground; some would recover after a little and fly away, and others, after trying in vain to regain their feet, would be attacked by a small colony of ants and soon destroyed.

GEORGE S. ALVORD.

Cemetery Notes.

A recent legal decision rendered by Judge C. M. Pond at Minneapolis, holds that Lakewood Cemetery association must pay taxes on the unused land it holds, and has not on sale in lots for cemetery purposes. The matter was argued some time ago by Assistant County Attorney Smith, who claimed that the association had no right to purchase land and hold it out of use until future years, without paying taxes upon it. The evidence showed that they would probably not begin to sell the land in question for cemetery lots for thirty years to come. The court holds that the land is taxable. Judge Cray has decided in another matter that the association has the right of eminent domain, and certain land adjoining the cemetery wanted by the association will, therefore, be taken by condemnation proceedings. The interesting point in this latter case will be whether a commission will decide that they

must pay what the land is worth for cemetery purposes, or simply for building lots.

* * *

Maplewood Cemetery was recently dedicated at Anderson, Ind., with elaborate ceremonies, including an address by Gov. Durbin. The tract is one of great landscape beauty and a large sum has been spent on its improvement. President Stanton and Secretary Sears of the association were in charge of the dedicatory ceremonies.

* * *

Trouble in the drawing of funds for the improvement of Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Col., may bring about the transfer of that property from the city to a board of trustees to be selected by the lot owners. It is argued by city officials that the present plan of conducting the cemetery under the direction of the city council, involves too much red tape and hampers improvements. At present all property and supplies and all improvements which may be contracted for, have to be advertised in the same manner as in any of the city departments. This often results, it is claimed, in the payment of more for the advertisement than is paid for the supplies. The cemetery also has an endowment fund but it is stipulated that the fund shall be handled by a board of trustees. Under the stipulation it is impossible for this money to be used until the legislature shall provide for the selection of a board. Chairman Dunbar of the council finance committee and ex-Chairman Patton of the cemetery committee both express themselves as favoring the new proposition, and it is probable that the question will be brought up for decision.

* * *

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Ashland Cemetery, Ashland, Ky., is to erect a new shelter house to cost about \$800. * * A permanent cemetery association has been organized at Fargo, N. D., to improve Riverside Cemetery. Morton Page is president of the association. * * Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton, N. Y., is raising funds for the construction of a new entrance, a new fence and an administration building. * * Extensive improvements to cost about \$6,000 are to be made in the Catholic Cemetery at Butte, Mont. A landscape gardener will be employed to supervise the work, which will include platting and planting of trees and shrubbery. * * Fairview Cemetery, Acton, Ont., has recently added new territory. * * A reservoir to supply water for the new water works system has just been installed at the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y. It is mounted 75 feet higher than the highest altitude in the cemetery. * * A new artesian well has just been completed at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee. It is 1,316 feet deep and has a flow of 350 gallons a minute. This is the third well in the cemetery. * * Elmwood Cemetery, Batavia, N. Y., is to erect a new entrance. * * An association has been formed at Owensboro, Ky., for the purchase and improvement of Elmwood Cemetery. The affairs of the company are to be managed by a board of nine directors, three of whom are to be chosen for one, three for two and three for three years, and after that three each year to serve three years. When the total amount paid in reaches \$30,000, one-fifth of the amount shall be set aside for an endowment fund, to be used for improving the grounds. In connection with the company the Elmwood Endowment association is to be organized. It is to have a board of five trustees whose duties will be to collect, manage and invest the endowment fund for the preservation and ornamentation of the cemetery. * * The commissioners of Brookdale Cemetery, Dedham, Mass., have advertised for proposals for building a new gate lodge. Bids were closed May 27, and the contract will soon be let. * * The Cisco

Cemetery Association, Cisco, Tex., is putting in the piping for a new waterworks system.

* * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

Rev. Emery Haitenger, of St. Marie's Slavish Church, of Dundee, N. J., has acquired 35 acres of ground in Saddle River township, just north of Garfield, to be used as a cemetery for the foreign Catholics of Dundee. Only 15 acres of the property will be improved at first. * * A number of secret societies of Springfield, Ohio, are said to be planning to establish a cemetery of their own, owing to dissatisfaction with the recent action of Ferncliff Cemetery in prohibiting Sunday burials. * * St. Mary's Catholic church, of East Hartford, Conn., recently dedicated a new cemetery of 15 acres near Burnside Center. * * The Rozetta Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Kirkwood, Ill., by S. Musgrove, C. E. Duker and S. A. Shields.

* * *

RIGHT TO DECIDE UPON FINAL PLACE OF BURIAL.

Ordinarily the right to the custody and to decide upon the final place of burial of the body of a deceased unmarried person, the supreme court of Nebraska holds (*McEntee vs. Bonacum*, 92 Northwestern Reporter, 633), resides in his next of kin, and this right the courts will not lightly disregard, or treat as having been waived or relinquished, except upon clear and satisfactory evidence indicative of a free and voluntary intent and purpose to that end. Again, it is said in the case that the great weight, if not the unanimous voice, of the authorities is that the right of disposition of the body of a deceased person resides in his or her surviving consort or next of kin, and that it is thought that this court would be unwarranted in holding that such right can be relinquished, if at all, without some affirmative act evidencing a deliberate purpose so to do. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule that it is the right of a surviving husband or wife, or, if there be none, of the next of kin, to have the custody of the body of a deceased person, and decide upon the place of its final burial, as there are exceptions to nearly all general rules; but they arise for the most part out of some such circumstances as would deprive a natural guardian of the custody of a living child. The sentiments, sympathies, and affectionate wishes of parents and near relatives concerning their deceased children and next of kin are not to be lightly set aside at the instance of strangers to the blood or distant relatives. It is further said that it is very much doubted, but not decided, that a dying request by a decedent as to the disposition of his remains is obligatory upon his next of kin.

* * *

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual report of the Machpelah Cemetery Association, of Sharpsville, Pa., presents the following statistics of the year: Total receipts, \$4,866.77, including, sale of lots, \$704.75; single graves, \$105; interest on endowment fund, \$575.75. The endowment fund now amounts to \$8,723.25, and the chapel endowment fund to \$1,420.80. Among the improvements decided on for the present year is a new iron fence with ornamental entrance gates.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Pine View Cemetery Association, of Glens Falls, N. Y., the following officers were chosen: President, R. J. Eddy, M. D.; vice-president, C. H. Hitchcock; secretary and treasurer, Chas. E. Bullard; comptroller, James Pardo; counsel, L. L. Davis. John A. Wendorph was appointed superintendent—a position held by him since the opening of the cemetery four years ago.

Reports were read showing the organization to be in a very prosperous condition. A beautiful mortuary chapel has been erected the past season at a cost of \$13,000.

At the recent meeting of the Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery Association, Wiltwyck, N. Y., Treasurer Augustus Hayes reported total receipts for the year \$7,135.98; amount expended for improvements of grounds, \$4,251.37; assets aside from lands, \$15,407.32. Henry Downs, the superintendent, reported 124 interments during the year and that 500 tons of crushed stone had been used for working driveways and walks. It was decided to employ a landscape gardener to lay out the new addition on the lawn plan.

The recent annual report of the Island Cemetery Corporation, Newport, R. I., a number of substantial improvements were reported. The new administration building is complete and occupied, and some work in road building accomplished. The following statistics were presented: Receipts for the year, \$13,964.91, including the following items: Sale of lots, \$3,712, one-half of which goes to the improvement fund; labor and material, \$6,541.33; interest, \$1,467.19. The expenditures included the following: Balance for new office building, \$1,978.14; labor and material, \$6,238.18; salaries, \$1,550. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$55,000, \$9,035 of which was added during the past year.

* * *

RULES GOVERNING AUTOMOBILES.

Although automobiles cannot be said to have come into very general use in cemeteries, they have already been made the subject of new rules in many places. At Spring Grove, Cincinnati, they are prohibited from entering the grounds. In the principal Chicago cemeteries the practice is to treat them the same as carriages. At West Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, a great many automobiles are in the cemetery every day and have caused no trouble. The question of admitting automobiles is now under consideration at Mt. Auburn, Boston, where it is likely that similar rules to those that govern bicycles will be adopted. These rules restrict the rate of speed of bicycles to five miles an hour.

In Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, automobiles are not allowed to transgress the speed limits, which is a "slow trot." If it is found difficult to enforce the rule they will be prohibited entirely.

* * *

PERPETUAL CARE RULES.

Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O.

The corporation will receive in trust from the proprietors of cemetery lots sums of money ascertained by multiplying the number of square feet in such lots by the price per square foot proposed in the following schedule:

300 square feet or less, at.....	50 cents.
Over 300 square feet and under 600 square feet, at..	.45 "
Over 600 square feet and under 900 square feet, at..	.40 "
Over 900 square feet and under 1200 square feet, at..	.35 "
Any excess over 1200 square feet, at.....	.30 "

And will invest the same as herein provided, and apply the income perpetually for the care of said lot and the grass, trees and shrubbery, according to the terms and form of trust, as follows:

All money so advanced shall collectively be kept by the Corporation as a separate Trust Fund, and invested only in bonds of the United States, or of any of the States which has never made default in the payment of its debts or the interest thereon, or of any city or county in this State which has never made any such default; or in loans secured by first mortgage on lands in this State of the value of double the loan, exclusive

of improvements, timber or minerals subject to destruction or exhaustion; or in ground rents.

The principal sum paid for the care of any lot, and a pro rata part of the yearly income of said aggregate fund, shall be credited to such lot, and a special book and account of said trust fund be kept by the Secretary.

At the end of each year the unexpended income of said fund shall be re-invested in like manner, and accumulate for the benefit of such lots as shall not have had their proportion expended upon them.

A list of all such lots shall be kept by the Superintendent, and it shall be his duty each year to make a general inspection of them, and report to the directors in writing at their meeting in September, annually, the condition of each lot and an estimate of the expenditure necessary for its proper care.

The care of myrtle graves, flowers, shrubs, grave marks, monuments and vaults is not embraced in the foregoing list, but special estimates will be given for such cases when desired.

* * *

Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis.

The following is a copy of the contract issued by the Trustees of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., to the donors of funds for perpetual care, and fully explains the plan and conditions under which deposits, gifts or bequests are received:

\$.....

No.....

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

FOREST HOME CEMETERY.

Milwaukee-----19..

Received of.....the sum of.....dollars, to be invested, and the income of which is to be expended in the manner hereinafter stated, for the perpetual care of Lot number.....in Block number.....in Section number.....in Forest Home Cemetery, in the County of Milwaukee, Wis., in doing work on said lot as follows:.....Said sum of money has been received on the following conditions, to-wit: That the amount received shall be invested, together with such other sums as have been or shall be received for like purposes, to the best advantage and kept in a separate fund, and the income arising from such invested fund shall, on the first day of May in each year, be apportioned as follows: One per cent. of the total amount of said fund shall be retained and carried into the General Reserve Fund of the Cemetery, and the balance of the income of such first named fund shall be apportioned pro rata to the several amounts in said funds, and the amounts so apportioned shall be the amounts that may be expended during the current year on the lot or lots or graves, for the care of which said sums of money shall have been received. Any amount left over unexpended for any year or years on any given lot or lots or graves, shall be added to the amount allowed to be expended in any subsequent year or years.

No gift or bequest shall be entitled to any benefit from the income of the fund, unless such gift or bequest shall have been received at least one year prior to any first day of May. No gift shall be received for a less sum than one hundred dollars.

The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of
St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee,

By.....Secretary.

Entered on the Records of the
Forest Home Cemetery,

.....Secretary.



How to Make School Gardens; a manual for teachers and pupils; by H. D. Hemenway, B. S., Director of the Hartford School of Horticulture; Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1903: •

The rapid growth of the school garden movement, and the paucity of literature on the subject will make this book of great value to students and workers in the field. It has grown out of Mr. Hemenway's wide experience as Director of the Hartford School of Horticulture, where his successful work has had a widespread influence in furthering the movement. The trend and scope of the work were suggested by inquiries received from all over the country concerning the best methods of making and conducting a garden. The first chapters explain something of the development of the school garden movement and how to make a school-garden, and the remaining chapters are detailed lessons in garden work. The directions are simple and practical, and are illustrated with drawings, diagrams, and half-tones. The chapters treat of the following: How to make a school-garden; How to prepare and fertilize the land; Lessons in garden work; Lessons in greenhouse work—planting seed, potting, shifting and taking cuttings; Root grafting; budding; School garden bibliography.

Report of the Michigan Forestry Commission for the year 1902:

The Michigan forest reserve includes about 60,000 acres of scattered lands in Roscommon and Crawford counties. The Commission was organized in 1899 with very limited powers, its chief duties being to disseminate information and agitate the importance of forestry in Michigan to pave the way for later action. Upon invitation of the Michigan Commission, a meeting of the National Forestry Association was held in Lansing during the past summer at which addresses were delivered by scientists and foresters of national reputation. The suggestions given by these men will be formulated into bills and presented to the Legislature. The legislation desired is summarized as follows: To enlarge the powers of the commission by giving

it authority to dispose of timber, to acquire lands, and to organize a system of protection against forest fires. The Legislature will be asked to grant the commission an annual appropriation of not more than \$7,500, and a bill will also be introduced exempting a certain per cent of arable land from taxation providing it be devoted solely to the growing of forest trees. Other measures to be urged are the perfecting of titles to the lands that are or may be under the control of the commission, and the protection of the headwaters of streams in the state. The report is profusely illustrated with photographs, and contains a number of valuable papers on forestry subjects, among which are the following: Farm Forestry, by Geo. B. Horton; The Carolina Poplar, by L. B. Rice; Testimony of Plants of the Forest Reserve Region, by Chas. A. Davis; The Jack Pine Plains of Michigan, by Filibert Roth; Some Disclosures Concerning Natural Forest Seeding; Management of Michigan Hardwood Forests, by W. C. Winchester; Illustrations of Tree Growth, by the President of the Commission.

Nation-Wide Civic Betterment, a report of the third annual convention of the American League for Civic Improvement:

All of the papers presented at the last convention of the League, and the story of the convention are included in the report. Accompanying it is the advance program of the Civic Institute to be conducted by the League in co-operation with the Chautauqua Institution at Chautauqua, N. Y., July 13 to 18, 1903. At this conference, students and workers in the field of civic improvement will be offered a program of lectures and conferences, under the guidance of some of the chief leaders in civic improvement, which will give for the first time a complete survey of the principles, achievements and hopes of this great movement. A series of conferences, conducted by eminent specialists, will cover the immediate practical problems of civic improvement—rural, urban and national. Governor R. B. LaFollette,

of Wisconsin, will speak on "Representative Government." Evening illustrated lectures on some of the most significant phases of civic betterment will furnish both entertainment and instruction. On Friday evening at the annual banquet, at the Hotel Atheneum, the presidential address will be delivered. On Saturday the business sessions of the convention will be held, the Institute closing Saturday night with Mr. Albert Kelsey's prophetic treatment of "The Model City," as exemplified by the proposed exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the plans for making the future Chautauqua a model community. Accompanying the report is a reprint of President Charles Zueblin's address, "A Decade of Civic Improvement," which is for sale at 10 cents a copy by the Secretary, 5711 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago.

Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Wilmington, Del., for 1902: The total park area of Wilmington embraces 289.71 acres, including: North Brandywine Park, 100.6 acres; South Brandywine, 73.22 acres; Kentmore Parkway and Rockford Grove, 14.83 acres; Rockford Park, 71.37 acres, and 29.95 acres of small parks. The population of Wilmington according to the last census is 76,500, which gives an average of one acre of park land to 264 inhabitants, or one acre of parks to each 22 acres of city area. Among the improvements recorded during the year was the building of a new concrete pavilion in North Brandywine Park, and the reconstruction of the Clayton street bridge. Plans have been prepared by Secretary and Engineer Theodore A. Leisen for a new dam across the Brandywine near the old Barley Mill, which is one of the improvements planned for this year. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$43,554.40, and the expenditures to \$33,111.21, leaving a balance of \$10,443.19. The report has an artistic cover design embodying the figure of the god Pan, and is illustrated with some handsomely engraved half-tone views of park scenery.

Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners of New Bedford, Mass., for 1902: The cemetery department of the city of New Bedford now has four cemeteries under its control—Oak Grove, embracing 37 acres; Rural Cemetery, 85 acres; Pine Grove, 10 acres, and Griffin street cemetery. The main avenue in Rural Cemetery has been rebuilt and laid with asphalt, and three new sections have been laid out on the lawn plan. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$66,731.15, an increase

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Seventh Annual Meeting, Buffalo, 1903.

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of \$7,680.14 during the year. The receipts for the year were \$31,101.82 and the expenditures \$30,922.32. The illustrations in this report are especially effective and artistically arranged to make a model example of printing.

Proceedings of the Iowa State Municipal Park Association: The first meeting of this association was held at Des Moines, Ia., December 10 and 11, 1902, and organization effected.

The association is composed of park officials in the state of Iowa, and has for its objects: To study economy of management; to confer on methods, promote development; and encourage interest in maintaining the best possible administration of public parks for the benefit of all the people. The report contains the minutes, constitution, by-laws and names of officers. W. M. Krebs, of Cedar Rapids, is Secretary.

Circular of The Hamilton City Improvement Society, Hamilton, Ont.:

[Continued on page XI]

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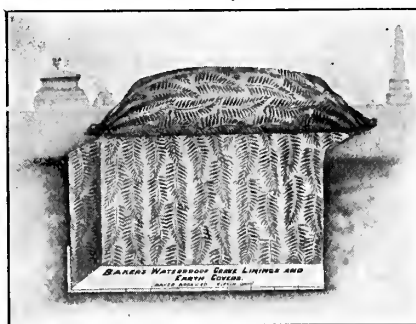
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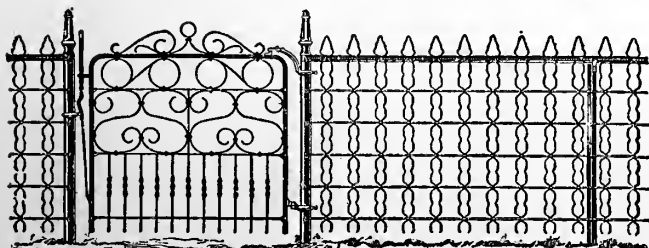
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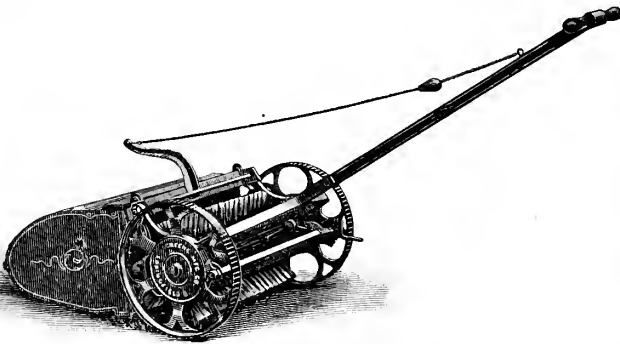
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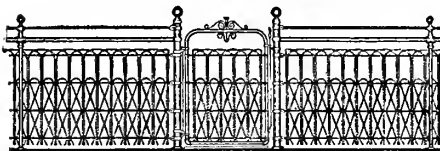
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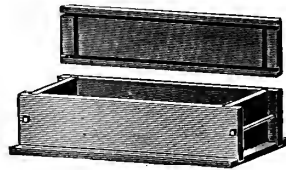
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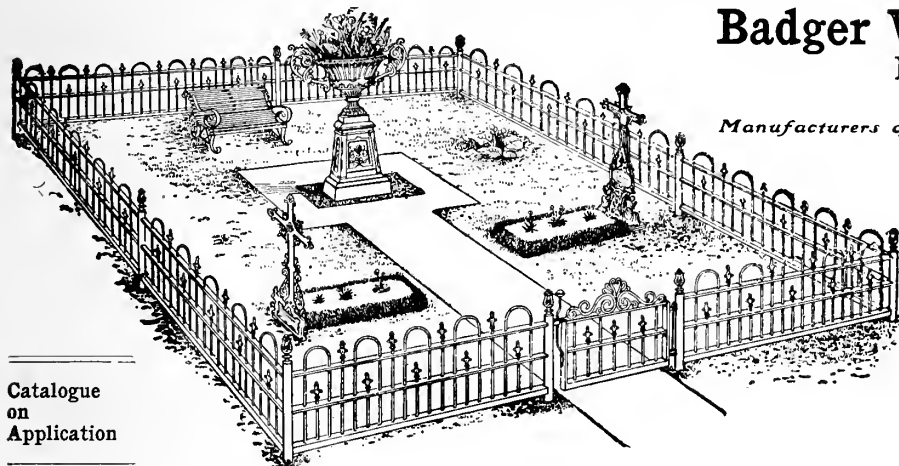
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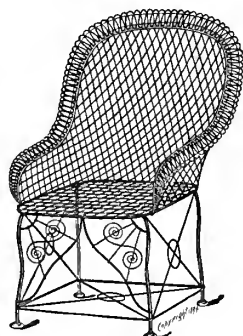
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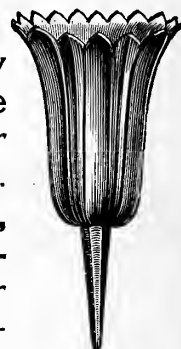
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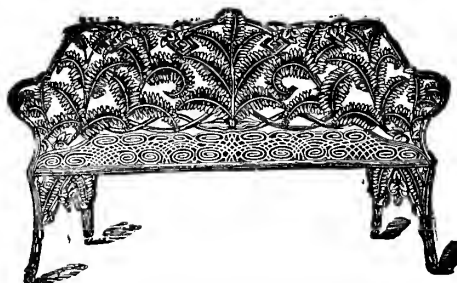


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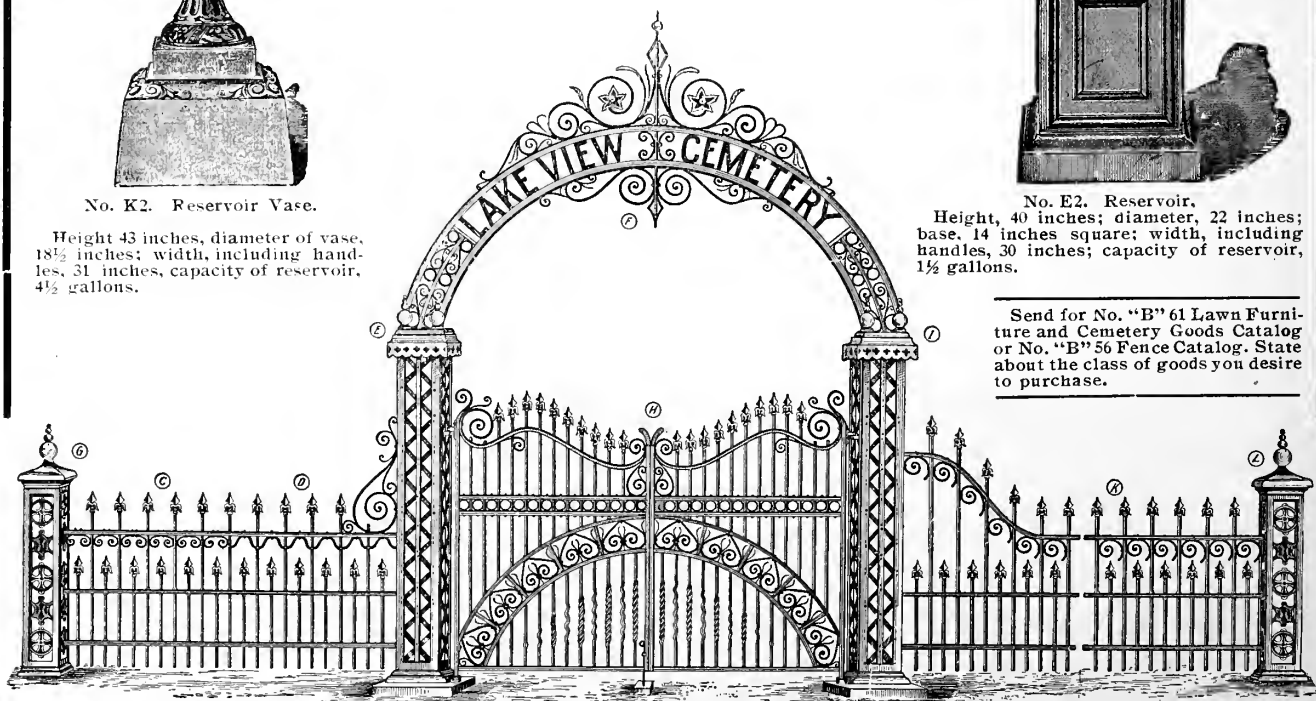
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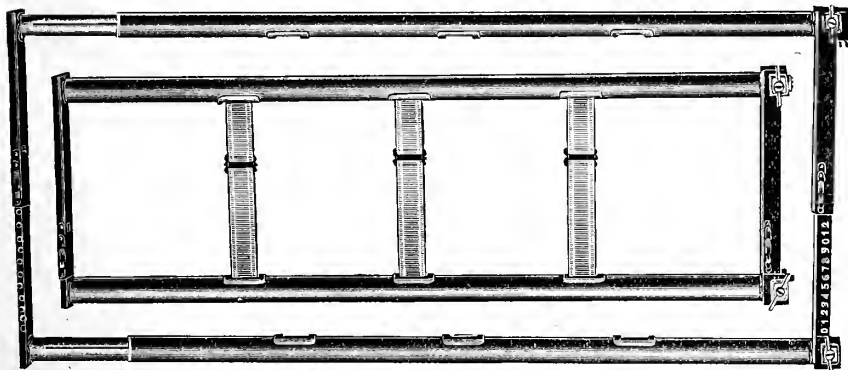


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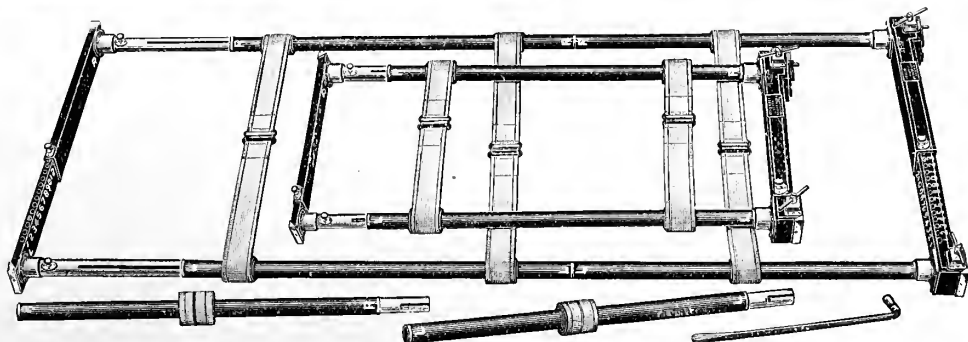
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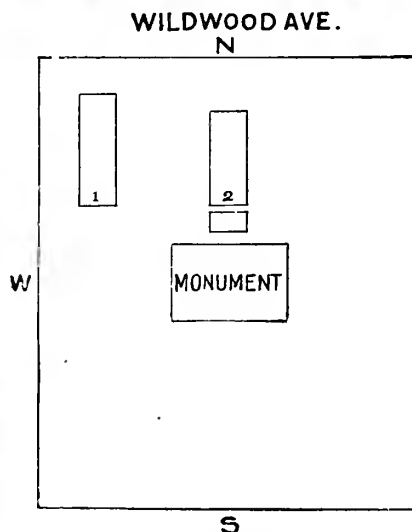
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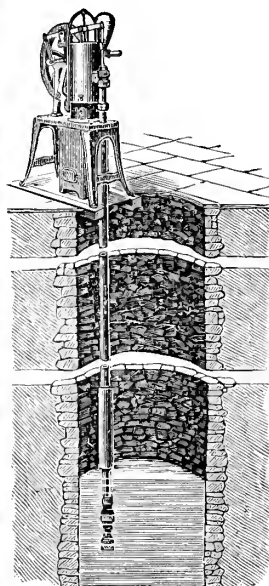
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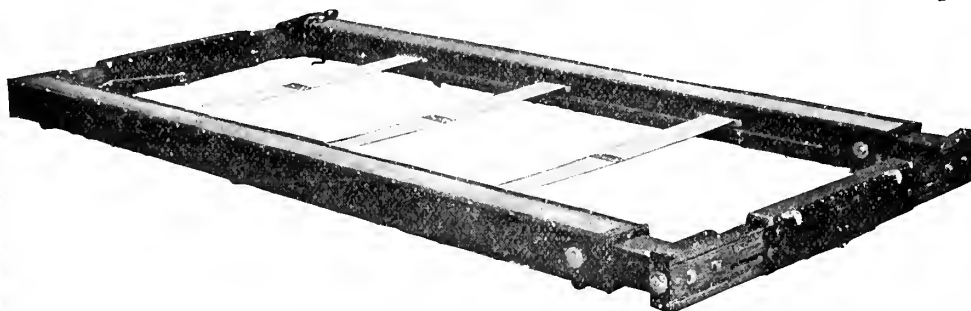
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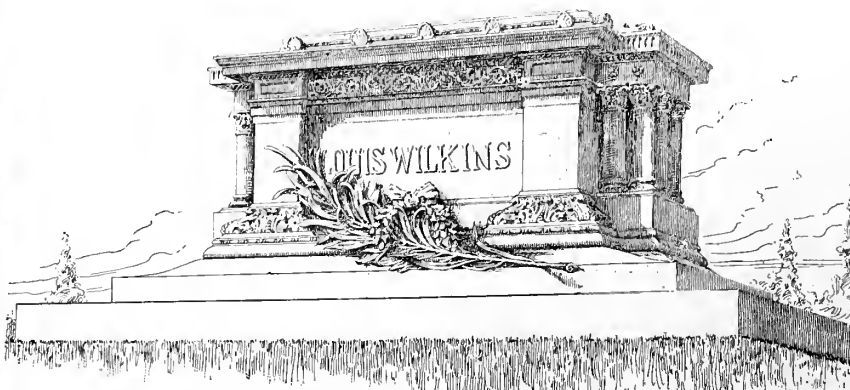
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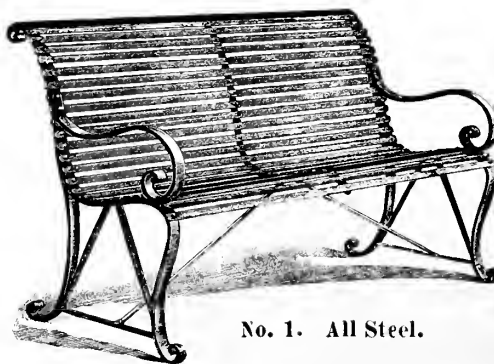
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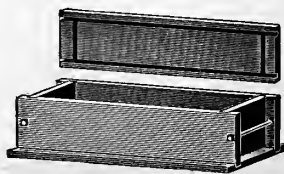
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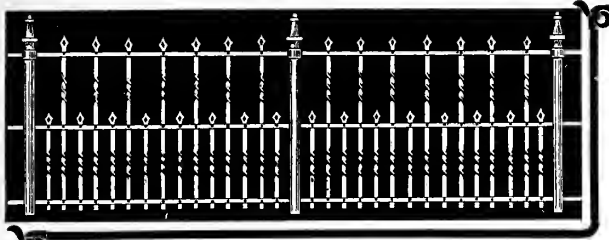
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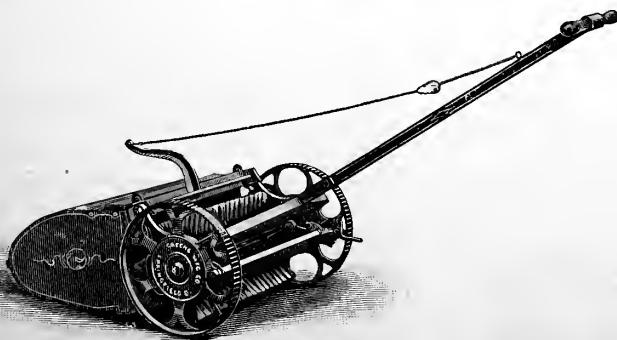
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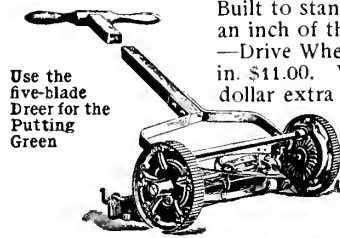
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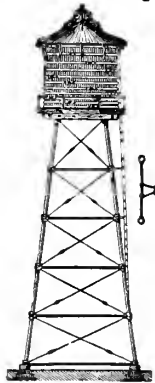
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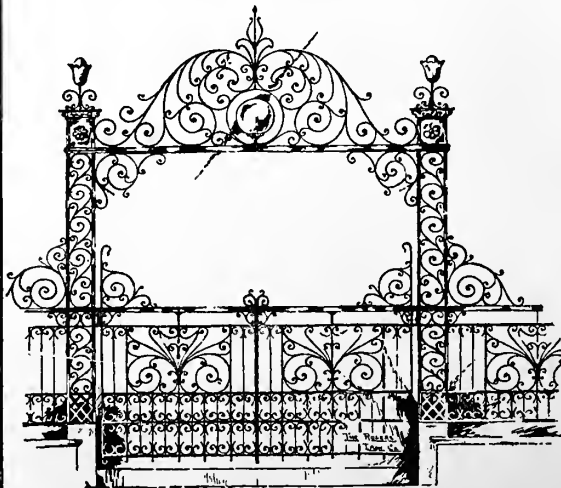
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PARK AND CEMETERY

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VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, JULY, 1903

No. 5

American Park and Outdoor Art Association Seventh Annual Convention.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association is exceptionally fortunate in its selection of dates and locations for its annual conventions. It would have been difficult if not impossible to find more favorable conditions for holding a convention than those which existed at Buffalo from July 7th to 9th inclusive. Buf-

the enviable reputation of the Queen City of the Lakes for unstinted hospitality. In fact, if there was any part of the program of the convention which was open to criticism it was the very large proportion of time which was devoted to lunches and sight-seeing.

One excellent feature of the convention was the



MEMBERS OF AMERICAN PARK AND OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

falo presents a strong contrast with Boston. Last year the members of the association were shown the work of the pioneers of park work in America; this year at Buffalo they saw the culmination of that work. The parks and public places of Boston are associated with the somewhat ancient history of that city, while those of Buffalo are modern in every respect, the older of the larger parks being scarcely over thirty years old.

The entertainment of the delegates fully sustained

brevity of the papers. The doing away with parallel sessions was a decided improvement. The president of the association, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, made an excellent presiding officer, and much of the success of the convention was due to his admirable management and to the able assistance of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of the Auxiliary society, and Charles Mulford Robinson, secretary.

The exhibition of drawings, photographs, etc., in a room in the basement of the hotel was visited by

many of the members, and was a pleasant meeting place between the regular meetings.

Tuesday, July 7, Morning Session.

The joint business meeting was held in the beautiful building of the Buffalo Historical society, formerly the New York State building at the Pan-American Exposition, just within the entrance to Delaware Park, the principal park of the city. The meeting was called to order by the president, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia. An address of welcome to the Queen City of the Lakes was made by Wm. H. Hengerer, president of Buffalo Park Commission. The president responded briefly and Mrs. Herman J. Hall, on be-

\$355.02 on hand, were \$2,117.59; expenditures, \$2,044.44, leaving balance on hand of \$73.15.

The annual report of the secretary of the Auxiliary, Mrs. William Frederick Grower, was read. It showed a total membership of 328, a material increase of members during the year; 3,046 communications were received. The number of working branches remains the same. The membership included representatives from 26 states, or 90 towns and cities.

George A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., chairman of the census committee, read an admirable report, which appears in full on another page.

Mr. E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., spoke briefly on the paper, drawing some very valuable lessons from it regarding the relations of the working classes to the parks.

Mr. Crawford, of Philadelphia, suggested that the people whom the association wanted to reach were not the members but others who should be interested in the work, and thought that the report should be illustrated as completely as possible and circulated widely.

The chairman suggested that the thoughts brought out were of very great value, and should be put in permanent form.

Mr. Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on School Grounds. He said the committee had secured reports from all parts of the United States in order to show what was being done toward beautifying school grounds and to draw lessons therefrom for the benefit of the association.

School gardens are becoming more

and more numerous and are maintained in connection with all grades of schools from the kindergarten to the normal school. He recommended the members of the association use all their influence toward the beautifying of school grounds and the establishment of school gardens, with the co-operation of the municipal art committees.

John C. Olmsted, of Brookline, Mass., read a report prepared by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., on checking the abuses of public advertising. The paper called attention to various phases of the subject and was rather conservative in tone.

Mr. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., spoke of the fight against bill-boards, posters, etc., in the state of Illinois. He said the way to clean our cities is to have a house-cleaning, no half way work, but a thorough clean. In a clean city objectionable posters, etc., are conspicuous and easily removed, but in a dirty city they are lost among the many. The introduction of the wire fence



VIEW IN DELAWARE PARK, BUFFALO, N. Y.

half of the Women's Auxiliary, thanked the ladies of the city for the admirable program of entertainment which had been prepared.

The report of the secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, briefly reviewed the history, work and plans of the association, recalling the motto of one of the Women's Auxiliary branches, "Leave the world more beautiful than you find it." The measure of the growth of the association is a measure of the progress of the cause which it represents. The total membership eleven months ago was 411. On July 3, 1903, it was 705. The report also included a statement of the work which had been accomplished in the affiliation of kindred associations, the special exhibits which had been made at the state fair in Idaho, at Minneapolis and other places, and also of the Turin exhibit which had been shown at New York City and Rochester.

O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, treasurer, reported total receipts during the year, including a balance of

has driven the bill-posters and snipers to the trunks of trees. The nuisance should be abated.

Shortly after 1 o'clock a fine luncheon was served in the Park Lake boat-house, where the association were the guests of the Buffalo Park Commissions. After luncheon Prof. John T. Cowell, director of the Buffalo Botanic Gardens, described the garden at South Park, and said it was the object of its founders to build up a collection of plants and make it of the highest educational value, a museum where the student could familiarize himself with plants of ornamental or commercial value.

John L. Brothcrs, superintendent of parks, briefly described the parks the guests would visit. He said the total area was 1,049 acres, divided into large and small parks, circles, triangles, squares and approaches. The combined length of the approaches is 14 miles. Delaware Park contains 362 acres, with many bits of beautiful scenery of lake and meadow, the lake containing 46½ acres and the meadow 122 acres. He eulogized Prof. Wm. McMillen, who spent the best years of his life creating the park system of the city. The members of the convention were then driven through the parks and parkways of the city.

Tuesday, July 7, Evening Session.

The evening session was held in the auditorium of the Twentieth Century Club on Delaware avenue.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo. After a word of welcome he introduced the president of the association, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who read a valuable paper, "The Awakening of America," which is printed on another page.

The chairman introduced Mrs. Herman J. Hall, whose address was entitled the "Mission of the Park Maker." Prof. L. H. Bailey was then introduced and read a paper entitled "The Forward Movement in Outdoor Art."

Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, of Chicago, then gave an address, "The Possibilities of the Small Home Grounds."

Wednesday, July 8, Morning Session.

Cars were taken at 9:30 a. m. for the city of Niagara Falls. Unfortunately the cars were so crowded many were unable to obtain seats, and some abandoned the party and went by steam train. Upon arrival at Niagara Falls a meeting was held at the auditorium of the Natural Food Company. In the absence of Presi-

dent Green, of the State Reservation Commission, the visitors were welcomed to the city by Reservation Commissioner A. J. Porter.

An address by Andrew H. Green was read by the clerk. The address dwelt upon the benefits to be derived from parks and breathing places for the people of the cities. The paper was an interesting one and was heartily applauded.

The Hon. T. V. Welsh, superintendent of the State Reservation, gave an interesting address on the reservation, and told of efforts to secure the passage of a bill creating a State Reservation. He told of the opening of the reservation in 1885 and the many improvements which have been made since that time to



BRIDGE IN DELAWARE PARK. BUFFALO, N. Y.

make the reservation "Nature's Beauty Spot." It was announced by President Woodruff at the meeting that the registration at the present session was the largest in the history of the association.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the association boarded carriages and were taken for a drive about the reservation. Later in the afternoon they were driven to the Canadian side of the river for an inspection of Victoria Park.

At 2 o'clock luncheon was served at the Dufferin Cafe, the members of the association being the guests of the Victoria Park Commissioners. During the progress of the luncheon a paper was read by President Langmuir, of the Canadian Park Commission.

It described at length the history of Queen Victoria Park and contained many valuable suggestions as to how parks may be managed without drawing too heavily on the public treasury.

After luncheon Commissioner Langmuir proposed a toast to King Edward and the President of the United States. It was responded to by President Woodruff, who toasted the host and the Park Commissioners. A speech in response was made by Commissioner Campbell, of Toronto. Mrs. Hall responded to the toast to the Woman's Auxiliary.

Wednesday July 8, Evening Session.

The opening of the evening session was sadly delayed by the lateness of the arrival of the officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary, who had gone to an afternoon tea. The meeting was held in the dining room of the hotel. It was called to order by President Woodruff, who introduced H. D. Hemenway, director of the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn., as chairman of the meeting.

The chief speaker of the evening was Professor W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., whose subject was the "Significance of the School Garden Movement."

Prof. Spillman spoke briefly of the progress that has been made in the United States within the past 100 years, but the criticism has been made that all that progress was strictly utilitarian and that not much had been done for the quickening of the aesthetic tastes of the people. He predicted "that the forest and the prairie having been subdued and the principal avenues of commerce established, there was reason to expect greater progress in things of less material character."

He dwelt at length on the faults which exist in our public school system, saying that it had descended from a system meant exclusively for the education of those destined to the higher professions, and he bemoaned the fact that it was not suited to the needs of an American citizenship where there were children to be sent out who would not turn to the professions for a livelihood. Then he started on the subject assigned, "Significance of School Garden Movement," and said that it was a very long step in the right direction. He thought that it would have a tendency to bring into harmony the two great phases of our national life, the aesthetic and the industrial. He said that it was "an entering wedge which is to separate us from tradition and to give a newer and a sounder philosophy of education."

"We have heard a great deal," said the speaker, "about the drift from the country to the city. Perhaps this movement, properly fostered, may start a current in the opposite direction to the benefit of both city and country."

The speaker pleased his listeners by saying that the National Agricultural Department had taken up the school garden movement with so much enthusiasm that it is to be a very important feature of the national display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, one por-

tion of the outdoor exhibit being a garden superintended by Mr. Hemenway, and under his direction it will be conducted as a working garden by the children of a neighboring school. Another portion will be assigned to teachers in the Indian school, and those plots will be tended by children directly descended from the aboriginal tribes which formerly occupied the Louisiana Purchase.

Mr. Crawford, of Philadelphia, asked how school gardens could be provided for in cities like Philadelphia. Prof. Spillman suggested roof gardens or vacant lots.

Reports of work by members of the National School Garden Committee were next in order. Edward Hyatt, of California, reported: California is 1,000 miles long and it is hard to report for the whole state. In Riverside there are 40 school gardens. Much progress has been made and many little gardens have been cared for by the children in small country schools.

H. D. Hemenway, of Connecticut, reported: The School of Horticulture is educating the teachers of that state in the art of gardening with a view of extending the school garden work. The greatest trouble is the lack of funds and of the necessary knowledge on the part of teachers.

Wesley Webb, of Delaware, reported the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers about the school grounds.

The report of Committeeman of the District of Columbia was very complete, and described the work that was being done in Washington at length.

Mr. A. G. Bennett reported for Florida. He said there was a great need of school gardens in his state.

O. J. Kern reported for Illinois, enclosing clippings, etc.

John Spencer reported for New York State. He said that they wanted to teach agriculture in schools, but in order to avoid the charge of class favoritism they called it "Nature Study." He described what he called egg shell farms, which enabled every child to have two or three little farms of his own.

In the state 427 school grounds had been improved by the children without expense to the taxpayers or the state. He advocated the use of perennial flowers and shrubs.

Mr. F. M. Pennock, of Porto Rico, reported on the work there. He said that education in that island was becoming more and more practical.

Miss Young, of Wisconsin, reported regarding the settlement gardens of Milwaukee, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Prof. Wheeler, of Washington, Ill., who is to have charge of the school garden exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, said that he hoped for excellent results from the exhibit. About an acre will be devoted to the work.

Mr. Stevens, of St. Louis, Mo., spoke of the work there.

Miss Garretsen, of Dayton, Ohio, reported regarding the National Cash Register gardens and of her experiences in learning the art of agriculture and teaching the boys how to handle the hoes, rakes, etc.

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, Mass., spoke on plans for school gardens.

Volney Rogers, of Youngstown, Ohio, spoke of methods of teaching children to love birds, etc.

After the meeting adjourned a series of lantern slides illustrating school garden work were shown and described by Prof. Hemenway.

Thursday, July 9, Morning Session.

The joint business meeting of the association was held in the roof garden of the hotel.

Mr. Warren H. Manning was chosen chairman. Mr. Roy, of Montreal, chairman of the nominating committee, reported the following list of nominations for officers for ensuing year. They were unanimously elected: President, Clinton Rogers Woodruff; Vice-Presidents, John C. Olmsted, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Charles W. Garfield, Warren H. Manning, Dick J. Crosby, W. Ormiston Roy; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson; Treasurer, Ossian C. Simonds.

Mr. Charles M. Loring, chairman of the Committee on Forestry, sent a telegram to the effect that owing to the serious illness of his wife he was unable to attend the meeting. His report was read by the official reader.

Mr. W. J. Stevens presented the report of the Committee on Rural Improvement. He said:

"A few years ago a few societies were struggling to improve their towns and villages. Now no modern town or village is without a society or societies devoted to rural improvement." He briefly rehearsed the various phases of rural improvement and the wonderful advances made during the past year, citing some examples of the work that was being done in St. Louis and other cities and towns. His report was considered of special value, and Mr. Holden volunteered to publish it in full in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Smith of the Chicago Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported proposed changes in the by-laws of the association. The amendments were accepted and adopted as reported.

Communications were read from the California Outdoor Art League regarding the preservation of Telegraph Hill, a historical spot near San Francisco, and of the Calaveras grove of big trees of California. On motion of Mrs. White, of Chicago, the association endorsed the action of the California Outdoor Art League.

Volney Rogers read a paper on "Outdoor Life in Cities."

The report of the Committee on the Federation of Societies was read by the official reader. The following societies were reported in favor of federation:

American League for Civic Improvement, Architects' League, Eastern Conference Public Educational Association, National Municipal League, American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Secretary Robinson advocated the amalgamation of twelve different associations devoted to park and other civic improvements and said that this had been the aim of the committee for the past two years.

Several invitations were received from cities and towns for the holding of the next annual convention. On motion of Mr. Holden it was resolved to hold the next annual convention on the grounds of the St. Louis Exposition, the date to be determined by the president.

A resolution offered by Mr. Crawford advocating the opening of public and quasi public grounds—to the public—was opposed by Mr. Warren Manning and others. Mr. Holden was in favor of respecting fully the rights of individual owners; of teaching owners of private grounds the gospel of beauty, but not to violate in any way the privacy of the home.

The usual resolution of thanks to those who had made the convention a success was passed, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Thursday, July 9, Afternoon.

The business meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held on the roof garden at 2:30. Mrs. Herman J. Hall presided. The nominating committee reported the following list of officers, who were duly elected: President, Mrs. Charles Millspaugh, of Chicago; First Vice-President, Mrs. Frank A. Wade, of Buffalo; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Basil Duke, Louisville, Ky.; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Banzet, Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, Milwaukee, Wis. Board of Directors—Mrs. Sylvester Baxter, Boston; Mrs. W. J. Washburn, Los Angeles; Mrs. H. D. Stearns, New Orleans; Mrs. J. T. Hooper, Ashland.

Members of the nominating committee were Mrs. L. Johnson, New Orleans; Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Green Bay; Mrs. H. C. Lytton, Chicago; Mrs. F. R. Tibbits, Boston; Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, Louisville.

In accordance with amendments to the by-laws of the association a delegate to the council—Mrs. Eben Byron Smith, of Chicago—was elected to serve during the ensuing year. Four delegates and four alternates were elected to represent the association at the bi-ennial federation of woman's clubs.

At 4 o'clock a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Twentieth Century Club. Mrs. Herman J. Hall presided. Brief reports were made by delegates from the auxiliary branches and short addresses were made by Messrs. Warren H. Manning, Dr. M. D. Mann and J. H. Griffith and Mrs. McCrae.

Papers were read by Mrs. E. B. Smith, of Chicago, and Mrs. Frank A. Wade, of Buffalo.

In the evening a reception was given the convention visitors by the Twentieth Century Club in the clubhouse on Delaware avenue.

"Awakening America."

Annual Address of Clinton Rogers Woodruff, President of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"And let it be when thou hearest the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees, and then thou shalt bestir thyself . . . and David did . . . as . . . commanded, and smote the Philistines."

There is the sound "of a going" throughout our land in all that pertains to the making of a more beautiful America. In the cities, towns and villages, we hear the subject discussed; we see organizations formed to promote it. In the smaller communities, improvement leagues; in the larger cities, art societies; in the states, federations, outdoor art leagues and forestry associations; in the nation, bodies like the Park and Outdoor Art Association, the Civic Improvement and Architectural leagues, the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society are at work creating public sentiment, conserving the noble and eliminating the evil tendencies in our American outdoor life, and effecting permanent improvements of a far-reaching character.

We have but to look around us to see the need for such organizations. Cleanliness is by no means universal in our communities; palls of smoke depress the senses and spread layers of dirt; ill-kept streets; frequent vacant lots only utilized as dumping grounds; spasmodic and poorly attended shrubbery; barren factory walls and business structures, squatty buildings devoid of artistic or ornamental features are all too frequent. Improvements hastily planned and executed without thought of the future; artistic possibilities overlooked; utilitarianism exalted, these are the characteristics of too many municipal policies. The need for a renaissance is everywhere apparent; it confronts us on every side; but, fortunately, the people are everywhere awakening to it. The very existence of upward of 700 local improvement societies; of several scores of state federations and societies and of a sturdy group of national bodies, bear abundant testimony to this important fact. At once critics and creators they are striving to awaken the whole population to their responsibilities in the premises.

And how well they are succeeding! A survey of the important achievements of the last few years is sufficient to fill the most doubtful heart with hope and high courage.

The success of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce in bringing the federal, county, municipal and railroad authorities into harmonious co-operation and in securing the adoption of the "group idea," constitutes a truly great step forward. It has inaugurated the beginning of a new Cleveland. It teaches a telling lesson of regard for the beautiful and the effective and the future, as well as of the great gains to be derived from helpful co-operation. If each of the several authorities had proceeded, as of old, to erect its building with no thought of the others, Cleveland would have had four or five fine buildings and no more. Now, thanks to the persistent and wisely guided efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, she will have these and something more and vastly better; a carefully planned group of buildings which will for all time be a joy to the eye of every beholder and a tribute to the farsightedness and high ambitions of the city and its denizens.

Our capital city affords another inspiring illustration to the same effect. The splendid plans of the Senate commission for a new Washington are a notable contribution to wise city making. They concern the present but partly. They constitute the chart, however, by which improvements for a century to come are to be guided. And herein lies the lesson for every city in the land. To insure a harmonious development worthy of ourselves and our descendants, public undertakings should be arranged according to carefully devised plans which have present and future needs alike in contemplation. Then step by step, we can proceed toward our goal, feeling that each one is in the right direction, making for progress.

In my own city of Philadelphia, which in many respects deserves its reputation for conservatism, there is slowly, but surely, developing a public sentiment in favor of a broad-minded and farseeing planning for the future. Already a magnificent parkway leading from our notable City Hall to our famous Fairmount Park has been placed upon our city plan, and it is proposed to create a plaza at one end, an art museum at the other, and important public buildings, like the Free Library, along its borders. This imposing avenue cutting, as it does, diagonally across the city will force a readjustment as important as the readjustment brought about by the reorganization of Paris and Washington. Another im-

portant boulevard has likewise been authorized and work upon it begun, leading from Broad street (at a point four miles north of the City Hall) to the city's northeasternmost suburb, Torresdale, bringing our chief thoroughfare into touch with important points, and correlating a number of our smaller parks.

Other improvements of importance are in contemplation and the near future bids fair to witness a development in Philadelphia which will place her in the forefront of American cities in all that pertains to artistic development, as she is already in commercial and manufacturing pursuits. No small part of the credit for bringing about these changes belongs to bodies like the City Parks Association and the Parkway Association which have set a commendable example of indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of high aims.

Achievements equally inspiring and instructive are to be found in all sections of our land. Chicago, under the initiative of its Municipal Art Society, has won a notable triumph over the smoke nuisance and is now striving to overcome the billboard evil. It has embarked upon a campaign for civic cleanliness which is worthy of imitation in every part of the land.

The St. Louis Civic Improvement League has taken up a similar line of work and its three-day crusade in "cleaning up" the city prior to the formal opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, constitutes a notable accomplishment in civic co-operation. Its vigorous and well-directed activities in other directions furnish an inspiring example and clearly indicate the great possibilities for usefulness which lie all about us, if we will only stretch forth our hand and utilize them.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco is agitating for the elimination of that plague spot, known far and wide as Chinatown. It has submitted a plan to condemn this section of the city and convert it into a public park. It wisely argues, "Let us clean the worst spot first; let us show the visitor a beauty spot in its place—a health-giving park instead of Chinatown's health-destroying filth, declared by state boards of health from Texas to Maine a menace to their citizens thousands of miles away." Success to such public spirited and far-reaching efforts at betterment!

It is a pregnant and significant fact that two of the most important improvement suggestions of the last few years had their origin in business bodies. The success of the Cleveland group plan is due entirely to the Chamber of Commerce of that city and to the Merchants' Association of San Francisco honor is due for the formulation of a complete and comprehensive plan for the conversion of a plague spot into a wholesome place of recreation and inspiration. May the example of these two bodies be speedily followed by similar organizations throughout the land. If we can but enlist the business men in the crusade for a more beautiful America, there is no limit to the possibilities of achievement.

Thus far I have dealt only with a few of the more notable events in the larger cities. If we had the time to refer to the results of a year's effort in the smaller places, we could marshal an array that would be little short of overwhelming when we consider the time, preparation and resources at the command of those responsible for them. We must not overlook the fact that the "civic renaissance," as a movement, has been aptly called, is a matter of but a few years only. Our own association, the first to give to the subject serious and detailed consideration, was organized in 1897. Since then there has been a great multiplication of agencies, making mightily for the upbuilding of a sound public sentiment in favor of a more beautiful public life, but their resources are as yet limited. The influences working in this direction are growing with great and unexpected rapidity. The success of the good-roads movement is one. It serves the same purpose as a well-kept street, the beneficial influence of which on the home, the neighborhood and city is now well recognized. As a recent writer puts it:

"When a town is founded, a cowpath not infrequently forms the first thoroughfare. As the village grows, the cowpath is straightened and widened, and it becomes a street. Perhaps it is given a name. Further progress of the hamlet is noted when sidewalks are laid, and the official grade is established. Then, as the village blossoms into a city, the street is graded, and maybe it is paved. Each step is a milestone of progress. Had the cowpath never been straightened, had the sidewalks never been laid, had the street never been graded, the village would be a village still, for there would have been no necessity for a street. A city must have well-made and decently

maintained thoroughfares; when the streets are neglected, it is a sign of retrogression; a going back to the cowpath period."

He might have added with entire propriety, that as the street is improved and maintained in cleanliness and decency, the homes and neighborhood respond. A readjustment of higher standards is slowly, but none the less effectively established.

So it will be with the progress of good roads. Not only will outer communication be facilitated, but a new and more efficient civic conscience will be created through the introduction of new communal ideas. To illustrate—one of our own number has suggested and is urging that the laws of Iowa be so amended that the townships of that state be given the right to build town halls and to surround them with suitable township parks, so located that no farmer would be farther away than three miles from such a park. Such halls could be used for township, political and social meetings and made the center of township life. The park would likewise be a convenient place for all kinds of outdoor meetings and a source of inspiration to many whose lives are now all too barren of such influences. If this idea could be carried out in every state of the union, it would make for a sounder public life and a more homogeneous public sentiment.

In the same line is the suggestion of the committee of fifteen of New York, which has strongly urged that the proposed Carnegie branch libraries in that city be utilized for similar purposes. There is no question as to the necessity for local meeting places where local needs may be freely, fully and openly discussed by those most vitally and directly interested. If in addition to affording such meeting places, these branch libraries could also be made beauty spots, surrounded by well-kept open spaces, who can estimate their benefit to the coming generations, who will form many, if not most, of their standards of life from the objects and persons they come in contact with during their adolescence.

The extension of the usefulness of schoolhouses is another influence at work, the importance and value of which cannot be easily overestimated. The old idea that a schoolhouse was something to be shunned except for five hours a day, five days a week for eight or ten months in a year is yielding to the newer and more wholesome one that the schoolhouse should be the center of communal life, a thing of beauty and uplift, and a factor in the life of every man, woman and child within sight of its walls.

Mayor Low of New York is deserving of great credit for the courage and ability with which he has led the movement for an enlarged use of the New York schoolhouses, many of which are now open practically the year round. Not only are they used for the instruction of the young, but for municipal lectures of geography, history, natural science, art and kindred subjects for the adults and as vacation schools during the summer. Moreover, many on the east side are thrown open during the summer evenings as places of recreation. Band concerts, dancing pavilions and sand piles are provided so that those whose lives are narrow and contracted with little outside of the usual round of hard duties may get a little change and uplift under proper influences.

Who can estimate the immense value of all these agencies in the coming generations? We have no standard by which we can gauge them, but of their beneficent influence there is now no doubt. They will all tell in creating a new race of citizens to whom the appeal to place public weal above private advantage can be made with increased chances of acceptance. Our rising generations are being quickened intelligently and morally to their own great benefit and the equally great benefit of the community in which they live.

While it is unquestionably true, "men will be better by living in a beautiful city and a beautiful city will make good citizens," it is equally and primarily true "that only good citizens can make a beautiful city; that in some true sense, material loveliness can come only as the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." So every influence which tends to make good citizens must be carefully cultivated and as the several agencies which we have thus far considered have this tendency, they deserve the hearty support and co-operation of every lover of his country.

Verily, there is a sound of "a going" in the treetops and verily, David is bestirring himself. Awakening America is no misnomer. Our land is awakening alike to its needs and its opportunities and herein lies the hopefulness for the future.

So that our development may be harmonious it behooves us to look around about us and take counsel as to immediate needs and future policy. One that confronts us at the very outset is the need for a full realization of the immensely important part which urban communities must play in the up-

building of the national character and the development of the world. It seems trite to make such a point; but experience teaches that no matter how trite it may be to the average intelligent man, we are very far from acting on a realization of its truth and importance. Cities have become the centers of influence. They are determining our destinies. As they rise or fall, so will our country rise or fall; and yet notwithstanding this fact, this gravely and portentously important fact, what are we doing to make the city a worthy influence? In our universities and other educational institutions we have courses in engineering, in social and political science, in architecture, in the various arts and sciences, but which one offers courses in city making, or in citizen making?

True, there are many beneficial influences at work in every city making for a better city and for better citizens. I have already referred to some of them; but, after all, these efforts are mostly voluntary, mostly spasmodic and often without any correlation to similar efforts. A haphazard policy, lacking unity and co-ordination, prevails. Our great educational institutions must step in and supply the need and give to these important questions careful, systematic and scientific treatment. The National Municipal League has already taken up the matter of instruction in municipal government and citizenship in American educational institutions; it remains for the American Park and Outdoor Art Association to take up and agitate for appropriate courses in city making.

The movement inaugurated at Chautauqua to build a "model city" there is in the highest degree commendable and if consummated will constitute a most telling object lesson. The very agitation of the question will prove helpful and stimulating. Likewise, the determination of the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to create a "model city" in connection with the World's Fair of 1904 will serve as a striking and imposing example. The influence of the White City at Chicago in 1893 has been of incalculable benefit and now that the idea is to be extended still further and developed as it is now proposed at St. Louis, we may reasonably expect that there will be given a great momentum to the efforts of those who are seeking the reconstruction and regeneration of our cities.

We have spoken at some length of the multiplication of organizations in city, state and nation. While this is to be regarded as an auspicious and hopeful sign of the times, we must not regard a mere increase in the number of associations and societies as in itself evidence of healthy growth. At the present time what we most need is a conservation of energy and a concentration of effort, but I am afraid we are not getting it everywhere. We find, all too frequently, that much energy and effort are wasted in the mere maintenance of organizations, instead of being applied, as they should be, to the advancement of the common cause. What we need in our cities is a complete and thorough understanding as to the work to be done and the part each is to play in accomplishing it. Duplication of effort and consequent friction must be eliminated if we are to make real progress. A merging of societies in most cases is out of the question, but federation furnishes the solution and affords an easy and an effective means for bringing about important results of the highest value.

The same policy holds good as to state and national effort. While merger may be possible between certain bodies, federation is the means whereby the difficulties and dangers of the present situation may be overcome, and existing agencies marshaled for a vigorous forward movement. It is a matter for congratulation that steps to this end have been already taken and a civic alliance of all bodies interested in the higher welfare of the land is in process of formation, as a result of the movement inaugurated by this association a year ago.

Important and essential though organized effort may be, we must not overlook the need for personal effort and responsibility. In the present era of great organizations we are sometimes prone to overlook the fundamental importance of individual endeavor. Associations and societies can and do accomplish much in this and every other line of endeavor, but they must depend primarily upon the individual.

"As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." This is eternally true and has a special application to our present theme. We might appropriately paraphrase it and say, "as a citizen thinketh in his heart, so will he act." We cannot expect to make an artistic whole of our city unless those who are concerned in the welfare have artistic inclinations. We cannot expect a public spirited administration of affairs where the constituency is sordid and self-centered.

A beautiful city can no more be successfully imposed from without than a good character can be so imposed upon an individual. A beautiful city and a beautiful public life must

be the manifestation of the right spirit within. Therefore, it is primarily incumbent upon all who may be interested to strive first for a cultivation of the popular taste in the matter of art and artistic development.

I cannot unreservedly subscribe to the sentiment, "To make us love our city, we must make our city lovely." I, for one, believe that we will make our city lovely, because we love it. Adornment, adulation, care and attention are preceded by and are the outcome of love, although it must be admitted that much of the forward movement in civilization is due to the reciprocal action of the progressive forces. As we grow in knowledge and grace, we reflect it in our public life; as our public life advances, it is reflected in higher personal standards.

Lovers of improvement must utilize effort and every opportunity to advance the cause. They must strive through their own individual efforts to make the world a better place to live. They must ever stand ready to co-operate with others to the same end. They must realize as Lord Chesterfield wrote nearly two centuries ago, "Character must be kept bright as well as clean."

Sidney Webb in his famous London programme said, "The

greatest need of the metropolis is, it may be suggested, the growth among its citizens of a greater sense of common life. That municipal patriotism which once marked the free cities of Italy, and which is already to be found in our own provincial towns, can, perhaps, best be developed in London by a steady expansion of the sphere of the civic as compared with individual action."

We, too, may say that what we need most of all in America, if we are to achieve our ideals and realize our destiny, is a greater sense of common life. All that has been mentioned herein has had this in view. All the various bodies that have been mentioned have this consciously or unconsciously in mind, all the agencies that have been enumerated are making for this end, and so it should be. The days of the isolated and solitary life are over. We are living in the era of co-operative activity. This to be of the highest good and greatest value must make for a sense of common life.

"A more beautiful America." What greater aim or ideal can anyone have? It fills our hearts and minds with high resolves and noble ambitions and the awakening we are now witnessing everywhere about us is making mightily for its early and complete fulfillment.

Report of the Park Census Committee, American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

Read by G. A. Parker, Chairman, at the Buffalo Convention.

For three years I have worked gathering statistics relating to parks. I believe such figures are of value in studying the municipal problem, but there are other factors in determining the relationship of parks to the other functions of the city, which figures do not reveal. In fact, they are apt to be concealed in our effort to solve them by figures alone, and so, in this third report of your Park Census Committee and, with the assurance that it will be the last I shall give as its Chairman, I ask your indulgence for discussing the subject along a somewhat different line than heretofore.

It is very easy to state the increasing park area during the last year is nearly 2,000 acres, so that now there are about 67,500 acres held as municipal parks and pleasure grounds. Also that the amount of money appropriated for park purposes has not increased in proportion to the increase of area, in fact, as near as I can determine there was less money expended for park purposes during the last year, even with the increased territory, than for the two preceding years. It is true that New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and several of the smaller cities are either making, or planning to make, a decided increase of, or an improvement in their parks and boulevard system.

Fifty years of park work has brought a generation who made their first acquaintance with parks in the baby carriage, and the work is losing its charm of novelty, which was a strong factor during the last generation, and now it is being valued more by its real worth to the city. And because its worth has been somewhat imaginary, and the methods suggested somewhat visionary, the park question has come to a point where real work is necessary, and the real condition known.

The construction of park features; that is, its roads, meadows, plantations and structures, is now fairly well understood. The relation of one to the other; that is, the composition of the park picture, is being better and better known. The value of parks to a certain class of the people of a city is appreciated, but the value of parks and squares to all classes is not realized in a way to make them practical; furthermore, it is not always realized that different cities of the same population may require entirely different consideration in the treatment of their parks.

It is a fact, which I believe cannot have an exception, that if the park or a park system is perfectly adapted to one city, it will be found unsuitable for every other city in the world; also that different sections of the same city have different park requirements.

Park work at its best never admits of repetition. It is a shortcoming of many landscape architects, which is not entirely confined to the lesser ones, that they do not solve their park problems from the study of the community which the park is to serve, or from conditions surrounding it, but rather from their knowledge of parks elsewhere and by what has been done in other cities. It is impossible for any two cities to be alike, so the park problem everywhere must differ.

We have yet to learn how to estimate or measure cities. It has been too often the habit to measure cities by their size,

as if the number of persons living under one municipal government was the thing of all things that determined a city's value.

There is a country in Africa which selects its king by weight. He who has the largest quantity of fat, who weighs the most, becomes king. Perhaps a reasonable method of estimating the value of hogs, but hardly one we should care to apply in selecting our rulers; yet is it not in a similar way that the world has measured its cities. The city with the largest population being considered as first. This was all very well while cities held practically the same relationship to the world's work and progress, but the modern city is not limited to one part of the world's economies, but performs several functions, therefore, there has come to be several different types of cities, each of which have different requirements.

There is an individuality of cities as distinct as the difference between races of mankind, or between individuals. To illustrate: A citizen of the largest city in America was walking across Boston Common; behind him came two girls, evidently employed in a large department store. One girl said to the other, referring to the gentleman in front of her: "A stranger." The other replied: "Yes, from New York," and thus that man who felt he was a Cosmopolitan, because he lived in New York and had been a world-wide traveler, felt chagrined to know that his city was stamped as plainly on his being as if it had been branded on his forehead, and the locality with which he was identified was as surely known as a countryman from way back.

There is a provincialism of cities as well as a provincialism of the country, and the inhabitants of the different cities are as clearly distinguishable as the Cape Coder from a York State man, or the Westerner from the Southerner.

There is a composite spirit in every community, be it city or country, made up of the feelings, the thoughts and the acts of the people who live in them, made up of their different personalities and of everything which influences a person while within its borders. Every human being living there, contributes to that composite spirit, and in return draws from it that which influences him, which marks him as being one of them.

Cities of the same type may differ widely, and cities of different kinds may have very little in common.

What are the different kinds of cities, and how do they differ, and what is it we should look for in order to know what manner of city we are considering?

In the first place, size has little to do with determining what kind of city it is, unless we are making comparisons for size. Neither should cities be classified by what they consume within themselves, or what they do to support themselves, or how they do their own work. All this should not be used for comparison unless we want to consider the city's house-keeping.

Cities like men are classified by what they do for others, not by what they do for themselves, and are commercial, financial, industrial or capital cities whenever they have more trade, money, manufacture or government than is needed for

their own maintenance. Cities destroy everything where they locate and are compelled, in order to exist, to be industrious and have commerce, money and government. All cities must have all these, and they use them for self-preservation or self-development in varying extent.

If a city manufactures more than it consumes and uses the surplus product for the supplies of others, then it is an industrial city. If the city becomes a receiving and distributing center, receiving more than it needs for consumption and distributing it without materially changing its condition, then so far as it does this it should be classed as a commercial city; if money comes to a city more than it needs, to be loaned again, then it is a financial city; if governmental functions are concentrated in a city, the legislation, the judicial, and executive powers being located there, then it is a capital city.

The study of cities of a governmental, financial, commercial and educational character indicates that their needs, as far as parks are concerned, are well understood and partially provided for; but for industrial cities, what is needed in parks is but little known.

Take the list of our park cities and you will find every one of them has other large interests besides industrial. Take a list of our industrial cities and you will find every one of them either has no parks or inadequate parks, and those which do exist are more for the brain worker than the hand worker. Even as the better residences and grounds have been built for those well-to-do, while the wage earner has been left to the tenement house district.

In theory the working man has all the privileges of the park that the capitalist has, but those who study park problems first-hand, know that the working man and his family, who are nine-tenths of the population, is not one-tenth of the frequenters of municipal parks, not that there is any restriction but simply that they do not satisfy his needs.

The industrial city is a brand new thing in this world's life. If it does not appear so, it is because it had existed during our short life. It is probably the only type of city which will materially increase in number in the future, for every country and state has now its capital city. There is little probability of there being additional ones, and financial cities are growing greater in influence but fewer in numbers. As the influence of Paris, London, and New York becomes stronger as financial centers, the influence of the lesser cities decrease.

The gathering together and the distribution of merchandise is also becoming centralized, and slowly one city after another loses its importance as a distributing center.

The tendency is also to increase the importance of cities of special functions, such as the college cities, rather than to increase their numbers.

Commercial, governmental, and financial cities existed thousands of years before the first page of history was written. They seemed to have reached their greatest proportionate powers at the time of the Hanseatic League, five centuries ago. If it is a fact that such cities decrease rather than increase in numbers in proportion to population, then comes the question how to account for the tremendous increase in the population of the cities during the last sixty years.

A century ago the population of the United States was about 3 per cent urban and 97 per cent rural, while now with a twenty-fold increase in population, there is about 40 per cent urban and 60 per cent rural. The number of cities and towns of over 8,000 population has increased from 6 to 545. The total number of people living in such towns in 1790 was only 131,472, while in 1900 it was 24,992,199. How can we account for this unprecedented growth of urban population if we cannot account for it by the forces which have made cities heretofore. I once called a gentleman's attention to this, and he replied, "No trouble in explaining that, for the country was young then in its swaddling clothes, now it is full grown and wears a business suit." An explanation which satisfied him, but the reply is misleading and put us on the wrong scent in solving the problem, for the changes were not confined to the United States, but were world-wide and especially strong in Europe. It was not the youth of this country or the youth of the world that was the cause, but a new social condition had come. For during 99 and eighty-one hundredths per cent of the time that cities are known to have existed, the world has acquired less than three per cent of its population to live under urban conditions, while during that very small proportionate time of twenty-one one hundredths of one per cent of the life of cities, conditions have so changed that twenty-five per cent of the world's population must live in cities, and what is known as civilized country. The per cent of urban population is much increased; in some cases as high as seventy-five per cent of all

the people. Truly, a new social condition has come, a new force is exerting itself; as new as, and coincident with steam, electricity, railroading, and our improved methods of manufacture and transportation. A social force greater than these is here, for it makes use of them all in fulfilling its mission. We speak of modern improvements, indeed they are modern, so brand new they occupy an exceedingly small portion of time since man existed. Let us see what this force is doing:

Recorded history goes back 3,000 years. Cities are known to have existed 3,000 years before history began. Until one-quarter of one per cent of that time the old distaff, without even the big spinning wheel of our grandmothers was the method used for making a thread to be woven, and the hand hammer constructed all our metal and woodwork. There was no occasion for an industrial city, and none existed. About the time of the Revolutionary War the spinning jenny was invented and had in it in embryo every textural manufacture of the world. The trip hammer and the circular saw, steam, the blast furnace, Bessemer steel are of much later date, chemistry and necromancy were much the same a century ago. During the last sixty years improved machinery, rapid and mighty agencies of transportation and increased knowledge has made industrial cities not only possible but compulsory. This accounts for the per cent of increase in urban population; but the decrease in the per cent of rural which has taken place in the same time has had another cause, although a similar one; that is, the continual decrease of the element of human labor in the production of food and manufacturing supplies. Let me illustrate with wheat, which sixty years ago took 54 cents worth of human labor to produce one bushel, while now it may be grown for less than six cents. This is an extreme case, for usually the decrease of the human element in production is from one-quarter to two-thirds of its former cost.

For fifty years on the average there has been added to the urban population every month enough to make a city of 33,000 people. Think of it, this has been the average increase per month for fifty years in urban population. Enough to make a city every year of 400,000 people. During the last twenty years the difference every year has been sufficient to make a city of 650,000, which would be a city greater than Boston or St. Louis, and a city as large as Buffalo could have been made every seven months during the last twenty years. It is hard work to realize these figures.

The world has never required over one-fifth of its population to perform the functions of the old cities; then four-fifths of this addition are industrial cities, either as workmen or connected with manufacturing, outside of selling and distributing agents. The industrial factor is an important one to most cities, and a primary one of many, and will become increasingly so in the future. The industrial city is very, very new to the world, and the world has not yet learned just what to do with it, and like all infants in spite of the ignorance of its mother or the neglect of its nurse it continues to grow and reach out towards maturity, but its growth produces problems which must be met and are not easily solved. It takes centuries, not generations to solve such mighty questions, but we all can contribute our mite according to our light, and it is the park problem of industrial cities for which I would offer suggestions, the result of compiling and studying park statistics.

There are 78 cities of over 50,000 population in the United States. At least thirty of them might be classed as industrial cities, of which Allegheny, Scranton, Lowell, Fall River and Elizabeth are types. It will be found that the stronger a city is industrially the weaker it is in parks. Take the list of 135 cities of over 30,000 population and mark those whose industrial interests outrank any other one interest and you will find that every city so marked is either deficient or entirely destitute of parks.

If now you take the list of cities which have a park or a system of parks, which they are proud of and which is recognized as being good, and you will find every one of those cities have some one or more of the old functions of a city outranking the new industrial factor.

From these facts I believe it is reasonable to assume that either the workman does not need parks at all or else the park that he does need has not been discovered. Now I believe that if there is any city which needs parks and public grounds, it is the industrial city, but I also believe that the park which is needed there has not yet been built.

Does the workingman's nature and circumstances require a different park from the professional man and the capitalist? And if so, what is that difference? I believe that the American park methods are the best in the world for those who are head tired and have reached that standard whereby they in-

interpret forms, and lines, and colors, and the composition of them, one who knows living things not from their outward form but from their inward energies. I also believe they are good for the workingman, even if passed by them without any conscious knowledge that they are there. I hear much of the workingman at the present time, of his dignity and worth. There are many, many of them who deserve all that can be said for them but there are others who are lower down in the scale, the progress of the world having gone on, and they have been left behind a representative of a past standard of living.

I do not suppose that many who are interested in park matters have come to that interest through the workshop. Most park people come from the better class, are well educated and are brain workers, but I came into the park work by the way of the workshop, for during my later teen's and early twenty's I spent several years in one of the great chair shops of Gardner where thousands of men are employed at chairmaking. I began by lugging in stock for others to fit. I ended by being a full-fledged chairmaker, but never reached the dignity of piece work or being foreman of anything. These several years, passed during the formative period of my life in a large manufactory, taught me some lessons which give me, perhaps, a clearer understanding of the limitations of a workingman's life than I otherwise would have had and may be a glimpse of what kind of a park is needed to meet some of those limitations.

From my own experience in the shop and observation since I conceive that the limitations of those who work with their hands, which the municipal park can and ought to help are these:

First: Monotony. Shop life is as monotonous as a treadmill, for apparently the workman handles the same material, uses the same tool, works at the same bench, sees the same faces, goes back and forth over the same streets, is whistled to and from his work, is whistled to and from his dinner, every day practically alike, and he is too much exhausted when he reaches home to make an effort to vary his life after working hours.

Second: He is atrophied. However skilled his muscles may be in doing certain things, and however much of an automaton his mind has become by repetition, yet he does not use some muscles at all; some faculties of his mind are not exercised, he has no occasion to take a large and extensive view of things, he is localized in his shop and seldom goes outside of its influence. Now it is a law of our existence that if we do not use a muscle or a faculty, it shall be weakened, absorbed, rendered useless, atrophied, and it is a law of our minds that unless we learn something new every day the time will come when we cannot learn anything new, for the brain becomes sluggish and lethargy, and refuses to receive or to preserve new impressions. It is a law that if we give the best in us today we shall have something better to give tomorrow. It is a law of mental growth that if we work to our limit today we can do better tomorrow, and right here comes the trouble with the shop hand. He has learned to do one thing well, but by doing it every day he does it without mental effort, and he does not receive enough mental exercise or friction from his day's work to stimulate him to make the necessary effort to study new questions when his day's work is over. He usually takes his pipe and his newspaper, and spends an hour or so in talking and reading and chores about the home before he goes to bed, and repeating the same operation every day, year in and year out, every day becoming less and less capable of understanding large problems or of solving new questions, and more and more liable to be led by others. It is the thinking

workmen who give dignity and strength to our industrial life. We have many of them. To increase their number and to strengthen them is the purpose of a park in the industrial cities as much as is recreation. He is not generally a reader of books, and his newspapers are frequently of the yellow type, for anything less striking, pictorial, strong and sensational does not stir some of them out of their lethargy.

I have read of an old man of eighty commencing to learn Greek and mastering it within a year, and I will warrant you that man was not a laborer in a factory. I will go further, and say that I believe if any man at twenty enters a shop and works there steadily for ten years without any outside interest, that after he is thirty he cannot take up and learn any subject which requires thought; such as geometry, a language or philosophy.

An atrophied monotonous life is that of the ordinary workman, and also of his wife. If I escaped in any degree the stupidity of the shop, it was because I was intent on going to college, and had to prepare myself while earning the money to go with, and had to study morning, noon, evening and—well, I did not always go to church on Sunday.

I believe with all my heart and soul in the naturalistic park, and its beauty, restfulness and inspiration which it gives to every one who passes within its borders. I do not believe it is much help to the workman, and his family but seldom goes there, many never do. What then would I suggest for a park for an industrial city? I have in mind a system of parks, one of which should be a large country park, but I would not build it first. To begin with I would have parks from three to ten acres, located near the homes of the workmen, open every day in the year, and every hour of the day and evening. I would have playgrounds for the children, lots of shade, and if possible grass, where his wife and friends could sit during the summer afternoons. I would have lots of seats and tables, and a superabundance of light so that the workingman, after his day's work, would find a pleasant place during the evening hours, one in which if he desired he could take his evening meal. I would have as many bright flowers as circumstances would permit, but none or few shrubs. I would have a stadium where contests could take place, and an outdoor and indoor gymnasium. I would have a shelter with an abundance of room and light and heat for rainy evenings, and for the winter. I would have band concerts, and would have him arrange for himself lecture courses, debating clubs, theatricals, concerts and parties, and there are lots of things he would do for himself if he had the opportunity, but remember he is an independent person, does not like to receive a service from another without giving equivalent service in return. The one thing he does not need, and ought not to endure, is paternalism, but he does need and is willing to pay for a communism if the city will provide the way in which it can be brought about. Take care of your industrial cities and the industrial sections of all cities, and the other functions of a city cannot go far wrong, but neglect your industrial cities and there will be troublous times, the mutterings of which can even now be heard. I do not believe that parks in industrial cities will solve all their problems but I do believe that parks suitable to them will pave the way for the solution of many of them.

I know full well I have overrun the time limit which you expected. My only excuse is that it is my last appearance before you in any official capacity. If I have not given you as many figures as you expected, I will say that I have tried to give what is better than figures, what the figures have told me.

Notes of the Convention.

The weather was simply perfect and every one seemed entirely comfortable and in a condition to enjoy to the full the attractions of the "Queen City of the Lakes."

Why was it, out of an attendance of nearly 300, the average of members at the meetings of the association would scarcely exceed three score and ten?

The arrangements for the transportation to and about Niagara Falls in the trolley cars were exceedingly crude and not at all creditable to the large companies which control the large traffic of Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

President Woodruff made an ideal presiding officer, calm, dignified and attentive. No wonder he was unanimously re-elected.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall's response to the toast at the Cafe Queen, Victoria Park:

"Here's to the shamrock, the rose and the heather;

Here's to Canada's glorious weather;

Here's to her women, of whom we all boast;

Here's to the Association—this is, dear friends, my toast."

Mr. Warren H. Manning was a little late in arriving, but his reception was none the less hearty on that account.

The views of Niagara Falls and the Rapids were those only to be seen a few times in a year. The air was clear and the sunlight brilliant. There was little or no mist and the rainbows were exceptionally brilliant.

Editorial Note and Comment.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

The proceedings of the Buffalo Convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, detailed in this issue, afford reading of intense interest. The President's report, giving some idea of the work accomplished and the prospects ahead, not only suggests the increasing importance of the labors of the Association, but of the appreciation and interest that is being awakened on all sides. It is a matter of supreme gratification that in so few years since its organization the Association should have so thoroughly established itself as an important factor in the progress of the country, and have made such practical advances in important reforms looking to an exalted public taste. If all the kindred associations of the country can be brought into line in harmonious activity to a well defined end, art out of doors will soon be a prominent sign of material development.



Park Construction.

In a paper read at the sixth annual convention of the New England Association of Park Superintendents held in Albany, N. Y., last month, Mr. Wm. S. Eger-ton, Superintendent of the Albany park system, stated that the essential element in park construction is the landscape, and that what may be called necessary evils are its roads, walks, bridges, buildings and other accessories. Were this idea accepted, and it is undoubtedly the correct one, by park authorities in general, the great majority of our parks would need remodeling. Under present conditions of civilization, however, there is a need of supplying diversity of recreation in our crowded cities, and this is becoming easier of consummation as the question of public parks and open spaces is better understood. It has been suggested that the parks in various parts of a city might be made to serve different ideas of usefulness as recreative beauty spots, thereby offering varieties of attractiveness to serve the dominant inclinations of the park patrons of our cities. This would afford opportunity to develop certain park areas on purely landscape lines, and allow the appropriate development of perhaps the smaller parks in the direction of providing facilities for sports and pastimes. Such a plan of park construction for a large city seems to offer many advantages; it would insure pleasing diversity in park design and utility; and in the larger landscape parks it would tend to remove many incongruous accessories, while not debarring the playground parks from any of the beauty which the skilled designer may be able to introduce. Our park systems must be made to serve "all kinds and conditions of men," while still maintaining progressive improvement.

The Gospel of Improvement.

The gospel of improvement is the old, old, gospel of work, and no better explanation of this is to be had than what was contained and suggested in the papers and discussions of the recent conventions of Buffalo and Chautauqua. Every year seems to broaden the field, and every year also increases the necessity of more work to keep in touch with the prospect ahead. It is well that the various movements towards the one great end have engaged both the ability and active co-operation of men of established reputation, so that confidence in their efforts tend to immediate harmony in the progressive steps undertaken; for it is clearly recognized that the problem of improving our surroundings is one of vast proportions and many factors, every step in the solution of which opens up new opportunities of work. The work, however, in its every phase, is a blessing both to the giver and receiver, and has possibilities of such immense importance to the future of the country that it may well enlist both the sympathy and co-operation of all having an advanced civilization at heart. But it means work, and a constantly sustained energy. The greatest obstacle to be overcome is the general indifference to improvement of any kind which marks so large a proportion of our citizenship, principally due to a lack of appreciation of what the changed conditions will mean, and the need of education among the masses in the direction of cultivating taste and a desire for a higher condition of living.



Agriculture in the Schools.

The cry now raised, throughout the West, for laborers for the wheat harvest, has drawn attention again to the very serious question of making the science and work of agriculture more attractive to our young men, and the suggestion is being emphasized of adding to our public school education a department devoted to the subject and compulsory upon all students. This would be following a European precedent which has proved of immense advantage. Agriculture is the foundation of our living and prosperity, and is of all other departments of human energy the most essential. The efforts now being made to apply scientific methods to its study and practice will impart a higher value to it in the average mind and give it the standing it has always demanded, but only partially secured, in the educational functions of the country. With the addition of the elements of agriculture and nature study, practical and theoretical, to the curriculum of our public schools, a taste for out-of-door work will certainly be cultivated, and the farming of the future will cease to be the drudgery which lack of knowledge and proper facilities have tended to make it.

New England Park Superintendents in Convention.

The sixth annual convention of the New England Association of Park Superintendents was held at Albany, N. Y., June 23, 24 and 25.

The first day, Tuesday, was devoted to the election of officers and new members and other official business of the association. About thirty superintendents were in attendance when the meeting was called to order at the rooms of the Historical and Art society. Mayor Gaus welcomed the visitors to the city and President Joseph D. Fitts of the association responded.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: President, G. A. Parker, of Hartford; secretary, J. W. Duncan, of Boston; treasurer, J. D. Hemingway, of Worcester; vice-president, Gustave N. Amrhyn, of New Haven, Conn.; J. W. Thompson, of Watertown, N. Y.; Thomas Cook, of New Bedford, Mass.; Byron Worthen, of Manchester, N. H.; R. H. Warder, of Chicago, and W. S. Manning, Newark, N. J.

A constitution was read and adopted and reports of officers heard. The treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$44.61. In the evening a banquet was tendered the members at the Hotel Ten Eyck. Papers were read by Superintendent W. S. Egerton, of the Albany Park System, and G. A. Parker, of Keney Park, Hartford.

The following new members were received: Fred W. Clark, of Boston; R. H. Warder, of Chicago; W. J. Zartman, of Brooklyn; James Wilson, of Niagara Falls; John F. Cowell, of Buffalo; Jacob V. Foster, of Chicago; John Chambers, of Toronto; Robert Cameron, of Cambridge, Mass.; John Dunbar, of Rochester; Thomas V. Welch, of the state reservation at Niagara Falls.

On Wednesday the visitors were driven through the parks and boulevards of Albany under the guidance of the local park and city officials. The first stop was at Beaver Park, where the party was particularly pleased with the beautiful ravine drive and with the park swings. Passing on through the Pine Hill Section and Manning Boulevard, the chief attraction of the day was found in Washington Park, which was much admired by the visiting members. Luncheon was served at the home of Superintendent Egerton, and the greater part of the day spent in viewing the beauties of Washington Park. As some of the members were obliged to leave that day, the formal proceedings of the meeting were closed with a vote of thanks for the handsome manner in which they had been entertained.

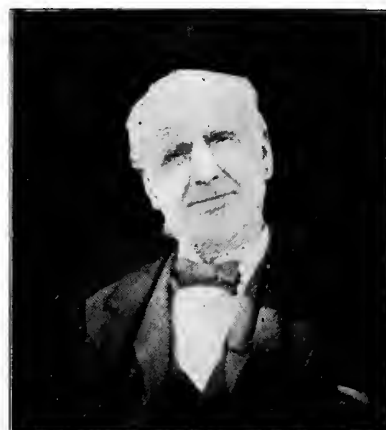
The next day the majority of the party took the boat down the Hudson to Newburgh. They were met by the board of commissioners and driven to Cedar Hill Cemetery, where memorial exercises were held at the grave of Andrew Jackson Downing, the father

of American landscape gardening. A wreath from the association and a sprig of laurel from each member were placed on the grave. The party then drove to the old Downing homestead and through Downing Park. The Caldwell lawn-mower factory was visited, and dinner was served, after which the convention adjourned, voting this the most successful meeting in the history of the association.

The following were in attendance at the convention: Joseph D. Fitts, Providence, R. I.; J. W. Duncan, Boston, Mass.; John D. Hemingway, Worcester, Mass.; Theodore Wirth, Hartford, Conn.; W. S. Egerton, Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Pettigrew, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.; G. X. Amrhyn, New Haven, Conn.; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; James Draper, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Frost, Haverhill, Mass.; H. G. Clark, Hartford, Conn.; John F. Cowell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles W. Ross, Newton, Mass.; J. F. Huss, Hartford, Conn.; Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; J. W. Thompson, Watertown, N. Y.; H. D. Goodale, Watertown, N. Y.; Charles Haible, Newburgh, N. Y.; Isaac Kelly, Lawrence, Mass.; Amos Stillman, Salem, Mass.; J. J. Hartigan, Salem, Mass.; Wm. J. Stewart, Boston; Carleton R. Ball, Washington, D. C.; C. J. Malloy, Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Tuttle, Niagara Falls; H. H. Hindshaw, Albany.

THE LATE CHARLES NICHOLS.

Mr. Charles Nichols, of Newark, N. J., widely known as the Father of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, died at the home of his son-in-law in Newark Feb. 6, 1903, although the news of his passing to the higher life did not reach the office of this paper until recently. Mr. Nichols had passed his 85th year and was apparently in the best of health when he returned from his usual daily visit to the cemetery in the afternoon. Within a short time after retiring his body was found in a room adjoining his bed-chamber, death evidently having come suddenly and been caused by heart disease. Mr. Nichols was superintendent of Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, for thirty years, having recently been succeeded by S. C. Hulbert in the active duties imposed by the office, but



THE LATE CHARLES NICHOLS.

was retained as Advisory Superintendent. Twenty years ago or more Mr. Nichols became imbued with the idea of organizing a national association of cemetery superintendents, and as the result of his efforts such an association was formed at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1887. Mr. Nichols was made its first president and was re-elected to the office for several successive years. No one worked more assiduously than he to increase the membership of the association or to keep up an interest among the members between its annual gatherings. He had missed but few of the meetings and when obliged to remain away a telegram of friendly greeting and good cheer was invariably sent to him by the convention. Mr. Nichols was married over fifty-five years ago; his widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. His body was laid to rest in Fairmount Cemetery, where he had labored so long and faithfully.

NEW ENGLAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The New England Cemetery Association with guests paid a visit to Providence, R. I., June 19th. They were met at the depot by Mr. McCarthy, president of the association, and Mr. James Warren, Jr., superintendent North Burial Grounds, and escorted to Swan Point Cemetery. They found the celebrated boulder wall a mass of glory with roses and vines. Near the recently completed entrance on the new boulevard the evergreens were in superb condition. The American hollies, so difficult to grow in the greater portions of New England, were here found in abundance, and in such vigorous condition as to be of themselves worth a visit. The various nurseries of the cemetery were then visited, and Mr. McCarthy's skill in preparing specimens much admired. Although the Kalmias were past their best they were yet a fine sight. A large amount of work is being done in re-constructing old and building new roads, and everywhere throughout the older portion of the cemetery striking evidences were found of Mr. McCarthy's skill and unequalled talent in bringing an obsolete type into keeping with modern ideas. After spending half a day in the inspection of the cemetery cars and boat were taken for Fields Point. While on the boat President McCarthy called the meeting to order, and in an eloquent and vigorous speech called the attention of those not now members of the A. A. C. S. to the educational and broadening results of its work, and urged a large attendance at the Rochester meeting. President H. Wilson Ross and Secretary J. H. Morton, of the A. A. C. S., and Vice-President Creesy, of the New England Association, spoke in the same strain. Arriving at Fields Point, an excellent shore dinner was served, when, after hearty votes of thanks to Messrs. McCarthy and Warren for their courtesy, the company returned to Boston.

PROGRAM OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th. The headquarters will be at the Powers Hotel on Main St., West, and all meetings will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, located a short distance from the hotel. Rates of \$1.50 and upwards on the European plan have been obtained. The programme follows:

First Day.

Morning Session—9:30 A. M.

1. Meeting called to order.
2. Prayer.
3. Reception of new members and roll call.
4. Address of welcome by Hon. Adolph Rodenbeck, Mayor of Rochester.
5. President's address.
6. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
7. Communications.
8. Appointment of Committees.

Afternoon Session—2 P. M.

Members will assemble in front of Powers Hotel, where cars or carriages will convey them to Ellwanger & Barry's, Mt. Hope Cemetery and Genesee Valley Park.

Evening Session—8 P. M.

1. Paper, "The Cultivation of Ornamental Hardy Coniferous and Other Evergreens," by John Dunbar, Assistant Superintendent Rochester Parks.
2. Paper, "A Few Thoughts," R. F. Robertson, Los Gatos, Cal.
3. Paper, "My Experiences and What I Have Learned in Attending the Conventions," Geo. Gossard, Washington, Ohio.
4. Brief Remarks, by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, Owner, Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y.

Second Day.

Morning Session—9:30 A. M.

1. Paper, "Organization," L. B. Root, Kansas City, Mo.
2. Paper, "What is Required of a Superintendent to be Successful in His Work," C. D. Phipps, Rocky Grove, Pa.
3. Paper, "Why Should a Superintendent Reside on the Cemetery Grounds," Burton H. Dorman, Bridgeport, Conn.
4. Paper, "Generalities," Bellet Lawson, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Afternoon Session—2 P. M.

Cars or carriages at Powers Hotel at 2 P. M. sharp to visit Ellwanger & Barry's Ridgeland grounds and Highland Park.

Evening Session—8 P. M.

1. Paper, "A Few More Words on Herbaceous Stuff and Borders," J. B. Keller; read by J. Michael Keller.
2. Paper, "Our Cemeteries and Our Dead," H. S. Foy, Winston Salem, N. C.
3. A few Remarks, Wm. C. Barry, of Ellwanger & Barry.
4. Paper, "Some Epitaphs," George Hebard, Rochester, N. Y.
5. Nomination of officers.

Third Day.

Morning Session—9:30 A. M.

1. Paper, "A System of Administration," Fredk. Green, Cleveland, Ohio.
2. Paper, "Improvements in Burials," Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.
3. Paper, "Concrete Construction," J. C. Scorgie, Cambridge, Mass.
4. Election of officers and reports of committees.

Afternoon Session—1:30 P. M. sharp.

Cars will convey the party to Holy Sepulchre and Riverside Cemeteries, thence to Ontario Beach, returning on east side of river with short stop at Seneca Park, East.

Adjournment. There will be no evening session.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

THE MILWAUKEE SETTLEMENT GARDEN.

The conductor of this department realized so much of pleasure and profit from attendance at the annual meeting of the Milwaukee Branch of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association held June 12th at the home of Mrs. Charles Catlin, Farwell avenue, Milwaukee, that she feels she can hardly do improvement workers better service than by calling their attention to a phase of work practiced there which seems to promise great good to children, and, through them,



SCENE IN THE MILWAUKEE SETTLEMENT GARDEN.

to older persons. The report of the Settlement Garden Committee is here given in full, as it makes the methods and results of the entire undertaking so clear as to be a guide to those who care to take up a similar line of endeavor.

It is only fair to the young gardeners to say that the photographer chose to make the accompanying picture on a holiday, which accounts for the dressed up and somewhat unbusiness-like appearance of the children.

University Settlement Gardens.

Annual report for 1903 by Mrs. Daniel Folkmar, chairman of Settlement Garden Committee, to the secretary of the Milwaukee Outdoor Art and Improvement Association:

In response to your request the following informal report of the work done at the University Settlement is respectfully submitted:

Early in the spring of 1903 the M. O. A. and I. A. secured from Mr. Coleman the permission to use a strip of ground adjoining the University Settlement

for a settlement garden. Arrangements were made by which Mr. McKae, a competent gardener, was to have free house rent and a garden plot in exchange for the services he might be able to render in assisting the association to carry out its plans for a School Garden at the University Settlement.

Mrs. Daniel Folkmar was made chairman of the committee to take charge of the gardens. Mrs. Folkmar appointed as her assistants Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Cook and Miss Matilda Schley.

Mrs. Dutcher also offered to assist when in the city.

Preparation of the Ground.

The land donated by Mr. Coleman was a strip of sodded ground dotted with a few orchard trees. Mr. McKae laid it off into 70 garden plots, 5x16 feet, leaving grass walks 1½ feet wide between the plots.

The soil is a fine rich loam, well suited to truck and flower gardening. The plots were spaded up by Mr. McKae.

Two thousand packages of vegetable and flower seeds were sent by Representative Otjen from the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, for use of the association. Among these were peas, beans, radishes, lettuce, corn salad, mignonette, golden wave, pot marigold, ageratum, asters, Chinese pinks and candytuft.

As these were not all the varieties that it seemed desirable to have the children grow, additional seeds were bought from Currie Bros., turnips, carrots, black seed lettuce,

kohlrabi, pepper grass, spinach, Swiss chard, parsley, parsnips and potatoes.

The tools, hoes, rakes and weeding claws, were furnished by the association.

Work With The Children.

(a) Talks.

On April 11th and 18th, Mrs. Folkmar met the children and gave talks preliminary to the work. At these talks the following topics were touched upon:

1. Plans of the association as to home and settlement gardens.
2. Preparation of the soil and sowing of the seeds.
3. How moisture is held in the soil.
4. Our garden helpers.
5. Germination of plants.

May 2nd a brief talk was given the children on thinning and cultivating.

June 6th a talk was given on the function of the leaf in the growth of the plants.

(b) Enrollment.

Nearly eighty children have been enrolled; these have been divided into three sections, Section A being placed under Mr. Gates; Section B under Miss Schley, and Section C under Mrs. Cook.

(c) Planting.

Sections A and B began their planting April 11th and finished the same on April 25th. Miss C. B. Whitnall assisted the section teachers in the planting of Sections A and B.

Section C, which is composed of 27 boys and one girl, planted their plots on April 25th under my direction, assisted by Mr. McKae, Mrs. Cook being absent. The garden plots are laid off so that each section presents a unity. As far as possible ribbon effects of colors and form have been provided for. Not all children grow the same plants, but all children in a certain row of beds grow the same varieties. Each child grows from ten to fifteen varieties and about thirty varieties in all are grown. A few plots lying along the fence were filled with flower seeds.

It is our intention to transplant many of the plants from these beds to the spaces made vacant by the pulling of the radishes and lettuce.

The gardens are now (June 6th) in fine shape. They have been carefully weeded, thinned and cultivated by the children. The children of Section A have already taken radishes and lettuce home in sufficient quantities to grace the dinner table.

The children are enthusiastic, thoughtful and attentive during the talks, diligent and painstaking in their work, and manifest a fine community spirit in their care to preserve the good of the whole and in their willingness to assist one another.

(d) Teachers.

Mrs. Gates and Miss Schley are most faithful and efficient assistants. I am sorry to report that Mrs. Cook has not been able to continue with us, as she contemplates leaving the city.

Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, who is the mother of the garden movement in Milwaukee, the great inspiration of the work at the Cherry Street Settlement Gardens, has been with us at the University Settlement at nearly every lesson and has given us valuable aid.

I am pleased to report that she not only will take charge of Section C, the large class of boys, for the rest of the season, but that she has kindly consented to take the general direction of the work during my absence in July and August. I know that gardens, children and teachers will prosper under her wise direction.

I should say here that Sections A and B are composed for the most part of girls. Mr. McKae has proved a willing and faithful assistant. He will directly assist Mrs. Whitnall with Section C the rest of the season. During the week he cuts the grass on the paths and the children bring shears and clip the ragged edges along the beds. Mrs. Dutcher has given us help on three days.

(e) Garden Records.

The children are keeping observation records of the work they do. The books for this purpose were furnished by Messrs. Gray, Bauer, Green and Bolzendahl.

(f) Pictures.

On May 2nd Mrs. Whitnall had Mr. Bantel on the ground with his camera and he obtained some good views of the children at their gardens. A set of these pictures is presented to the association by Mrs. C. B. Whitnall.

(g) Recommendation.

We need two dozen trowels for use in transplanting and could make use of two dozen tomato plants. The association is urged to furnish these. More assistants are needed. Will not some one volunteer to meet the children once a week and assist in the good work.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. DANIEL FOLKMAR.

The Odd Fellows' Crematory, San Francisco.

Modern, scientific cremation has made such progress within the past ten years that it has become one of the recognized methods of disposing of the dead. Nearly every city of prominence in the world has in operation or contemplation a crematorium and columbarium, and many of the larger cemeteries in this country operate them in response to a recognized demand.

The revival of the practice, by modern scientific process, was first successfully accomplished in Breslau, Germany, in the autumn of 1874, and was introduced into the United States by the incineration of Baron de Palm, in the private retort of Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, at Washington, Pa., in December, 1876. In 1884, ten years from the beginning of the practice, Europe and America together possessed but five crem-

atories, while in 1888, or four years later, it was stated at a congress of cremation societies in Vienna that there were fifty in active operation, and others in course of construction.

The history, progress and statistics of the movement have been given from time to time in these pages, and it is the purpose of this article to describe a typical crematory and its methods of operation.

The Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association, of San Francisco, has in operation one of the most modern and complete crematories in the country, and the illustrations and information here are obtained from the book which that association issues.

The chapel has a seating capacity of one hundred and forty, and, with standing room, will easily accom-



CREMATORY OF ODD FELLOWS CEMETERY ASSOCIATION,
SAN FRANCISCO.

modate two hundred persons. It is well ventilated, light and cheerful, and has free organ service for its patrons.

A neatly furnished and decorated waiting room is directly beneath the chapel. The remains are always carried to this room by the pall-bearers, and if there is no service in the chapel the friends here take farewell, and such as do not desire to witness the incineration can remain here until that ceremony is completed.

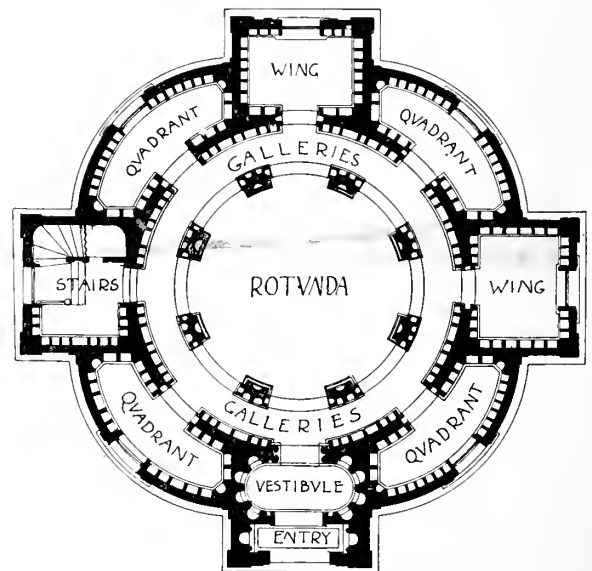
In the receiving or preparation room the casket is prepared for incineration by removing the glass and metal trimmings, the body remaining in the casket as received. The walls of this room are lined with light glazed tiling, the ceiling neatly tinted, and the floor of cement, covered with rubber matting. The hydraulic lift noiselessly transports the casket to and from the chapel. The entire room is thoroughly antiseptic, with all appurtenances for frequent fumigation and cleansing. Two or more witnesses are always present when the casket is being prepared for incineration. The casket is borne into the incinerating room, by the at-



INCINERATING ROOM, ODD FELLOWS CREMATORY, SAN
FRANCISCO.

tendants, placed upon the steel carriage which is noiselessly pushed forward into the retort. By means of a simple mechanism the bed of the carriage is slightly lowered, depositing the casket on the floor of the retort. The empty carriage is withdrawn and the doors closed. This work occupying but a few seconds. Connecting directly with the chapel is a gallery, running around three sides of the room, where those may be seated who desire to witness the work of introducing the casket and remains into the retort.

In the process, as practiced by this association, only the hot blast is used, the body supplying the hydrogen and carbon. For heating the retort a stream of heated hydro-carbon, mixed with heated air, is sent directly into the retort from the gasometer, which is supplied from English coke. The fire brick chamber, or retort, is thus heated to a high degree (about 2,500) degrees

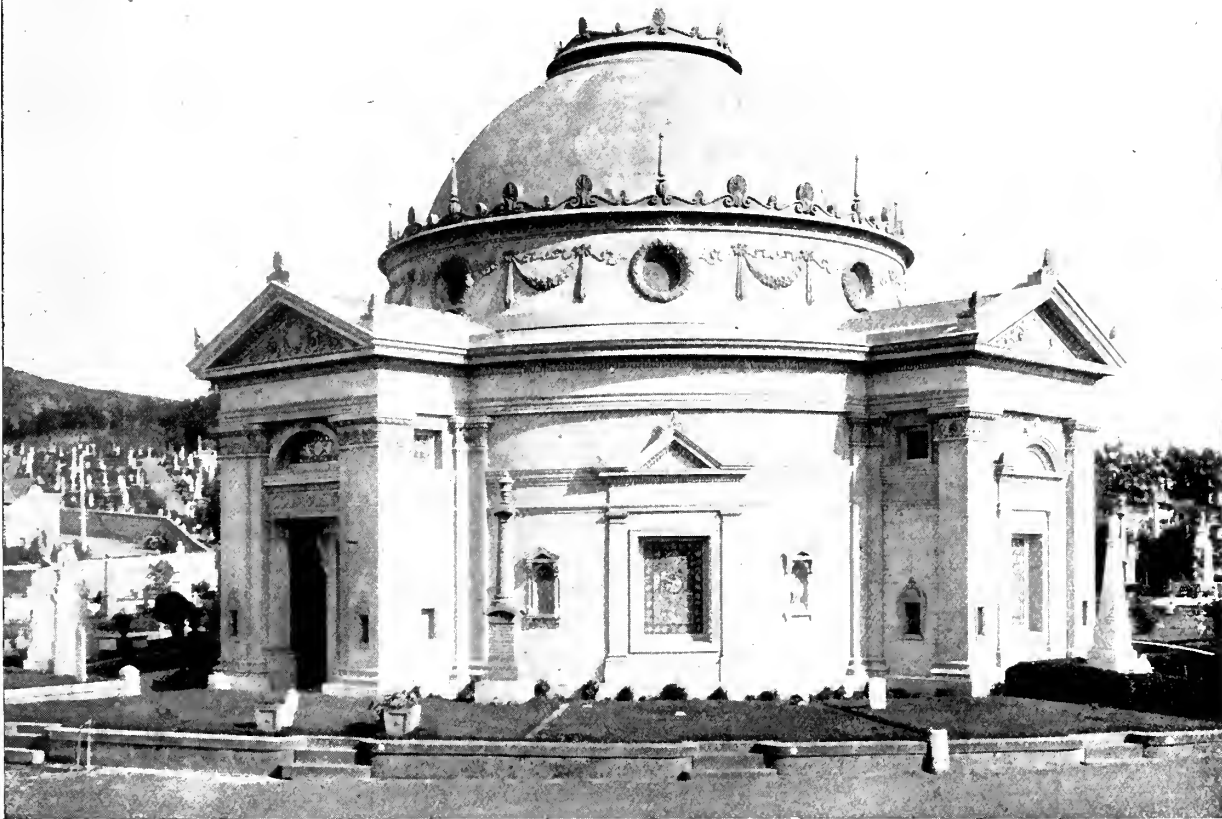


FLOOR PLAN, COLUMBARIUM.

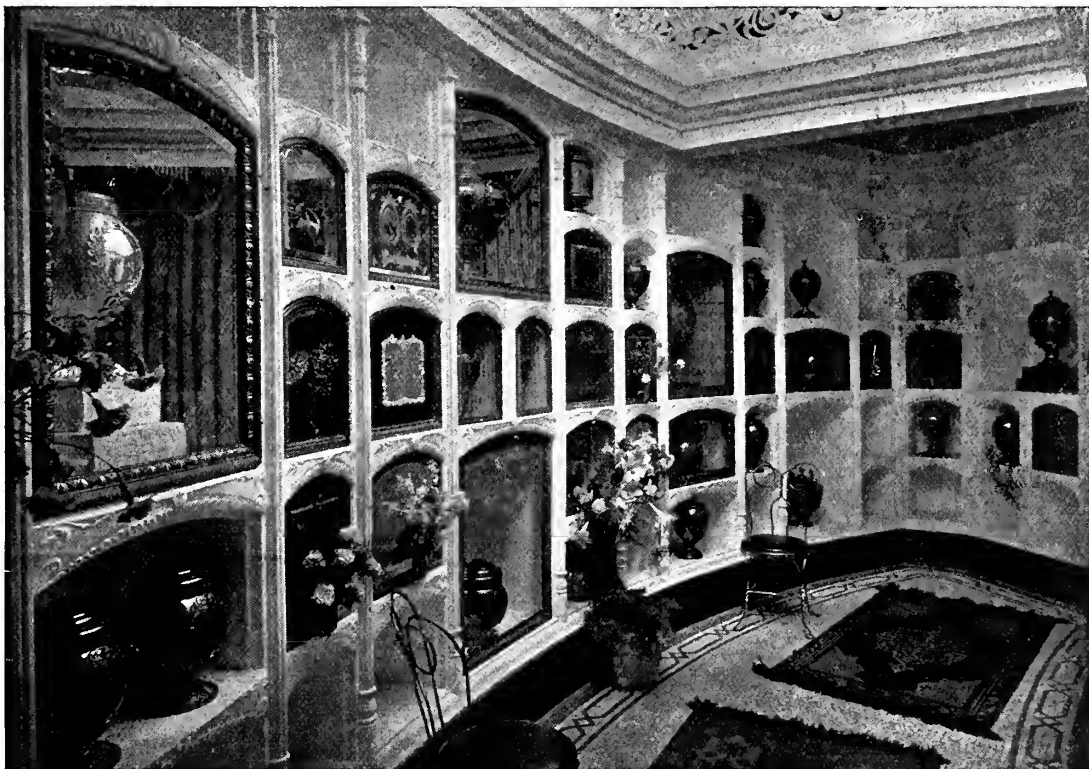
Fahrenheit) previous to cremation. Under the action of the intense heat disintegration immediately ensues, and all disease germs and noxious gases are destroyed.

The columbarium, recently completed, is a handsome, elaborate building of classic architecture, containing over 5,000 niches of great variety in size, style and finish to accommodate the means and tastes of all.

It is entirely separate from the crematorium, unique in design, imposing in appearance, and constructed of fireproof material. The niches and receptacles are easy of access, and so arranged as to secure the greatest possible privacy to visitors. All space is sold for permanent occupancy with perpetual care, and while great latitude will be given purchasers as to style of urns, memorial tablets, finish, etc., in order that the whole, when completed, shall present a pleasing, artistic and harmonious effect, all designs and work must first be approved by the association. The niches are



EXTERIOR VIEW OF COLUMBARIUM, ODD FELLOWS' CREMATORY, SAN FRANCISCO.



INTERIOR VIEW OF COLUMBARIUM, SHOWING QUADRANT ON FIRST FLOOR.

required to be closed and rendered dust proof. Where ornamental urns are used the fronts are enclosed with beveled plate glass, held in place by means of neat, detachable copper or bronze frames, the interior of the niche being neatly tinted, frescoed or draped; otherwise the fronts are enclosed with memorial tablets of such design and material as the individual taste may direct. The prices for space vary according to size and location, from \$10 for single space on the second floor

to as high as \$250 for family space on first and ground floors. In addition to these there are a number of spaces, including memorial windows, at even higher prices.

The Odd Fellows' crematorium has been in operation since 1895, and up to 1903 has had a total of 3,080 incinerations. The first year's record was 66, and the highest number was reached in 1901, when there were 666 cremations.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCI.

Coniferales, Continued.

Libocedrus is given five species which are found in Northwest America, Chili and New Zealand. With the exception of the American kind and its varieties the species are but little known in cultivation. *L. de-*

foliage, running into varieties which are glaucous and more compact. It has been greatly confused with *Thuja gigantea*. It is hardy at the east from Florida to New Jersey or somewhat farther north, but requires shelter there and the avoidance of poor dry sandy soils anywhere. It does very well in cultivation along the South California coast, however, and is found a good deal contorted on the hills back of Santa Barbara. In British gardens there are specimens of from 50 to 60 feet high. *L. Chilensis* has a dense habit and forms which are both green and glaucous. *L. tetragossa* is also S. W. American and yields the almost imperishable "Alerze" timber. *L. Bidwillii* and *L. Doniana* are New Zealand species with handsome selaginella-like branches. These have been introduced to Europe and should be tried on the California coast.

Cupressus, including *Chamæcyparis* and *Retinispora*, has 14 species and a great number of varieties, natives of sub-tropical and temperate Asia, and both the Atlantic and Pacific states of North America south to Mexico. Nearly all are in cultivation, chiefly in mild climates. Those best adapted to the Atlantic states are the native *C. thyoides* and its forms, which are most hardy. The numerous *retinispora* forms of the Japanese *C. obtusa* and *pisifera* stand well to the lower lakes—in fact, are mostly returned as hardy at Ottawa, where some have been planted several years. Two or three varieties of *C. Nootkatensis* are said to stand there, too. The many beautiful forms of *C. Lawsoniana* may be tried south of Maryland, but there and north a little they require well sheltered positions and discrimination as to varieties, for all are not equally hardy. Several other species will stand 20° Fahrenheit or less if well ripened—the Arizona form of *C. Benthami*, with varieties of *macrocarpa*, *MacNabbiana* and *sempervirens* chiefly. *C. funebris*, *torulosa* in some forms, and *lutanica* are sub-tropical, or at any rate develop best in nearly frostless climates—still, sheltered examples of the two last exist in Scotland. The deciduous cypress and common arbor-vitæ may be used freely as shelter plants for the tribe in the Atlantic states.

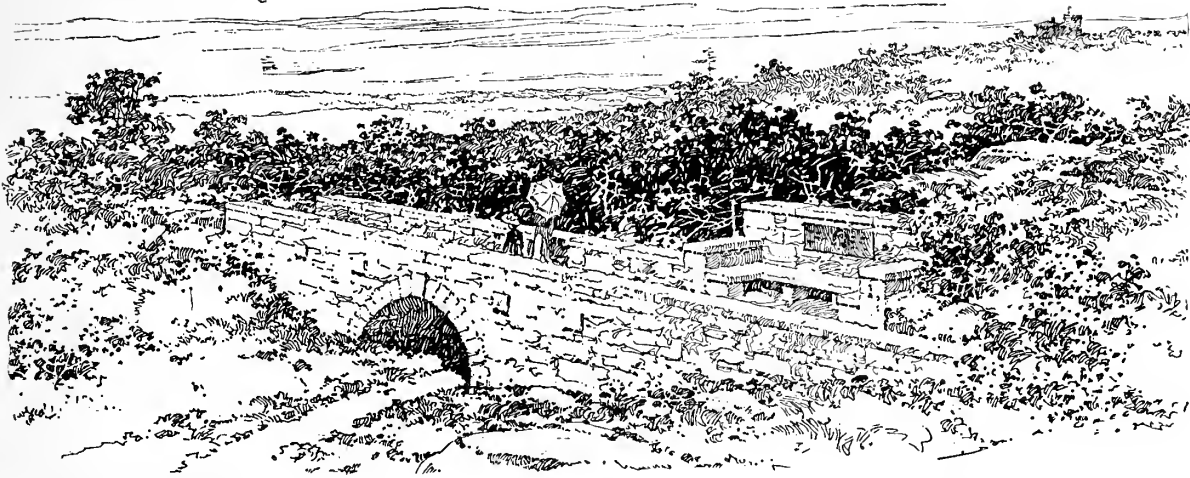
JAMES MACPHERSON.



Gardening.

CUPRESSUS OBTUSA.

currens is found naturally from Oregon south along the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas up to 8,500 feet of elevation. It does not commonly exceed 100 feet in height, although trees of 150 feet have been felled. Some of these had spreading tops. In cultivation it has not been known to assume such form, but has a columnar habit, a stout trunk and deep green, shiny



Olmsted Bros., Landscape Architects.

A. W. Langfellow, Architect.

CHARLES ELIOT MEMORIAL, METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM, BOSTON, MASS.

Park Notes

The illustration on this page shows a view of Great Blue Hill in the Boston Metropolitan Park System, with the proposed Charles Eliot Memorial Bridge in the foreground. Charles Eliot was the father of the Metropolitan Park System, and the Park Board is to construct a "Charles Eliot Path," encircling the summit of Great Blue Hill, and commanding the best views in that locality. Where the path crosses a little ravine overlooking the Blue Hills Reservation, this bridge, bearing a bronze memorial tablet, is to be built by popular contributions. A fund of \$3,000 is now being raised for the purpose. Chas. S. Rackemann, 23 Court St., Boston, is treasurer of the committee in charge of the work.

* * *

The South Park Board of Chicago is making extensive preparations for the expenditure of the \$3,000,000 bond issue, recently authorized by the Legislature and approved by popular vote. The plans contemplate the following improvements: \$1,300,000 for Grant Park on the lake front; \$500,000 for two forty-acre parks in South Chicago; \$1,000,000 in Town of Lake for two forty-acre parks and one large park. The work is planned for completion in two years. The bond issue of \$1,000,000 granted to Lincoln Park will be used for building a lake shore drive and making other improvements necessitated by the drive.

* * *

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

Olmsted Brothers have been commissioned to plan the improvements for the site of the new Field Columbian Museum, which Marshall Field is to erect in Grant Park, Chicago, at a cost of \$5,000,000. The South Park Commissioners have formally offered to Mr. Field a site for the building, and the work of improving Grant Park, which is being filled in along the lake front, is to be hastened by means of the \$3,000,000 bond issue for the South Parks which was recently approved at the polls. This park, when complete, will include 205 acres, and will extend from Randolph street to Park Row, and extend into Lake Michigan fifteen hundred feet beyond the present shore line.

City Engineer Case, of Colorado Springs, Col., is making plans for the improvement of Dorchester Park in that city. The improvements include the construction of two main entrances, retaining walls along Monument Creek, and the lay-

ing out of walks and drives. The planting will be carried out under the direction of the El Paso County Horticultural Society. The park contains about seven acres.

Warren H. Manning has submitted plans to the Park Board of Milwaukee, Wis., for a lake shore drive. Another improvement planned by the Board is the construction of a basin for aquatic plants, 360 by 85 feet, to be built in Mitchell Park.

Frederick G. Todd, of Montreal, Que., has been selected to prepare plans and assist in drawing up reports for the future improvement of Ottawa as the Canadian capital. The Commission recently appointed by the Dominion government to prepare a report on this work intends to acquire large areas of land for park purposes both inside and outside of the present city limits, and to lay out a connecting system of boulevards. The magnificent situation of the Parliament buildings and the fact that the government owns a large part of the rugged and picturesque shores of the Rideau River, which runs through the city, makes possible a beautiful scheme. Mr. Todd has recently made plans and submitted a report for the improvement of the grounds of Trinity College, Toronto, which embodies some interesting landscape problems. We have received a copy of the report.

Heyl Brothers, Cincinnati, O., have recently been engaged on important landscape and engineering work for the following cemeteries of that city: German Protestant Evangelical; St. Joseph's; St. Mary's German Catholic, and the Cathedral Cemetery.

* * *

NEW PARKS.

The town of Benton Harbor, Mich., has voted to appropriate \$50,000 for the purchase of a new park about five acres in extent. * * * A ten-acre tract of land is to be laid out as a park at Lake Park, Ia. * * * The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has presented to the town of Evanston, Ill., a tract of land lying along its right of way, comprising about three acres. * * * An ordinance has been introduced into the City Council of Pueblo, Col., providing for the purchase of 157 acres of land known as Carlisle Park, to be converted into a city park. The ordinance contemplates a bond issue of \$165,000 for the purchase of the land, which is to be submitted to public vote. * * * McKinley Park, a recent addition to the South Side park system of Chicago, was recently opened. It embraces 35 acres. * * * Citizens of Maywood, Ill., are to present to that town a public park, a tract of land known as Maplewood Park. * * * Jacob Cronback is to present to the town of Mount Vernon, Ind., a 29-acre tract for a public park.

Cemetery Notes.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation, Pittsfield, Mass., it was decided to restrict parades to certain portions of the grounds, owing to the damage done in different sections of the cemetery by the large number of persons who follow parades.

* * *

At the meeting of the East Walpole (Mass.) Cemetery Association, plans for perpetual care and other improvements for the year were discussed and the following officers elected: President, Edmund Grover; treasurer, Thos. W. Corbett; secretary, Frank L. Gould.

* * *

At the recent annual meeting of the Easton Cemetery Company, of Easton, Pa., the following statistics were presented: During the past fiscal year \$1,628.25 was collected from the sale of plots; \$2,725 from bequests and deposits; \$2,673.98 from interest and \$5,677.41 from work done. Among the expenditures were \$6,996.51 for labor and about \$850 for a new vault. The deposit and bequest fund contains \$40,337.50 and the perpetual care fund \$5,558.83, making a total of \$45,896.33.

* * *

District Judge Calhoun, Austin, Tex., granted a temporary restraining order in the case of the City of Austin against Austin City Cemetery Association, to prevent the latter, or its assignees, from violating city ordinance and contract thereunder, in the matter of the cost of cemetery lots. The company had been charging more for lots than authorized by the city, and the Court of Appeals has just sustained the validity of the contract, holding in favor of the city. An attempt to secure an injunction in the Court of Appeals failed, that court holding it was without jurisdiction.

* * *

A grass fire started by boys in a vacant lot in San Francisco spread to the plots of the Jewish and Italian burying ground in the City Cemetery, and a large area was burned over. Many of the headstones in the cemetery were of wood, and the destruction of these makes it impossible to identify the graves of the dead in that section of the cemetery. * * * Much damage was done by a recent fire in Pine Grove Cemetery, East Templeton, Mass. About 1,000 feet of new fence will have to be rebuilt, and many trees were damaged.

* * *

The annual meeting of the new Rosedale and Linden Park Cemeteries, comprising about 200 acres of land near Linden, N. J., was recently held, and showed a successful year of improvement work accomplished. The annual report of Secretary-Treasurer C. O. Smith was read, noting that during the last year a public mausoleum, the largest in the state, constructed entirely above ground, has been erected. The catacombs are built of slate and are independent of each other. Over \$20,000 additional has been expended during the year in developing and beautifying the properties. The association has reserved 40 acres of park land for roads, walks, lakes and ornamental purposes, and a trust fund of \$1,000,000 guarantees perpetual care to all lots. The following officers were re-elected: President, M. T. Wilbur; vice-president, Henry L. Dyer; secretary and treasurer, C. O. Smith.

* * *

City Engineer Hamilton Flood of Quincy, Mass., is making an accurate plan of the old historic Hancock cemetery, in City Square, in accordance with a recent vote of the city council. This ancient city of the dead is 250 years old, and contains

many ancient memorial tablets, the inscriptions on which are fast becoming indistinct. Every stone and tomb will now be numbered, and a record of the names on each will be kept. There rest in this ancient cemetery the bodies of more illustrious persons of pre-revolutionary times than in any other burial spot in the vicinity of Boston. The first memorial tablet erected in the ancient inclosure was to the memory of the Rev. William Thompson, the first pastor of the old First Meeting House, in 1666. The first tomb was erected in 1675 for Leonard Hoar, M. D., who was third president of Harvard College, and ancestor of Senator George F. Hoar.

* * *

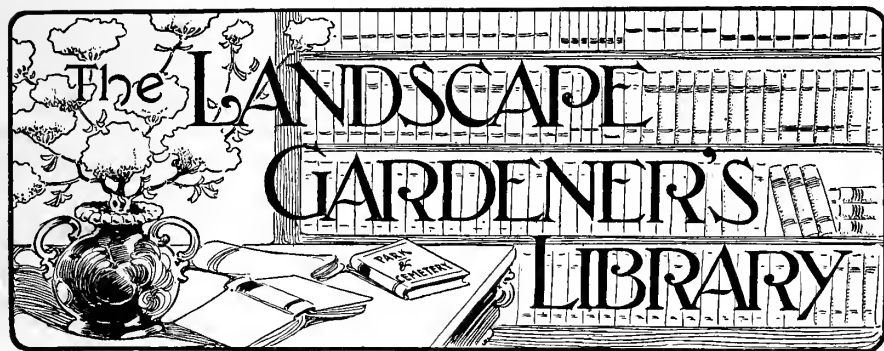
IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

The improvements for the year at St. Edward's Cemetery, Monson, Mass., include the establishment of a waterworks system, including a windmill and an artificial lake. * * * St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., has completed a new office building. * * * The parish of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, Winchendon, Mass., has bought from the town six acres of land from adjoining Riverside and Calvary Cemeteries, for burial purposes. This plot of land will double the size of Calvary Cemetery. * * * A fund of about \$5,000 has been raised for the improvement of Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton, N. Y. It is hoped to increase this sum to \$10,000, when the cemetery will be extensively improved. A new entrance and a chapel and receiving vault are among the improvements planned. * * * Lakeside Cemetery, Wakefield, Mass., is to erect a new receiving tomb. It will be of the Tuscan order of architecture, 29x33 feet in ground dimensions, built of blue Westerly granite, with woodwork of Georgia pine. It will contain 24 catacombs. * * * Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., is to build a conservatory, 85x22 feet, containing a palm-house 22 feet square in the center. Hitchings & Co., of New York, have been awarded the contract. * * * A new receiving vault has been completed at the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal, Que. The structure is of sandstone, 50x100 feet in ground dimensions, and two stories high. It has accommodations for 3,000 coffins. * * * The Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Canandaigua, N. Y., has adopted plans for a new chapel, and expects to let contracts for its erection this summer. * * * Improvements to cost \$3,000 are to be made in Grandview Cemetery, Alton, Ill. They include a new entrance, grading, and building of roadways. * * * Oak View Cemetery, Frankfort, N. Y., has contracted with the Rogers Iron Co., of Springfield, O., for a new arched entrance gate. It will consist of one main arch twelve feet wide, with side gates for pedestrians.

* * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

Options are being secured on extensive tracts of land north and south of Youngstown, Ohio, for the establishment of two new cemeteries. Eastern capitalists are said to be financing the movement. * * * A new Lithuanian Cemetery containing 13 acres of land was recently dedicated in Waterbury, Conn. Vincent S. Zubrickas is chairman of the association. * * * The Green Lawn Cemetery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500, at Darlington, Ind. The association is to purchase and improve the grounds of the old Friends' Cemetery, and some adjoining land. Daniel Lewis is secretary of the association. * * * The Jewish Cemetery Association, of Des Moines, Ia., has purchased five acres of land from the city for cemetery purposes. * * * The Woodlawn Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Louisville, Ky., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: John H. Frank, D. L. Knight, C. H. Parrish, and others.



Spraying Crops: Why, When and How. By Clarence M. Weed, D. Sc., Professor of Zoology and Entomology, New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Fourth edition, rewritten and enlarged. Illustrated. 5 x 7 inches. 150 pages. Cloth. Orange Judd Company, New York, N. Y. Price, postpaid, 50 cents:

Professor Weed's little manual on "Spraying Crops" has been generally recognized, for the last ten years, as a most useful guide to spraying operations, the book having had extraordinary sale in its three previous editions. The present, fourth edition, has been rewritten and reset throughout to bring it thoroughly up to date. After an introduction, which discussed the general principles involved in spraying, the book is divided into four parts, the first dealing with Spraying the Larger Fruits; the second, with Spraying Small Fruits and Nursery Stock; the third, with Spraying Shade Trees, Ornamental Plants and Flowers; and the fourth, with Spraying Vegetables, Field Crops, and Domestic Animals. In each part the principal insects and fungous enemies of the various crops are discussed, and the best methods of combating them are clearly described.

The Woodlot; a handbook for Owners of Woodlands in Southern New England; by Henry Solon Graves; director of the Yale Forest School, and Richard T. Fisher, Field Assistant in the Bureau of Forestry; Bulletin No. 42, Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D. C.:

The purpose of this handbook is to show the owners of woodlands in southern New England how second growth woods could be treated in order to yield larger returns. The book contains a brief description of the woodland of southern New England, and discusses the following topics: improvement cuttings, reproduction cuttings, marking for cuttings, planting, pruning, protection of the woods, fire, grazing, insects, wind, the practicability of forestry and the problem in detail. The report recommends in brief the following operations:

Thinning in woods not mature, to improve the conditions for growth and to utilize material, much of which would otherwise be wasted; cutting in mature woods in such a way that the succeeding growth will follow quickly, will be composed of good species, and will be dense enough to produce not only trees with clear trunks, but also the greatest possible amount of wood and timber; pruning, which is only practicable in certain sorts of stands; protecting forest property against fire and, in some cases, against grazing; restocking waste lands by planting or sowing.

Seasoning of Timber, by Hermann von Schreuk, in charge of Mississippi Valley Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, assisted by Reynolds Hill, agent Bureau of Forestry; bulletin No. 41, Bureau of Forestry:

In a recent report on the general subject of timber preservation Mr. von Schrenk pointed out that there were a number of problems in connection with this subject requiring further investigation. These problems related to various stages in the preservation of timber, the preparation of timber for treatment, methods of treatment, and the final disposition of treated timber. The present bulletin is the first of a series which it is intended to issue from time to time, and deals with the preliminary seasoning which precedes the actual chemical treatment. In the report referred to it was pointed out that one of the problems requiring further investigation was the length of life of any given timber as affected by seasoning. Although it has been known for a long time—and the fact is daily in practical evidence—that there is a marked difference in the length of life of seasoned and of unseasoned timber, the consumers of lumber have shown very little interest in the seasoning of timber except for the purpose of doing away with the evils which result from checking, warping and shrinking. This book contains a discussion of the principles applying to the seasoning of wood together with some preliminary results of tests made during the past year. It is thought advisa-

ble to publish these results at this time, because the preliminary figures obtained are so suggestive that they may prove of value even in their present incomplete form. Detailed descriptions and illustrations are given of the process of seasoning, the advantages of seasoning, and the different methods of procedure.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, part II, 1902, and part I, 1903:

Part II contains reports of the business meetings and official actions of the society and a number of interesting committee reports. The committee on native plants reported that collections of native plants were exhibited on five different occasions, and were all marked by good displays. The prizes were increased from three to five, and the number of specimens of each species to be shown has been limited to three. The work of the committee on forestry and roadside improvement has consisted chiefly in the collecting, collating and tabulating of information regarding the distribution and condition of roadside trees in Massachusetts, with a view to publishing a report of the conditions coupled with recommendations to the tree wardens and others having to do with the preservation and increase of the beauty of roadside trees. Circulars have been sent out to the tree wardens, city foresters and other officials in the state, and valuable statistical information has been collected. Part I contains a report of the business meetings, lectures, and discussions for the early part of 1903. Among the papers given were:

Characteristics of Some Southern Trees, by Miss Emma G. Cummings; **What the Department of Agriculture is Doing for the Farmer,** by Prof. S. C. Walker, etc.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, Minn., for 1902. Among a number of finely printed and handsomely illustrated park reports received this month, this one must be given first place for the quality and number of its illustrations, and the artistic make-up of the book generally. A well-drawn cover design is embellished by a colored illustration of one of the Minnehaha Park deer, and the book is filled with half-tones of high quality. The Board has acquired much land during the past few years and President Folwell in his report emphasizes the immediate necessity of taking steps for the improvement of 12 tracts aggregating 1,070.27 acres which are in whole or in part awaiting development. He estimates that the least cost of improving them would be \$480,000.



(Continued.)

The Park Board, of St. Paul, Minn., issues an excellently planned report illustrated with half-tones printed in brown, and bearing on its cover reproductions of the obverse and reverse sides of the medal awarded the Board at the Paris Exposition for artistic park planting and park scenery. The Board recommends a charter amendment to remove the present limit of \$75,000 for park expenditures and a bill which has been accepted by the charter commission is to be introduced into the Legislature at the next session. The secretary's report shows receipts for the year of \$78,871.36 and expenditures of \$75,616.85.

The Year Book of Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., is one of the most distinctive of the park publications. In addition to the official reports and statistics, it contains an historical sketch of the park, an introductory talk for park lovers, a section entitled "Park Study," containing quotations from well-known park-workers, and a table of statistics of the parks of the country. A number of views lend character to the report and the many half-tone illustrations are embellished by some artistic engraving. The preliminary plan of Olmsted Brothers accompanies this report and improvement work on this plan which has added greatly to the beauties of the northern section of the park was begun in 1900. About 13 acres have been developed on this plan, and a total of 8,449 trees and shrubs planted. The receipts for the year were \$33,028, and the expenditures \$13,909.07 exclusive of \$19,118.93 included under special fund (donations), cash in bank, and city appropriation, 1902.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District, of Peoria, Ill., contains some unusually good half-tone views showing the progress of the work in this park system which has been previously described in Park and Cemetery. A table of expenditures since the organization of the district in 1895 is given, showing a total of \$627,930.89. The expenditures for the past year were \$55,670.96.

The Thirty-third Annual Report of the Park Commissioners of Buffalo, N. Y., contains official reports and detailed financial statements. The chief work of improvement has been done in Delaware

Park, the site of the Pan-American Exposition. The buildings, entrance gates, telegraph lines, fences and an immense amount of debris had to be removed, worn-out roads and walks, defaced slopes and destroyed plantations had to be restored to their normal conditions, with a very small outlay of money. The superintendent reports that the work has been fairly well done without creating any deficiency in the maintenance fund. The receipts for the year were \$267,065.34, and the expenditures \$116,456.16.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Street and Park Commission of the City of Manchester, N. H., for 1902: A financial report of street and highway work in that city.

Report of the Park Commissioners of Canton, Ohio; rules and regulations and reports of the officers. The receipts for the year amounted to \$5,488.41; the expenses, \$4,703.37. The work for the year consisted entirely of maintenance.

Esthetic Forestry, by Frederick G. Todd, Landscape Architect, Montreal, P. Q. A neatly printed little book pointing out a few general principles for developing tracts of woodland. Mr. Todd also sends a preliminary report for the treatment of the grounds belonging to Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.

Schedule of Prizes to be awarded at the Chrysanthemum Show of the American Institute of the City of New York in co-operation with the Chrysanthemum Society of America. Herald Square Exhibition Hall, New York, Nov. 10-12, 1903.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

The Lord & Burnham Co. send their latest catalogue of greenhouse heating and ventilating apparatus, Edition "D." This catalogue contains several new pages, showing additional patterns added to their former list of cast iron pipe fittings for caulked joints; pipe chairs and hangers; new patterns for ventilating apparatus; "Burnham" boilers, etc. Sent on receipt of 5 cents postage.

Looking Forward; a neatly printed and attractively illustrated advertising booklet of Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rosedale and Linden Park Cemeteries, Linden, N. J., send a number of well designed and illustrated specimens of their advertising literature. They include mailing cards, blotters and descriptive booklets, all bearing half-tone illustrations of views in these cemeteries.

Prof. H. J. Wheeler, director Rhode Island Experiment Station, says: "I watched the experiments with 'Diparene' closely during the summer and it was a very efficacious insecticide."

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THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Publisher's Notes.

Editor Park and Cemetery:

I note an unfortunate omission in my article on Water Works Construction in the last issue of your paper.

It was my intention to devote a paragraph to the subject of hot-air engines of which the leading types are the Rider and Ericsson. These engines are largely used for small and medium pumping service and for such work have been highly satisfactory. They require almost no attention, are always ready for use at a few minutes' notice, are durable and not expensive in operation and as they use a less explosive fuel than the gasoline engine are safer in the hands of careless or inexperienced persons.

Mt. Greenwood, Ill. W. N. RUDD.

M. Jensen, formerly superintendent of Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, has resigned his position there to accept the superintendency of Mt. Olivet, at Colma, ten miles from San Francisco. Mt. Olivet is a new cemetery of 217 acres, about 17 of which are improved.

A meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society was recently held at the Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park. Between 300 and 400 members were present. The society now has a membership of 1,370.

The state of Indiana has purchased 2,000 acres of land in Clark County for a forest reserve. The State Board of Forestry is to plant the tract with oak, walnut, ash, hickory and other native hardwoods and will endeavor to demonstrate that they can be grown profitably. The tract contains 1,500 acres of young second growth timber and 500 acres of tillable land.



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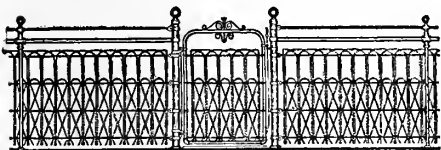
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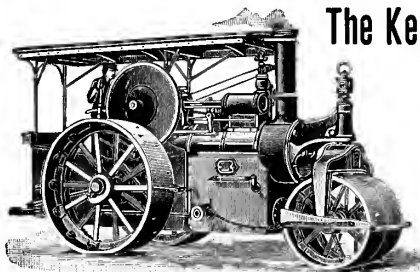
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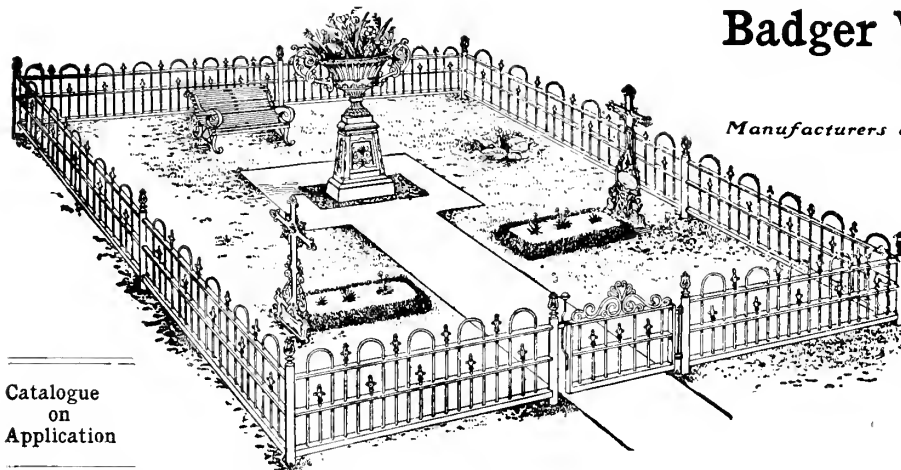
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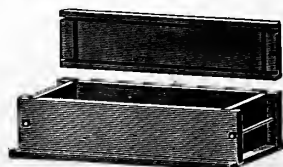
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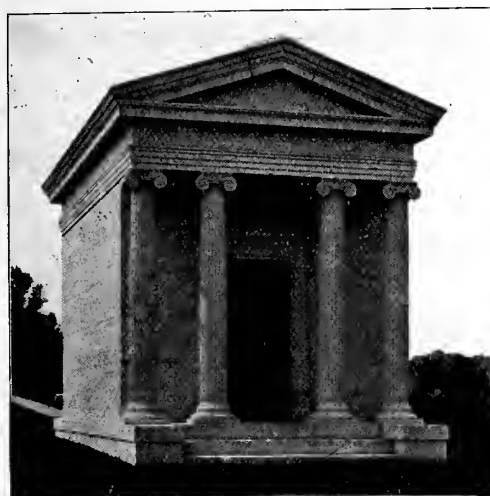
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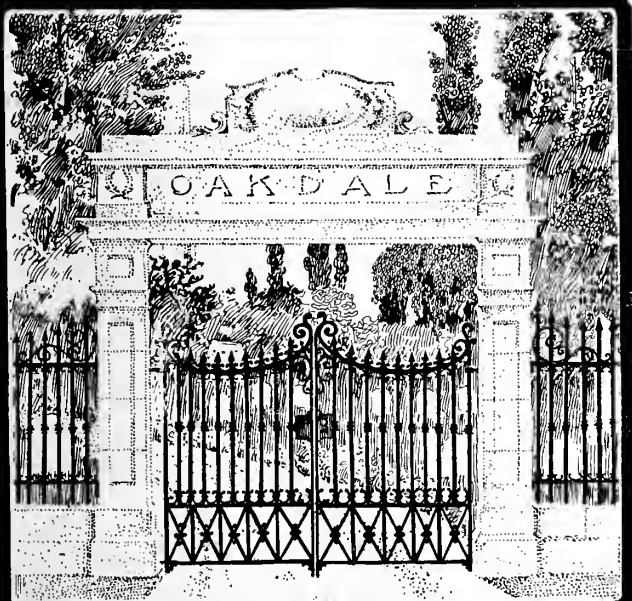
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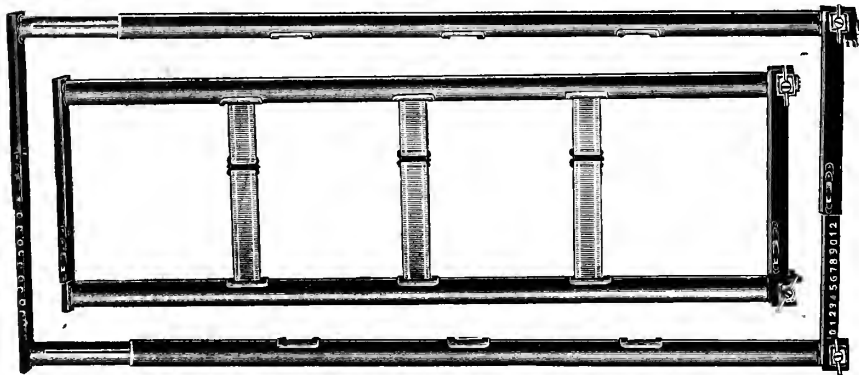
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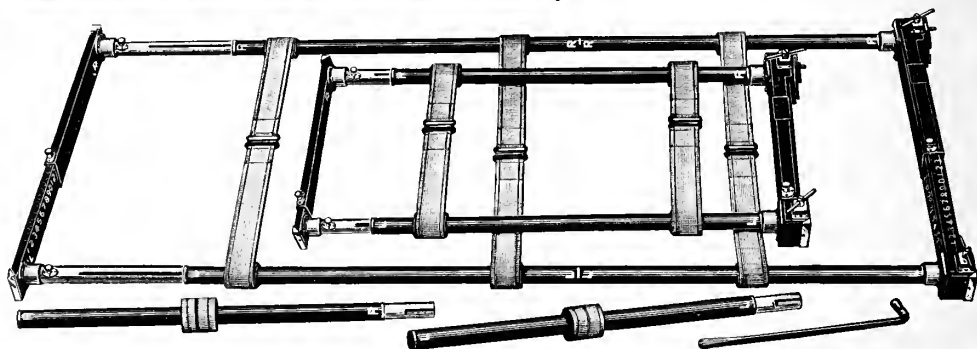
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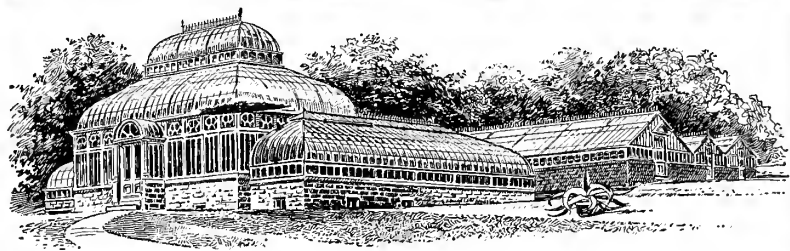
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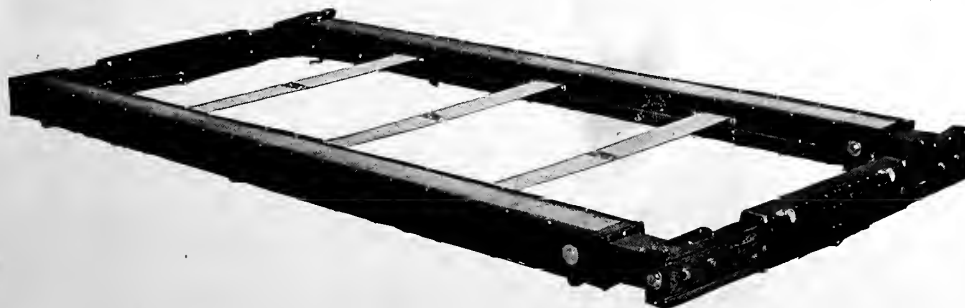


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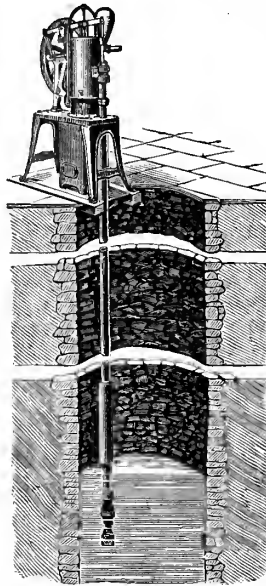
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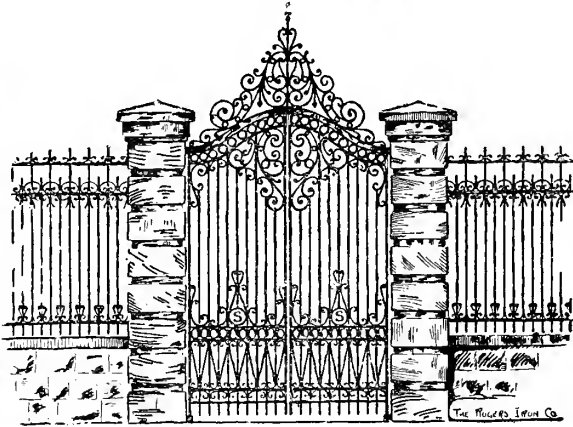
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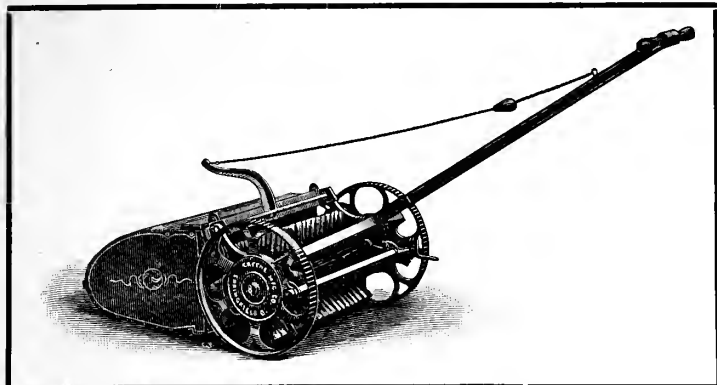
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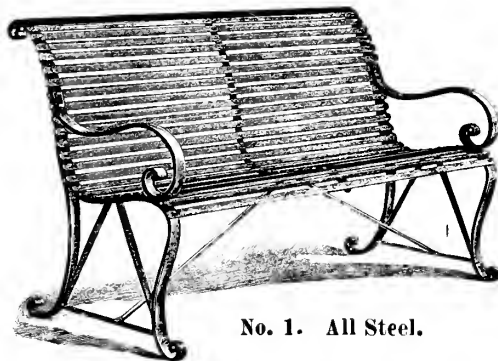
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1903

No. 6

Characteristic Gardens I Have Known.

BY MRS. HERMAN J. HALL, VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

Since the Persians set the fashion of planting trees in straight rows and bordering their garden paths with odorous flowers; since the Egyptians grouped their horticultural species and massed colors—the cultured and the wealthy have known gardens.

Now, the time has arrived when all classes shall demand such art expressions as we find in landscape architecture, for in the study of that art, we shall understand best, composition, perspective, and color. Therefore while discussing "How to plant" it is opportune to review some of the noted gardens still existing.

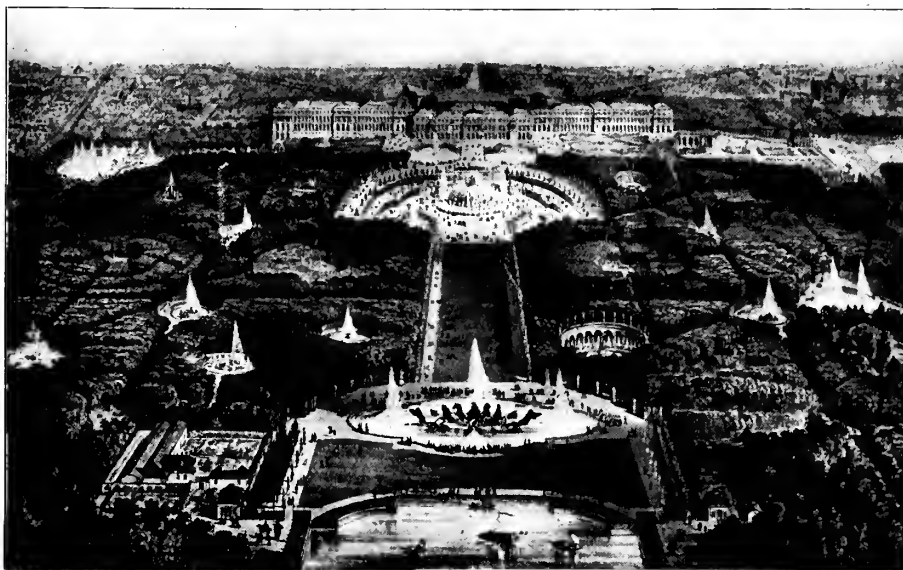
Probably the most famous, as well as the most elaborately planned and executed, are those of the Chateau of Versailles, France, laid out by Le Notre, a favorite landscape architect of the seventeenth century. Only by the fact that people of every clime, for over a century, have enjoyed this piece of verdant geometry, may we be reconciled, if at all, to the enormous taxation of the oppressed and the loss of life, which was the inevitable result of this hydraulic marvel. Although the large fountains generally play only once a month in summer and the smaller jets twice a week, the cost of each display is ten thousand francs—an incredibly vast amount of water is used to irrigate the bosquets and flower beds.

Formal gardening in France reaches its height at Versailles where the design of the grounds conforms with the heavy artificial style of the Chateau. One might imagine himself in an art gallery so sculptural are the trees, pruned in contradiction to their natural shape, so symmetrical the walks and flower beds, as well as the presence of innumerable sculptures.

Large gardens in France which are comparable in elaborateness with those of England are scarce; on the contrary, correctly designed home grounds are far in excess of any other country.

Modeled somewhat after Versailles are the castle grounds of Schönbrunn, Austria, so called from the

beautiful fountain at the end of the Main Allee. Near by is the Gloriette, a colonnade which is as renowned as its founder, Maria Theresa, erected on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country. Here the Duke of Reichstadt turned his steps many a summer evening. The gardens encompassed by thick forests, yielded one opportunity for this homesick soul to view the roads which conducted others to his beloved France. At Schönbrunn, the present Emperor, Franz Joseph, retires when he wishes to be free from the for-



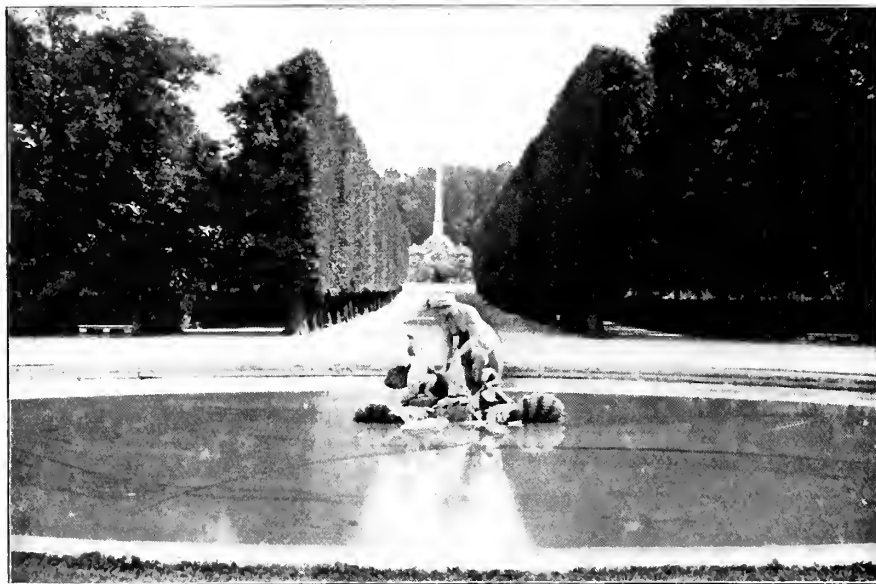
PANORAMA OF VERSAILLES, FRANCE.

malities of court life in the city, and when he would live in memory the happy days when Elizabeth shared the joys of country life with him.

Unlike the Austrian queen, the Moors in Spain admitted no such beacon lights as the Gloriette into the vicinity of their retreats. In order to hoodwink the "Evil Eye" they planted huge cypresses and thick hedges of myrtle about their palaces. That the sandaled feet of their women might not touch the damp earth, they laid mosaic paths of colored pebbles. These lead to alabaster fountains connecting with the many canals that intersect the patios.

At Generalife, once the summer residence of the Moorish kings, successive flights of stone steps lead up the mountain side, each flight ending in a terrace where a fountain sends up a flashing spray. These

PARK AND CEMETERY.



OBELISK AVENUE, SCHENBRUNN, VIENNA. BEECH TREES TRIMMED TO PRESENT A FLAT FRONT. EGERIA FOUNTAIN IN THE FOREGROUND.

steps are flanked by thick stone walls about five feet high, with grooved tops through which rush streams of water to the various fountain basins. The slopes of the hill are covered with tall ferns that hang over the walls, while feathery topped trees form a canopy overhead. This is Andalusia, as Oriental now as ever, and contrasting strangely with the northern province of Catalonia where Barcelona, the "Shrine of Courtesy," borders her fair shores with stately palms and spreading plane trees.

Nowhere in Europe is there a more attractive piece of modern decoration than the children's fountain in the public park of this city. Happily placed against a mass of delicate foliage there is something so joyous about the whole composition that the visitor is lured to the spot again and again.

A similarly delightful nook is to be found in the Thiergarten, Berlin. In a thicket of shrubs and flowers the marble Queen Louise seems to hold court and to shed purity and light upon the beholder who is thus forcibly reminded of the virtues of the woman so charmingly represented. Both of these statues are calculated to inspire pleasure in the beholder. Contrary to these are the groups of animals at war with each other and which are so frequently found in the public gardens in France.

The people of all countries have doubtless borrowed much of their taste in the placing of statuary out of doors from the Italians, this feature being characteristic of their work out of doors. One of the notable examples of clever use of this art is the cascade in the palace gardens of Caserta, near Naples. Here is an actual vista in cascades, interspersed with marbles, for nearly a mile.

The Italians are fond of surprises in gardening,

hence the small openings cut through massed foliage, that the visitor may come suddenly upon a glorious view of a valley or a building. Again they induce him to thread an ilex or a cypress embow-crowded walk to reach some fountain or modeled story at the end. The parapet bearing urns alternating with statuary is a distinctive feature in decoration out of doors. These usually border the artificial lake or outline the Belvedere of the dwelling.

While in Italy the marbles are grouped or scattered about the grounds of a residence, in Greece, statuary seems to be more closely allied to the architecture of the building; thus the visitor to the

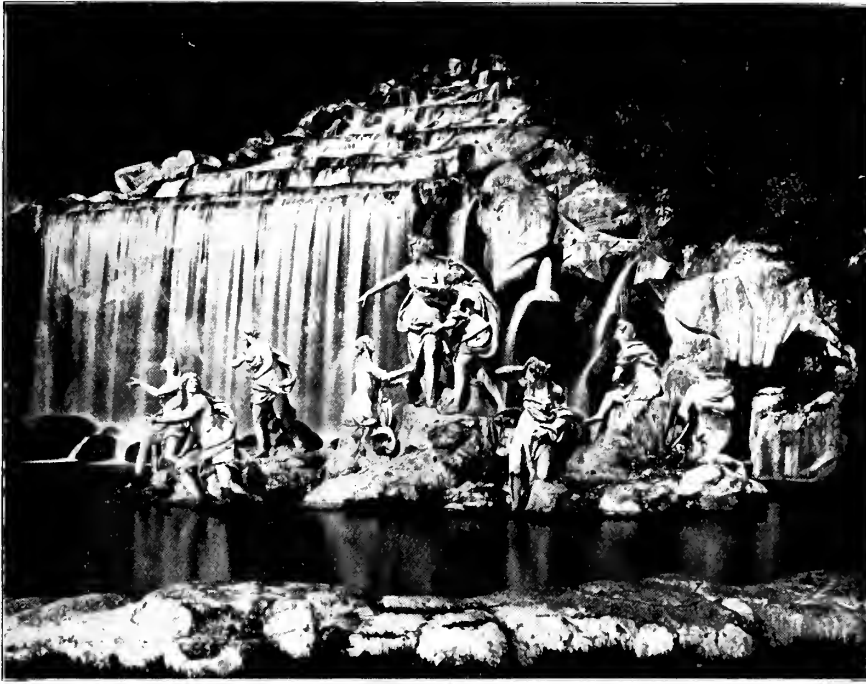
former is more attracted to the landscape architecture, which often seems the central feature of an estate, while the reverse is true of Greece.

The Greeks love copses of myrtle, thickets of mimosa and shrubs with aromatic bark. They hide their home gardens from the public by high walls. Thus, in strictest seclusion they may lean upon their broad window casements inhaling the fragrance of the phillyrea, or plucking a pomegranate from a neighboring bough. Only the very well-to-do may possess a garden because of the sterility of the soil and lack of sufficient moisture; thus the few existing are precious.

The Royal Gardens at Athens, planned by Queen



FOUNTAIN IN PARK, BARCELONA, SPAIN.



A SECTION OF THE CASCADES IN GARDENS OF THE ROYAL PALACE, CASERTA, ITALY.

Amalie on waste land, are irrigated to some extent by an ancient channel and are maintained at great expense and labor. The huge palms are a delightful foil to the Ionic colonnade of the palace and when the nightingales are singing in the oleanders and the scent of blue and white violets fills the air, the king, who is a great lover of Nature, forgets his cares.

However, nowhere in Europe is this same dame Nature quite so opulent in her gifts as in England and Ireland, for there the humidity of the atmosphere promotes growth until nearly every inch of ground is mantled. In some sections of Ireland the limestone rocks yield sufficient nourishment for huge trees and it is a common sight to see vines which completely cover extensive walls, severed completely from the ground roots, their leafage depending entirely upon the tiny claws buried in the cracks of the walls.

There are no more beautiful garden spots to be found than within the demesne of Kenmare, Ireland. These are in part primeval woods, and the delightful confusion of growths is indescribable. One may discover the sunniest of glades linked to woods of Druidical gloom, picturesque

bridges and waters bordered with huge clumps of rhododendrons, holly and arbutus interspersed with giant ash trees. The quaint bridges, half hidden in verdure, enhance the pictures to be found in every bend of the streams that lace together like ribbons of silver the lands of this greenest of isles.

Though the wildwood is by no means lacking in England, the larger part of her area is cultivated to the last degree. She has given us the most restful stretches of green lawn, and the most picturesque effects where buildings and trees are joined to form a home picture. She has taught the landscape architect of the present day to build vine covered pergolas and rose arbors, to cover boulders with lichens and coax the foxglove to grow in crannied walls, and best of

all she has taught the relation of open spaces to the buildings and planting. For let it be known emphatically, that the open spaces in a plantation bear the same relation to the trees and shrubs as a rest does to the notes in a bar of music.

We may study trees overhanging garden walls at Haddon—and then we may drive on a few miles to the quaint little "Peacock Inn" to see a real old English home garden with huge crimson dahlias flaunting their ruffles along the paths, to admire the glossy leaves of the ivy, that "plant of Osiris," which covers



ILEX WALK, BOBOLI GARDENS, FLORENCE, ITALY. LAID OUT IN 1650 BY TRIBOLO.



MEETING OF THE WATERS, DEMESNE OF KENMARE, KILLARNEY, IRELAND.

the ravages that Time has made in the old stones of the Inn.

Not yet, has the average American, planning a home garden, learned the lesson already grasped by the average Englishman—that of covering the bare earth and of making his rear yard the most attractive part of his grounds. The American usually decorates his front yard by polka dots of shrubs, usually exotics, and pen-wipers of sickly annuals and allows his rear yard to present a waste of raw earth, clumps of weeds, and rubbish.

The French teach us that the economic garden is to be secured even with an exceedingly small area. These thrifty gardeners mass fruit bushes against fruit trees and vines which are generally planted close to the inevitable stone wall, while in the center of the plot will be found an open lawn space with perhaps one or two trees surrounded by annuals, such as the begonia or geranium.

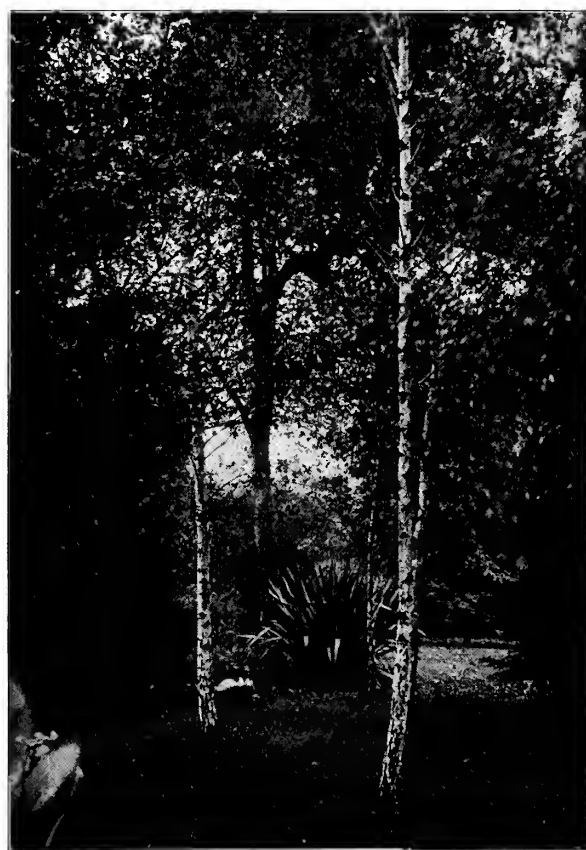
Astonishing ignorance and neglect in gardening is displayed by Americans even in California, where Nature would provide beauty unaided if only unmolested. Side by side with the effective planting of palms at the gateway of a mansion (the only suitable dwelling to build in conjunction with palms) one finds a tiny house with six and even eight of this huge horticultural species within the front yard. The foreigner who is a stranger to the ignorance of landscape art in America, naturally infers that the afore-said small plantation is a nursery for palms. The same effect is produced at the famous place called Smiley Heights at Riverside, California. The drives are glorious and the taste shown in the planting of the grounds that border the drives, is all that could be desired, while the extravagant display, the crowding of blossoming plants about the dwellings on the Heights

and the utter absence of knowledge in combinations of color or color relations, recalls the trite saying concerning quantity instead of quality.

Contrary to this commercial effect is the home garden planted by Mrs. E. S. Howard, of Oakland, where the flag of hospitality is the magnificent wistaria which covers the sidewalk in arbor fashion; where delicate birches lead up to heavier pines, and pines to eucalyptus—the whole composition showing thought as well as love of nature.

Therefore, here, as in many plantations all over America, we find models for the amateur, which give us hope for the future. The American is a utilitarian. When

once his artistic perception is cultivated to the sense of relation in horticultural form and color in conjunction with architectural form and color, he will realize that real beauty is lacking in the average garden in America, and that he can produce it. This very study of relation will prevent stereotyped design, for both dwellers and owners have characteristics and these should be echoed in the plantation.



HOME GROUNDS OF E. S. HOWARD, OAKLAND, CAL.

Report of the Secretary American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

(Read before the Buffalo Convention of the Association by Secretary Charles Mulford Robinson.)

The fiscal year that closed last night for this Association has been a year of broken records—of good reports made better, of past success outdone. The Association was never before as strong, as large, as prosperous as it is today. And yet with its greater numbers, there is within it an *esprit de corps* greater than ever before. This has appeared in various ways. The correspondence that has poured, in a constantly growing stream, upon the Secretary is one evidence of it; the promptness with which, as a rule, the annual dues have been paid, is another evidence; and the increasing interest that members have shown in adding new names to our rolls, in speaking well of the Association to friends, in purchasing its literature for their own libraries and for those to whom they think it may be of service—all this has indicated not only an affection for the Association, and a loyalty to it, but a genuine enthusiasm that would not suggest that today we meet in the *Seventh Annual Convention*.

The meaning of this continuing and increasing vigor is of larger import than the success of an Association. When, in 1896, in Louisville, Ky., the American Park and Outdoor Art Association was organized, the object of those earnest men—of those Fathers whose interest has never flagged, whose courage has never failed, whose love has never waned, and who still are as devoted and faithful in behalf of the Association as in its tenderest infancy—the object of those men was not merely to form a society. The society was not their end. It was rather to be a means to an end—the furthering of outdoor art, the development of a park interest in all the towns and cities of the country, and the increase of what our English cousins would call “civic amenity.” For that reason they gave us a very long title, so that “Outdoor Art” might be included in it, since outdoor art will stand not only for the landscape of the vast estate or for the park, but for the city garden, for the back yard and front yard, for the window box of a tenement, for the children’s garden of a school, for the vines that soften factory walls, for the touching of even a railroad station with beauty, for the wise planting of trees, and for the adornment of public grounds. One of the branches of our Women’s Auxiliary has taken as its watch cry the words, “Leave the World More Beautiful Than you Found It.” That was the purpose of these men when they formed the Association and it is what they are going to do. It is the purpose of the Association, and it is what the Association is going to do. The success of the Association means, then, more than success in organization. It means the success of a cause—of our cause, the one thing that is dearer to us than the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

I think this is a point to be emphasized. It is my duty as Secretary to present to you the history of the Association’s year, and to put before you a quantity of statistics and figures that shall epitomize that success. But as I do that I want to keep in mind that the larger meaning of our year’s progress is the progress of the cause; that we are not vainglorious, proud, and boastful; but in humility and thankfulness acknowledge that our progress is a measure of the progress of the cause.

First, then, let it be said that the Association has grown largely in numbers during the year. This growth has been quite evenly divided between the Auxiliary and the Main Association, the Auxiliary having the advantage of local branches which prove, so far as growth is concerned, strong, energetic and enthusiastic local recruiting stations. In saying this, however, I would not belittle the extraordinary work that has been done by the Auxiliary president whose every public address is followed by a long list of applicants for Auxiliary membership. Nor would I overlook the assistance

that has been given to me. Through Mrs. Kehew, Mrs. Bufington, Mrs. Hall and Miss Christensen quite as many names have been added to our rolls as I have presented to the Auxiliary; and in our own membership I am indebted to Mr. Wirth for the addition of seven members of the Hartford Park Commission, to Mr. Woodruff for four additions, to Messrs. Simonds and Crosby for one each, and evidences have come to me of missionary work by Messrs. Warren H. Manning and John C. Olmsted. And yet the addition in this way of twenty new annual members, through the efforts of seven members—thankfully as it was acknowledged—is a poor showing for a membership of 700. Ours is a public spirited work and if we are in earnest we ought to do better than that. Another year may it be said that only one in a hundred of our members *failed* to add new names to our rolls.

Eleven months ago, at the date of our last meeting, the Secretary reported that “the total membership of the Association, including the Auxiliary, and counting only members in good standing (that is with all dues paid) is four hundred and eleven.” The membership on July 1st of this year was 705. Of this number 357 are in the Main Association, 341 of them annual members, 11 life members, 1 honorary and four complimentary. There are a dozen others who could safely be counted among our members since their loyalty cannot be questioned, although up to July 1st their dues for the current year had not been received. The accessions to membership in the Main Association, exclusive of society affiliations, during the year were 154. This compares with 40 during the previous year, and with 89 during the previous three years. For the first time since the organization of the Society the Secretary found it necessary to make a monthly report to the Council of the accessions to the Main Association and Auxiliary. Of the accessions to the Main Association two were life members. In addition to the gain in individual membership there was a gain of five associated societies, raising the full number of these from two to seven, and greatly strengthening our influence. During the year there have been 11 resignations from the Main Association, and three deaths.

But the exertions of the year have not been wholly, nor even most largely, to increase our membership. We have published in the four parts of Volume VI., with their total of 207 closely printed pages, more literature than in any preceding year, irrespective of the several leaflets issued during the twelfth month. The pamphlets of the year before contained a total of only 57 pages, about what was contained in one of this year’s reports. The sales of literature reached a total of \$82.42; a large sum when it is considered that the price of our costliest pamphlet is 25 cents. It compares with an income of less than ten dollars from the sale of literature in the year preceding.

To this work of propaganda by means of literature, we have added something through exhibitions. The Turin exhibit continued to attract the attention of foreigners during the Autumn. Meanwhile, in response to a request for an exhibit by this Association at the State Fair in Idaho in October, a file of our literature was sent there. I am assured that it awakened much interest and at the close of the Fair it was put into a traveling library of that state. In January a request came for an immediate exhibit at the exhibition of the Association of Arts and Crafts in Minneapolis. Again reports were sent out, were placed on exhibition and attracted attention. At the close of the exhibit these were put in the library of the Minneapolis Arts and Crafts Association. In February our Turin exhibit was returned to this country, and was shown for the month of March at the National Arts Club in New York, as a feature of the exhibition of the Municipal Art

Society. As soon as this exhibition closed it was shipped to Rochester, and became a feature of the Arts and Crafts exhibit there for the month of April. Impressed by the unusual interest and value of this collection of photographs of outdoor art work, and by our need of an exhibit that could be sent in response to invitations, I communicated with the several contributors to the exhibit and with one exception received their permission to keep it intact for an indefinite period, that its educational work might be continued. The exception was Messrs. Bates & Guild, of Boston, who required the return of their several pictures on the arrival of the exhibit from Europe. Selected samples from our literature have been sent also to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; and, bound in stiff covers at the Commission's expense, have been added to the Traveling Library on Town and City Improvement of which that state has made a feature.

But when all is said, the work of a secretary is mainly correspondence. In nothing else does the growth and vigor of an association make itself felt so strongly. The routine work of merely mailing the literature has meant the despatch of some 4,000 packages; the work of collecting and acknowledging the dues in the Main Association has added fully a thousand pieces of mail; and in addition at least 1,700 letters have been written. This correspondence is not wholly reflected in the Association's progress; but it is all in the Association's Cause, and is most interesting and inspiring. In two fairly typical days, for instance, I received a letter from Rhode Island asking for school garden literature, slides, and a speaker; one from Pennsylvania, asking for suggestions for an outdoor

art programme for a Women's Club; one from a man who wanted a position as a park superintendent, and one from a correspondent who wished to obtain training in landscape architecture; one from the President of a Village Improvement Society in Massachusetts who desired to stir up popular interest, and one from a woman in Ohio who wanted suggestions for a memorial bridge. Of these correspondents two were already members of the Association, and one was brought into its membership. The addition of his name is all our Association records show, but that is a poor measure of the influence of the organization.

The report has grown long, and should be brought to a close. But this cannot be done until a word of thanks has been spoken to several who have made easier as well as pleasant the task of the secretary. To Mr. Woodruff, who has been constant in sympathy, interest and assistance with advice; to Mrs. Hall, whose frequent letters have been a continual inspiration; to Miss Gardner and Mrs. Grower, who as Secretaries of the Auxiliary, have been most painstaking; to Mr. Manning, whose experience has been always at my command; to Mr. Charles N. Lowrie, who arranged our Turin exhibit for display in New York and afterwards shipped it to Rochester; and to several whose names will be given later and in another place in acknowledgment of their cordial co-operation to make this meeting a success, the most earnest thanks are due from me, and from the whole Association.

The Secretary's financial statement, which followed, showed the total receipts to be \$1,362.26, and the expenditures \$1,289.10, leaving a cash balance of \$73.18.

Ferns for Outdoor Use.

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Our native ferns are well adapted for planting in half-shady places. I have had them do splendidly in situations where they got the morning sun, but not that of the afternoon. There are many of them of robust growth which could be very well used for growing in pots for use under trees, on porches and in similar places, where there would be more or less shade all the time. The several species of *Osmunda* and *Aspidiums* afford many of just what are required. The cinnamon fern, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, and *Aspidium marginale* are two especially good ones.

The one we illustrate is not a native sort, but comes from South American stock. It is known as Boston fern, because of its originating there, in—if I remember right—being found among a lot of plants of the *Nephrolepis tuberosa*. It differs from *tuberosa* in having a more vigorous habit in every way. It is supposed to be a sport from the *tuberosa*, and, like it, it has proved one of the best kinds for placing outdoors in shady places in summer. Both of these kinds possess fronds that can withstand more sunlight than is the case with many varieties.

On shady porches or under trees in summer they do well. The one photographed occupied a rather

open place in a conservatory, and it is of immense size, being grown in a very large tub.



BOSTON FERN. NEPHROLEPIS TUBEROSA VARIETY.

For decorative purposes this fern is one of the best, being a vigorous grower, of good appearance, and one that will put up with a good deal of rough usage.



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF SMALL HOME GROUNDS.

(Paper read by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey at the Buffalo Convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.)

Much has been said and more has been written of the various phases of landscape planting, but, after all, the nucleus of the whole matter, the really important part of outdoor art, is that home grounds shall be pictures. If each householder in this broad land would convert his or her home plot into something that a painter would willingly transfer to canvas, we should live and move in picture galleries, outdoor art organizations might go out of commission, and the problem of leaving the world more beautiful than we found it would be solved.

The earnest and enthusiastic Secretary of this Association has given me to understand that during the next fifteen minutes I am to make a distinct and lasting impression on your minds. From my point of view this looks like a proposition of fairly respectable dimensions, and I should quail before the undertaking, were it not that the nature of the impression is definitely outlined, that its character appeals to me, and that I know it must appeal quite as strongly to you.

Every American citizen loves his family and every American citizen loves his home. Therein lies our national salvation. The homes are the units, and the whole cannot be greater than its parts. If the highest standards are maintained in the homes, the United States will retain her present prosperity, power and prestige. To maintain those standards it is essential that a high plane of life shall prevail in the homes of the masses. Nothing is more directly conducive to that end than the perpetuation of that passionate love of home which characterizes the bulk of the population; and nothing tends to more directly foster that love than making homes attractive—attractive in atmosphere and attractive to the eye. Boys and girls are so largely influenced by the environment of childhood that the appearance of the interior and of the exterior of every home, no matter how humble, is a matter of paramount importance to the individual, to the family, to the community, to the state, and to the nation.

To crystallize generalities into concrete form we will assume that average American home grounds approximate a frontage of from fifty to sixty feet. What are the possibilities for beauty on this comparatively restricted space? They are undeniably sufficient to enable the occupants of every such home to create a picture.

Composition is the fundamental necessity in a landscape painting; it is no less essential in making an actual landscape. In the latter case, however, this preliminary work is called design, and on the excellence of the design, or plan, depends the perfection of the finished picture. The basic elements of such design as applied to small home grounds have been formulated by Prof. Bailey as the "open center and massed sides." That is, the dwelling is the central idea, and the planting should be designed to form its foreground, its background, its frame and its setting. The "open center" is represented by the foreground of greensward, the lawn, which should be cut up as little as possible by walks; a driveway within such narrow confines is a misfortune! The background and frame consist of masses of foliage and must be consistently and continuously considered and treated *as* masses of foliage. The individual plants that enter into their composition are, from the smallest to the largest, to be chosen for their fitness as factors in producing the desired effect of the whole.

When you go home strong in the determination to dig up everything on the place and set it somewhere else as a part of the frame of your particular picture of home and comfort, don't touch a thing until you have thought out or secured a planting scheme exactly fitted to your requirements. With your plan clearly in mind, and possibly sketched on paper for reference purposes, place no tree, shrub, vine or plant except as it aids in the development of your scheme. On a lot fifty or sixty feet in width there will be a distinct reason for every feature of the planting. At some points the mass of boundary vegetation must be dense, wide and high to shut off unpleasant scenes or objects, to serve as a windbreak, or to insure seclusion; at others it must be low to open up pleasing views. This irregularity of sky line and of the width of the border plantations also add greatly to their intrinsic beauty. It may be that you will find it expedient to create features of interest to be seen from certain windows or porches; it is probable that you will build a growing screen to shield the drying ground, the poultry yard, and various outbuildings, and perhaps another to shelter the approach to the rear door from the view of those who frequent the open-air lounging place where the hammock swings invitingly and the steamer chair extends comforting arms. You will want shade trees, especially in the rear, where they will also serve as the background for the house; by the steps and in other angles next to the building, attractive shrubs must be grouped and, springing from them, vines on the walls. These plantations form what I have distinguished as the "setting" for the house itself. Their effect is to wed the dwelling to its site and prevent the inconsequent, casual air of its having been accidentally dropped and forgotten—like a stray box in the park.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Open lawns next to the house lend an effect of spaciousness, and by massing the planting on the outer boundaries and against the building, the lawn is continuous and appears even larger than it really is. This effect may be further strengthened by bringing the mass of the side planting forward into the grass in at least one place far enough to partly conceal the rear garden and prevent a full view of the inclosure. Hidden back of this bold promontory of verdure one is likely to discover the hammock nook already suggested.

It is frequently good policy and good art to make part of the outer mass of foliage on small grounds nothing more than a mat of vines against an adjacent wall or fence, with perhaps a few shrubs and perennials to break up a surface that threatens to look too long and too flat.

An "open center" does not necessarily mean that nothing whatever shall be planted in the front part of the grounds. Shrubs, vines and perennials are nearly always admissible and desirable in any or all of the angles of the building as well as to round out its corners, and may occasionally be used to good purpose as an agreeable break against a long wall. Clumps of suitable material may also often be acceptably used to emphasize gateways and entrances and junctions of walks. These subsidiary plantations may usually be made to seem included in the large, structural masses and none of them should be of a size or character to detract from the general effect of an "open center."

From the point of view of suitability, of economy of time and of labor, of picturesqueness of effect, from every point of view, hardy material is and must be the basis of home-ground development. Happily, the wealth of such material is so great that even the limitations of soil, climate, exposure and other practical requirements leave ample room for the exercise of individual taste, and, while curiosities in the way of home-ground development are undesirable, individuality may be a good and a pleasant thing. Indeed, I think it is one of the greatest of the possibilities in question.

One way of imparting character to such grounds is to make some one thing a feature of the planting. This prominent variety, or, possibly, species, should be chosen with care to harmonize with the style of the house, with its surroundings, and with the personality of its inmates. Planting is just as truly a medium of expression as any other of the fine arts.

The prevailing feature may be thorn trees, spiræas, honeysuckles, clematises, peonies, roses or any one of many other things, but, whatever is selected, there should be enough of it to call attention to itself, to make what I am striving to make—a clear, agreeable and permanent impression.

Other things being equal, plant what you like best,

but make your chosen material take its place as a part of the structural planting, and mass varieties together to avoid a "spotty" effect.

To emphasize the idea of imparting character and individuality of expression to one's grounds, why should not the rose-lover use roses in abundance, the bird-lover make a garden for birds, or the lover of white flowers have a white garden? To my mind, any of these fascinating conceits might be charmingly and successfully carried out.

After planting your grounds, give the vegetable members of your kingdom a chance for their physical and their artistic lives. Permit them to express the character with which their Maker endowed them. Don't dwarf and distort them by means of the shears and the pruning hook into caricatures. They have as much right to be themselves as have the human members. Encourage both to be as interesting as they can. Let them dare to be beautiful.

Having mentioned the leading positive factors of the matter in question, it seems well to touch upon some of the most promising negative possibilities.

On such grounds it would seem quite possible to get along without carpet beds to be shaven and shorn; to avoid unnecessary artificial terraces; to omit cast-iron mastiffs on the lookout for trouble; to steer clear of statuesquely startled deer and imitation white rabbits, timid of aspect; of knights in armor, adroitly placed to frighten the wits out of a ghost-fearing community; of conch-shell borders in unrelated regions; and of gypsy kettles in locations where the advent of a fortune teller would paralyze the mothers of the neighborhood. From these and from others of their ilk, may the goddess Flora kindly deliver us!

All of the planting so far outlined is confined strictly to the limits of the home plot, but to make the most of the possibilities afford, individual interest and effort must extend beyond its confines. Each house plot should take its place in the larger picture presented by a block, and each block become an integral part of the panorama of a street. In this way, and in no other, can the town or city beautiful become a reality. Appropriate planting in the little parkway between the sidewalk and the curb line, in conjunction with judicious street tree planting, is of the utmost value in creating a harmonious setting for the series of pictures fronting on the street. Without co-operative interest among residents, each improved plot becomes a detached fragment and loses much of its effectiveness.

Finally, make your home a picture, but let it harmonize with and enhance the pictures on either side of it; let your planting blend with that on adjoining properties; make yours one of a long gallery of pleasant homes.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Billboards and the Parks.

It is gratifying to note that the efforts of the billboard crusaders are bearing good fruit and that a really positive public sentiment is being crystallized against such an outrageous development of commercialism. That every beauty spot of our urban and suburban environment should be marred by unsightly advertising signs, and that almost before any improvement is consummated, is an insult to any intelligent community, and warrants a resort to any adequate means of redress and reformation. Among the later successful proceedings to control the abuse, is to be credited to Boston, whose Board of Park Commissioners has adopted rules and regulations based upon the authority of an act of the Legislature, approved March 17, 1903, providing for the protection of public parks and parkways from disfigurement by advertisements. These regulations admit of no general advertising signs within five hundred feet of a parkway or park boundary road, and permit no fences over six feet in height within the limits, constructed otherwise than of stone, metal, or ornamental work, or of palings separated by spaces not less than one inch in width. This should minimize the billboard nuisance in the vicinity of Boston's beautiful parks and parkways, and will have a beneficial effect otherwise.

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Annual Convention of the A. A. C. S.

The approach of the date for the annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, which is to be held in Rochester, N. Y., in September, once more prompts us to urge upon all cemetery associations the advisability, or, rather, the necessity, of providing for the attendance of their superintendents at that meeting. Cemetery practice is advancing so rapidly and so radically, that to the ordinary country superintendent a participation in the annual convention of this national body is an education of itself. The papers and discussions will open his eyes to the importance of the work he has in hand, not only in its relation to modern conditions in cemetery care and improvement, but also in its relation to the community which it serves. The expenses of such a trip are as nothing compared with the benefits to be acquired—benefits which no other expenditures of the year can secure in like breadth and importance. Rochester is a splendid center for such a meeting, which promises, as usual, a marked success. In another column will be found the program of the Ohio Cemetery Officials and Superintendents' Association meeting, which also occurs in October, at Dayton, O. This is a state association, and is, as it were, an auxiliary of the National Association. There is a movement to start a similar association in Illinois, which may result in a meeting at Springfield during the fall.

Public Works Officials.

There is a great need in all our growing cities of competent direction and supervision of its public works in all branches. The chief detriment to their harmonious material development has been not only the divided responsibility, but the incompetency of the heads of the several departments, due to the pernicious system that still so largely regulates such appointments. There are no better illustrations of how to conduct great public works than those afforded by the many international expositions of late years, wherein the chief responsibility was laid upon a thoroughly competent man, with results which in all cases have justified the course, in spite of the assaults of a vigorous and powerful opposition. We are looking forward, with confidence, to the "model city" display at the forthcoming St. Louis Exposition, believing that it will go far towards enlightening the people on municipal development and embellishment; and it is to be expected that in connection with the exhibit, there will be certain educational features tending to educate the visitors in matters pertaining to the welfare of town or city. The display will also show the absolute necessity of engaging expert and competent men in the design and construction of a city's public works, and it is to be hoped that it will exert a strong corrective influence in the appointment of municipal officers.

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The Country Cemetery.

The more we realize the magnitude of this question of outdoor improvement the more insistent is the cry from our rural communities of "more light." And the serious point in the whole matter, is, if we wish to carry on the work in any but the larger cities, that of education. Look at the matter of the country cemetery. Directly that interest is aroused in the community looking to the improvement of the burial ground it is confronted with the question of how to go about it, and while much has been written on improvement associations and rules distributed broadcast for their formation and conduct, the problems unexplained offer too great difficulty to be overcome, in the majority of cases, without more practical enlightenment. While the criticism as to communal development, illustrated by the condition of the cemetery, holds good, the more the question is studied the more excuse is to be found for the criticised. Given the improvement of the rural burial ground as a problem, and there are probably very few indeed outside the expert practitioner able to solve it. On the other hand, one very seldom finds in the country places any resident unwilling to lend a hand when called upon for work of a public nature. It is very true that the burial grounds referred to would be greatly improved by regular attention in the way of clearing out weeds and cleaning up generally.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

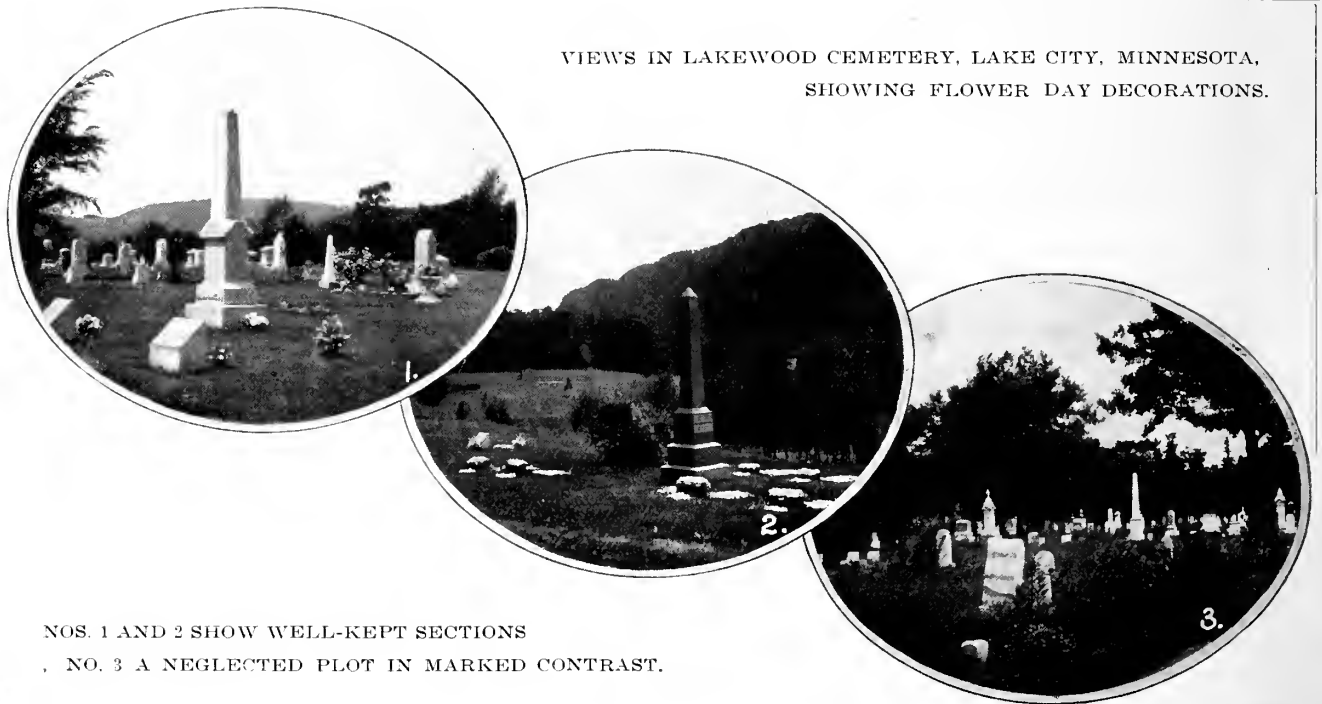
Flower Day at Lakewood Cemetery, Lake City, Minn.

The highest forms of art deal with the religious and pathetic. What sublime pathos is to be found in the well-kept cemetery! What profound religious sentiment grows out of the observance of certain days set apart for general remembrance and honoring of the dead! How sad the thoughts which arise because of the desolation that is to be found in many neglected cities of the dead!

The beautiful and appropriate custom of remembering the dead by setting apart a day of special observance is rapidly growing in favor. In those places where such days have been established, the custom may first have been regarded as an innovation, then with apprehension or doubt, only to be supplemented, however, by feelings of respect, reverence and duty,

a discordant note to nature unattuned. A cemetery is an indication of the character, manners and customs of the people composing the community, a milestone marking its civilization, a silent witness that time fashions into an unwritten memorial. It is more eloquent than a monument, more true to conditions than history.

The cemetery at Lakewood is most beautiful in location, as though nature had fashioned and set apart this spot and put her seal upon it that it might be used for no other purpose. With the high bluffs for a background, a broken valley for a perspective, and groves of trees scattered here and there, the location is ideal. The past year, improvements aggregating more than \$2,000,000 have been made. A water main has



VIEWS IN LAKEWOOD CEMETERY, LAKE CITY, MINNESOTA,
SHOWING FLOWER DAY DECORATIONS.

NOS. 1 AND 2 SHOW WELL-KEPT SECTIONS
NO. 3 A NEGLECTED PLOT IN MARKED CONTRAST.

until from choice the people would not discontinue the custom if they could.

The third Sunday in June is the day set apart for flower day at Lakewood Cemetery, Lake City, Minn. It is a union service, held at six o'clock, almost the hour of twilight in this peaceful valley. Appropriate remarks, music and scripture readings are given, and this year, the day being perfect, many people were present. The grave decorations were beautiful, the floral offerings lavish, yet showing the most exquisite taste. The graves were decorated with wreaths and bouquets, or strewn with flowers. A favorite design is the cross, several being made from flowers of different kinds. A scroll, a shield and urn decorations all make a variety interesting, attractive and appropriate. One thing to lament is the neglected grave, which can be found here and there, a blot upon the perfect page,

been built, extending from the city nearly three-quarters of a mile distant. The furthering of the plans was made possible through the organization of the Cemetery Association, and could have been effected in no other way. United interests, united sympathies and united efforts were all required to make the work a success.

Most of the lot owners in the cemetery have availed themselves of the privilege accorded them through the Perpetual Care Fund. The fund now amounts to nearly \$6,000.00, the interest of which goes toward paying for the improvements and expenses. As the amount is small which is required of each owner to insure the perpetual care of his lot, keeping it tidy and attractive, it is expected and hoped that in the near future every owner will become a member of the association.

E. A. SMITH.

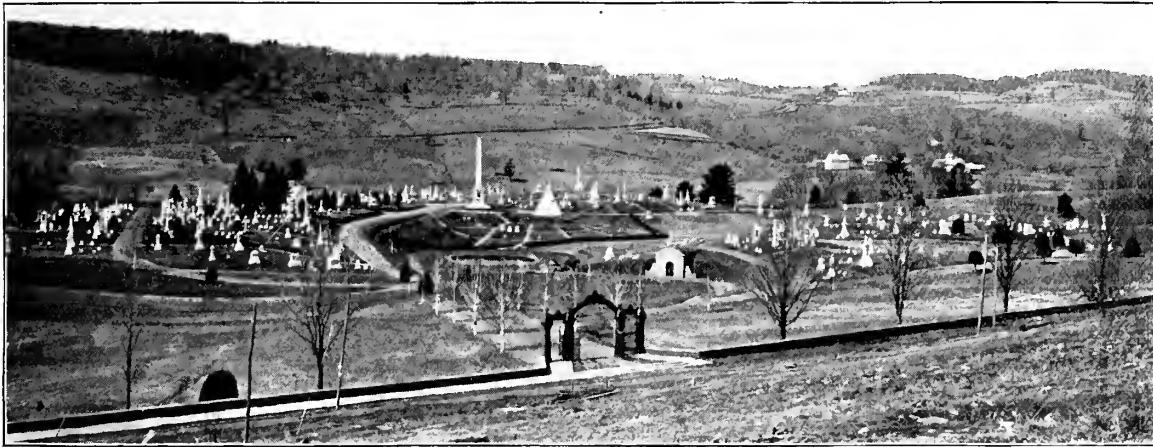
Ouleout Valley Cemetery, Franklin, N. Y.

The Ouleout Valley Cemetery, Franklin, N. Y., illustrated on this page, is a comparatively new cemetery of 21 acres, laid out on the lawn plan throughout, about ten acres being now improved. There are no grave mounds, and Mr. E. P. Howe, secretary of the association, writes that a lawn mower can be run over every inch of it. The association is incorporated, and every lot owner has a vote to elect trustees.

All lots are sold with perpetual care. The central plot, surrounded by a hedge in the center, shown in the illustration, belongs to the family of Hon. E. S. Edgerton, a millionaire banker of St. Paul, Minn.,

who was born and died in Franklin. The paths mark off the lots of the different Edgerton families, and the tall spire monument seen in the illustration was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The fountain, shown, covered for the season, at the right of the monument, is a gift from Mr. Edgerton. He also bought a living spring on a side hill fronting the grounds, and built a large reservoir, which supplies the water for the fountain, the pond in front of the Edgerton lot, and for the water supply of the cemetery.

The plat in front of the vault is being parked. The landscape work was done by Preston King.



OULEOUT VALLEY CEMETERY, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

Ohio Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.

The first annual convention of the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials will be held at the Phillips House, Dayton, Ohio, October 14 and 15, 1903. The program is as follows:

Wednesday, October 14, 1903, 9 a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. D. Frank Garland.
Roll call and reception of new members.
Address of welcome, Mayor Chas. A. Snyder.
Response by George Van Atta.
President's address; secretary and treasurer's report, and business.

Paper "On Country Cemeteries," A. H. Sargent.

Afternoon.

Members will assemble promptly at 1:30 o'clock, in front of hotel, to take cars for Calvary Cemetery and National Soldiers' Home.

Evening Session, 8 p. m.

Paper, "Sunday Funerals," Frederick Green.
Paper, "A New Use for Mortuary Chapels," A. L. Snyder.
Nomination of officers; reports of committees.
Paper, "Why We Should Discourage Stone Work," John J. Stephens.
The reading of papers to be followed by informal discussion.

Thursday, October 15, 1903, 9 a. m.

Roll call.

Paper, "Vital Questions," George Van Atta.

Paper, "Visits to Other Cemeteries and Attending Cemetery Conventions," George Gossard.

Paper, "Relationship Between Trustees and Superintendent," Jacob Hartman.

Election of officers; miscellaneous new business.

Afternoon.

Members will assemble promptly at 1:30 o'clock, in front of hotel, to take cars for National Cash Register and Woodland Cemetery.

Informal meeting at residence of Superintendent J. C. Cline.

Address by Chas. Wuichet.

The program gives the names of twenty-two charter members of the Association. The present officers are:

President, J. C. Cline, "Woodland," Dayton, O.; vice-president, J. J. Stephens, "Green Lawn," Columbus, O.; secretary and treasurer, G. C. Anderson, "Graceland," Sidney, O.

A cordial invitation is extended to the cemetery officials and superintendents of the state to attend the convention and become members of the Association.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCII.

Coniferales—Continued.

Juniperus.—The junipers have 30 species, mostly all of which vary greatly. They are natives of the temperate and subtropical regions of a great part of the Northern hemisphere. All are evergreen and vary from trees of 100 feet or more down to humble foot-high "mountain yews," as the Highlanders call them.

They are commonly included as a sub-tribe under cupresseæ, which I suppose is correct in a pedagogical sense. They have berry-cones, however, varying in



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

size and in color from yellowish to reddish and purple overlaid with glaucous bloom.

I think instead of using such a maze of tribal words for the few genera of fleshy-coned conifers it would be an improvement to include them under some such term as Drupaceæ, for instance, for their so-called berries are an obviously good character and generic descriptions ought to suffice for the explanation of their structural differences.

Anyway when planting a pinetum in the Northern States it is convenient to use the common red junipers as sheltering plants for the few yews which may be grown. Southward more genera can be used, but even there the tree junipers are useful, because they afford more variety to the groups and plantations. Ju-

niper seed is often slow to germinate; it is best fresh and sown as soon as may be in the fall; some at any rate soak it to rid it of pulp and avoid the stratifying process, but in spite of all it will often lay two or three years and grow irregularly. The variegated and other varieties are of course propagated by cuttings, layers or grafts. Some species are hard to transplant and demand both care and perseverance. The common "red cedar" is by no means the least easy; often, however, young plants can be collected abundantly and in great variety of form and color. It is so hardy and useful as a coast plant that it should be attempted more frequently. There are a great many named forms, golden, silvery, variegated, glaucous, pendulous, plumose and dwarf, and most of these are hardy. The "red cedars" at the south often attain from 50 to 80 feet in height and become nearly as tabulated as true cedars. This *J. Virginiana* is found over most of the states, except those to the west and northwest of Arizona and Utah—practically the Pacific slope. According to the Kew Guides, however, it is found northwest in Vancouver, and south to Jamaica, but whether native or adventive is not stated. A 70-foot specimen used to be at Studley Royal, England, and may be there still. The nearly allied *J. Bermudiana* has been well nigh exterminated, but some claim it is common in the Bahamas and Florida. It is used for cedar pencils. No doubt it would be easy enough to connect it with *J. Virginiana*. The true form is tender north as a rule, and it is surprising to find it mentioned as hardy at Ottawa. *J. Chinensis* in several forms is found from the Himalayas, through Thibet and North China, to Japan. On the Himalayas it attains to 60 or 70 feet, but in cultivation only about half that height. The male plants are most commonly propagated, as they have the best habit. The variety called *aurea* is a handsome plant of good colour, but in common with some other junipers subject to red spider in hot, dry places. It is returned as only half-hardy from Ottawa, though most others of this species are hardy. *J. rigida* is found on the Japanese mountains up to altitudes of 3,500 feet. It also is marked hardy at Ottawa. *J. spherica* is North Chinese, grows into a fair sized tree in its own country, has glaucous forms, and is hardy at Ottawa. *J. recurva* is Himalayan, and in Scotland has attained to about 35 feet high. It usually has recurved or pendulous branches and is hardy in New York. The variety *squamata* is hardy at Ottawa, probably because it keeps beneath the snow. JAMES MACPHERSON.



Selected Notes and Miscellany.

Protecting Shade Trees.

This method for the treatment of borers and running sores is recommended by the Wyoming Experiment Station, says *Country Life in America*. Carefully remove all grubs and other larvæ; dig out the decayed tissue. Then, if the wound is one that will conduct water to the interior of the stem, fill it with grafting-wax and putty, and make it waterproof with paint or tar.

* * *

Shrubbery in Cemeteries.

Shrubbery in cemeteries gives us a wonderful richness and variety of color and fragrance. They give us the earliest foliage in spring and the latest in the fall. They furnish us with the most beautiful flowers year after year and require but little expense or attention on our part. All they need is soil and space in which to grow. The space is frequently given very grudgingly or denied altogether. When cemetery lots cost from one to five dollars per square foot it is claimed that all the land should be available for graves; but people will erect monuments on their lots costing hundreds and often thousands of dollars. What is sought in a cemetery lot? A burial place, of course, but in addition to that the most beautiful effect that can be secured for the amount of money the purchaser chooses to spend. Compare in your minds a lot on which the only objects are a monument and headstones set in green turf, with a lot having a smaller monument, but in which the money saved in that way has been expended in additional area and shrubs. In the latter no more money is expended, but a background is provided for a lot as well as for the monument. Other monuments are shut out of sight so that they will not compete with the one to which attention should be drawn. The shrubbery may in effect extend the lot to the foliage of surrounding trees far beyond the actual land purchased. If the monument is omitted altogether and its place taken by a tree or shrub or a beautiful turf the effect will in most cases be still further improved. It will certainly be more peaceful and quiet. The shrubs that do well with us are the honeysuckles, hardy hydrangea, lilacs, viburnums, syringas, spiræas, dogwoods, elderberries, flowering currants, snowberry, Indian currants, sweet-scented shrub, hazel, sumacs, dwarf Juneberry, sweet briar, wild roses, Japan quince, barberries, double-flowering plums, flowering almonds, witch hazel and button bush. The forsyths have done well the last two years on account of our exceptional winters, but usually they blossom

only below the snow line. The garland flower or Japanese daphne makes a most beautiful little evergreen shrub when given a slight protection in winter.—O. C. Simonds.

* * *

Appropriate Memorials.

Libraries, hospitals, bridges and playgrounds are replacing statues as memorials to individuals, and the change is wholesome. Traces of the same tendency sometimes show themselves in connection with the celebration of historic anniversaries. It has been suggested that Henry Hudson's great discovery be commemorated, not in a world's fair, but by an adequate waterway between the Hudson and the Great Lakes. Next July Chicago will observe the centenary of its birth at Fort Dearborn. How memorable the occasion would be if the smoke nuisance or the stock yard odors could be abolished! Statues and tablets are often excellent, but clean streets, pure air, open parks—all things that contribute to better physical and moral health in urban life—are better.—*California Municipalities*.

* * *

Reported Decay of Central Park, New York.

"The sensational reports which were given out last season regarding the early decay of Central Park were as misleading and erroneous as they were absurd and uncalled for. How anyone making a profession of landscape architecture, and an official of the Park Department at that, could have been accredited with the authorship and authority for those alarming predictions, is to the average layman quite unaccountable. The present appearance of the parks is a complete vindication of the report of the able and competent experts who were later employed by the Park Board to investigate the 'two feet deep interment process' that had been recommended for restoring the decaying tendency in Central Park. Even a casual examination should have been sufficient to warrant the experts in completely ignoring, as they did in their report, the nonsensical recommendations mentioned. It is doubtful if the trees, shrub groupings and lawns were ever more beautiful or generally in better condition than now. Central Park, as are all the other parks of the city, is improving with age. The specimen plane trees, maples, elms, lindens, horsechestnuts, beeches, oaks and other varieties, instead of showing decay, are in the prime of normal and vigorous development, and will continue to grow in attractiveness for many years to come. The plan adopted for the res-

toration of the overgrown shrubbery plantations and improvement of the lawns appears to have been generally effective. The thinning process has produced good results and can no doubt be further employed to excellent advantage."—*Frederick W. Kelsey in Brooklyn Eagle*.

* * *

The Virtue of Potatoes.

One morning we began to plant shrubs. "Where will ye have the rosey dandums?" was my greeting from Thomas as I entered the garden. Having noticed from the breakfast table that he had slyly buried something at the bottom of each hole prepared for the planting, I waited for my chance the first minute he was out of sight, dropped on my knees, felt around in the soft soil at the bottom of the hole and unearthed—a potato. Another hole and still another was examined. Yes, here was a potato in each; he must have wasted a bushel!

"Thomas," I said, when he had returned with a load from the compost heap, "what are these potatoes doing down here?"

"Divil a tree will grow in Oireland without wan," he explained. "How is that?" I asked, in darkest ignorance.

"Ye see, mum, the patatey sprouts first off, then, begorra, it lifts the loife into the tree and obliges it to push up forninst." As a matter of fact we did not lose tree or shrub, in spite of the long drought.—*Country Life in America*.

* * *

The Railroads and Forestry.

The Bureau of Forestry continues this year on a far larger scale the experiments in timber seasoning and preservation for the railroads which it began last year under Dr. Hermann von Schrenk. This summer the work will be carried on in many states—East, South and West—and will be broadened in scope and made even more thorough than before. This work will be done for the New York Central, the Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania railroads in the East, and the Illinois Central, the Santa Fe, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington in the South and West. The scarcity of valuable timbers is felt by no class of consumers more keenly than by the railroads, which use every year 110,000,000 ties merely to renew those worn out and decayed. The price of timbers has risen in some instances to a figure which makes their use prohibitive; in other cases the supply is so nearly exhausted that the roads have been compelled to look about for new timbers.—*Washington Post*.

Park Notes

NEW PARK RULES.

The following rule was adopted by the park board of Boston, Mass., during July:

"Within five hundred feet of a parkway or boundary road of any park in charge of the Park Commissioners of the City of Boston no person shall erect on land abutting upon such parkway or road, or upon a public way connecting therewith, any fence more than six feet in height, or constructed otherwise than of stone, metal or ornamental work, or of palings separated by spaces not less than one inch in width. No person shall display upon any such land, or in or near to and visible from any such park or parkway, any sign, poster or advertisement, except such as relates only to the business conducted on the premises by any owner or occupant thereof; and none such shall be so displayed on the outside of a building, except signs, on stone, metal, wood, or glass, not exceeding fifteen inches in width, and these shall be displayed only on windows, one on each side of any entrance, and one on one other place; provided, however, that signs, posters or advertisements, not exceeding in size three feet by four feet and relating only to the selling or letting of premises, may be displayed as aforesaid on such premises; and provided, further, that no sign, poster or advertisement shall be displayed as aforesaid on or above a roof or by painting on a building, wall, or fence. No person shall ill-use, or hitch any animal to, or allow any animal in his charge to injure any tree, seat, standpipe, fountain, or work of art on any such boundary road or public way; or, except as authorized in a written permit of said Park Commissioners, plant or trim any such tree."

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Bids have been received for the construction of a new shelter house in Madison Park, Peoria, Ill. The structure will be 36 feet square and will cost about \$560. * * Bids have been advertised for the fencing, grading, rip-rapping and otherwise improving Dorchester Park, Colorado Springs, Col. * * A bond issue of \$5,000 was recently voted for the improvement of the new 28-acre park at Washington, Pa. A pavilion, a broad driveway, and rustic bridges are among the improvements planned. * * A new shelter house and casino is to be constructed in Riverside Park, Indianapolis. It is to be of Spanish mission architecture, of stone or concrete with a tile roof. The ground dimensions will be 100 by 120 feet, and the estimated cost of the building about \$25,000. * * The county commissioners of Renville county, Minn., have engaged F. M. Dolan, park contractor, of St. Paul, to make the landscape improvements on the grounds of the new court house recently built at Olivia, Minn. * * A new pavilion was recently dedicated in Lake Park, Milwaukee, Wis., with interesting exercises, including the unveiling of a bronze bust of the late Park Commissioner Christian Wahl, modeled by Gaetano Trentanove.

NEW PARKS.

Plans for the new McCulloch Park at Muncie, Ind., have been prepared by W. J. Paul, of Indianapolis, and the work of improvement is to proceed at once. * * A section of the old Exposition grounds has been purchased by the park board of Charleston, S. C., and is to be converted into a public park. Trees and shrubs have been planted, and a new pavilion is to be erected. * * Business men of Platte, S. D., have purchased a tract of land near town and are to improve it as a fair grounds and park.

FROM THE PARK REPORTS.

Park Commissioner Aull, of St. Louis, is making extensive plans for improving Forest Park in preparation for the World's Fair. Work is to start at once on an equestrian track which will wind through the heavily wooded parts of the grounds, and end at the World's Fair fence. After the Fair it is the intention of the Park Commissioner to extend the track into the far western section of the park, and thus give riders a stretch of many miles. A pavilion is to be built over a mineral spring known as Forest Park Spring, and a wading pool is planned for next summer. The hothouse facilities are to be doubled, so that all the parks of the city can be supplied, and a show conservatory is also planned. Contracts have been let for 2,000 feet of roadway, and several thousand feet of granitoid walks. Beside these walks are to be placed large ornamental vases filled with flowers and ornamental vines. The nursery is also to be restocked and especial attention given to planting trees. The board has issued a handsome annual report, giving official statistics and some fine half-tone views, showing park scenes and progress in the construction of the World's Fair buildings.

* * *

The Park Commissioners of Springfield, Mass., issue a comprehensive report for 1902, containing a number of features not found in the average park report. Five new small parks were added during the year, making a total of 39 parks in the system, as against 20 in 1893. The total appropriation for the year was \$25,000, of which \$21,986.45 was expended on Forest Park. The most notable improvement of the year was the extension of Court Square to the river front. This improvement was made by public contributions at a cost of over \$100,000. Two interesting views of Court Square are given, one showing the tract as it appeared in 1824 and the other in 1903. A complete list of the flora of Forest Park giving both common and botanical names, a list of 203 species of wild birds in that park, and of the zoological collection, are valuable features of the report.

* * *

The fourteenth annual report of the Park Board of New Haven, Conn., for 1902, shows expenditures of \$17,788.28, of which the chief items were as follows: East Rock Park, \$6,402.33; Bay View Park, \$1,599.05; Edgewood Park, \$1,653.63; West Rock, \$1,211; Fort Hale Park, \$1,074.12; Waterside Park, \$1,042.19. The park system includes ten separate pleasure grounds with a combined area of over 900 acres. The report is illustrated with good half-tone views, and contains an appendix giving a detailed history and description of each of the parks.

* * *

The twelfth annual report of the Park Commissioners of Providence, R. I., for 1902, shows expenditures for the year of \$46,429.88, including public parks, general, \$8,159.41 and Roger Williams Park, for which a special appropriation is made, \$38,270.47. In Roger Williams Park 50 tulip trees from Biltmore, N. C., were planted as a gift from Richard S. Howland. The trees were planted as an experiment, but thrived well, 45 of the 50 having leaved out and made considerable growth.

* * *

The report of the Bureau of Parks, of Albany, N. Y., for 1902, gives a brief official statement of the work done, and an inventory of the property of the bureau. The appropriation for the year was \$47,528, and the amount expended up to November 1 was \$41,180.06. Among the planting done was a border in Washington Park requiring 45,000 tulip and hyacinth bulbs.

Cemetery Notes.

C. D. Phipps, superintendent of Franklin Cemetery, Franklin, Pa., sends a copy of the Franklin *Evening News* containing an article by him in deprecation of Sunday funerals and of funeral display. The newspapers of Northwestern Pennsylvania are making an effort to discourage large funerals, and in some of the cities are meeting with encouraging success. A recent issue of the *Oil City Derrick*, containing a long editorial on this subject, is also enclosed, from which we quote the following: "Now, with the secret societies joining in the work of reform, it does not need much of a spirit of prophecy to see the finish of the old custom of having large funerals, especially in cities. It is expected of members of the societies, of which the deceased was a member, that all should join in a procession from church to cemetery, and with many this is almost a physical impossibility. In most cases the cost of the hearse and a long line of carriages is far greater than the death benefit paid by the lodge."

* * *

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Lakewood Cemetery Association, Cooperstown, N. Y., shows that during the past year the receipts have been \$2,159.52 and the disbursements \$2,035.95. The amount of the permanent fund has been increased by the sum of \$780, and now amounts to over \$18,000. The total number of interments made since the cemetery was opened is 2,396. Since the organization of the association the total receipts have amounted to nearly \$100,000, and the disbursements to about \$98,000. The following are the officers: President, G. P. Keese; vice president, George Van Horn; secretary and treasurer, B. F. Murdock, Jr.

A report of the receipts and disbursements of the cemetery trustees of Sandusky, O., for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1903, shows that the total expenditures for the year were \$5,974.05, while the receipts were \$6,848.60. Included in the disbursements were several improvements made and the actual running expenses of \$3,892.48. Secretary Huntington advises a slight increase in the schedule prices of burial permits and vault permits and an increase per square foot in the price of lots. He also advises that a list of non-resident lot owners be made and that an annual assessment for the care of these lots be made. In case the charges are not paid they should become a lien upon the property, the lot not to be used for burial purposes until the lien is satisfied. After ten years the lots should be sold to satisfy the liens.

At the recent meeting of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Winona, Minn., the following addition to the by-laws was adopted: "Hereafter all mounds placed above graves shall be in the form of an arch, said mounds not to exceed three inches in height from the surface of the lot to the crown of the arch, due time being allowed for the settlement of the ground. Existing mounds violating this rule to be conformed to it as rapidly as circumstances will permit." The increase in the permanent care and improvement fund for the past twelve months in \$2,349.40. Part of this is due to the generosity of Mr. James Stovall, who presented the Association with \$550. The sum total of the fund is \$38,686.60. The superintendent reports the grading of 20,300 feet of ground and the planting of 700 trees and shrubs of various kinds. The burials for the past year as reported numbered 136; the total number is now 5,440. The cash receipts on account of general fund (including cash on hand June 1, 1902) were \$9,364.17, with disbursements of \$8,667.72.

LEGAL NOTES.

Hon. Henry R. Durfee, referee in the condemnation proceedings instituted by the Lyons Cemetery Association, Lyons, N. Y., to acquire part of the Amelia Smart farm in South Lyons for cemetery extension purposes, has handed down his decision, in which he holds that the cemetery association performs a public function, and that they fall within the line of corporations which are permitted to take lands under the condemnation law.

The city attorney and assessor of Los Angeles, Cal., are trying to determine who shall pay taxes on lots that have been sold in Evergreen Cemetery in that city, and are of the opinion that the lot owners are liable for taxes, though the matter is still under advisement. The members of the city council, sitting as a board of equalization, will have to decide who is liable for taxes on cemetery lots. Heretofore the cemeteries have been assessed as a whole to the corporations owning them, but the Evergreen Cemetery Corporation recently filed a protest against paying taxes on lots sold. The attorneys of the corporation argue that the plots have been sold just the same as any other real estate, and that the association is not obliged to pay taxes on property belonging to others.

The case of the city of El Reno, Oklahoma, vs. the Rock Island Railroad Company was recently appealed to the territorial supreme court. The case involves the question as to whether or not the railroad company can be prevented from running a line across the cemetery of that town. Legal proceedings have been in progress since May 1.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill., has recently erected a receiving vault of which we have received a photograph. It is of blue Bedford stone, 12 x 16 feet in ground dimensions, and cost about \$1,000. The funds were raised by private subscriptions of 200 subscribers, none of the contributions being over \$10. * * The City Cemetery at Tracy, Minn., is being remodeled and planted with trees and flowering shrubs. The work is under the supervision of park contractor F. M. Dolan, of St. Paul, Minn. * * Sid J. Hare, of Kansas City, Mo., has furnished plans for a new addition to the Cemetery at Neosho, Mo. It contains about 12 acres.

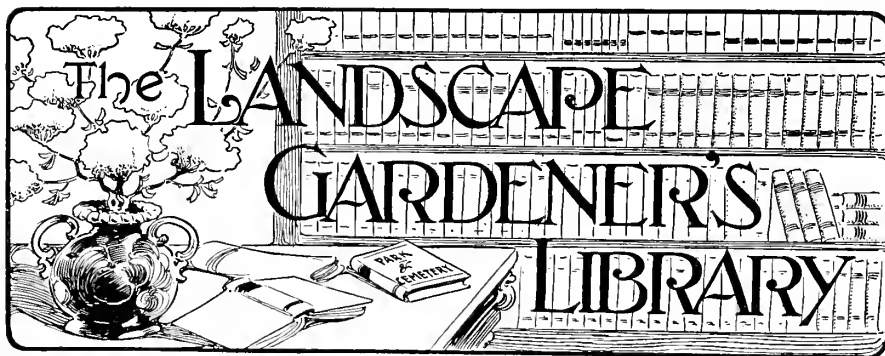
CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rochester Convention.

My "Park and Cemetery" came to hand yesterday and I was pleased to learn the dates for our next convention. I always hail our conventions with joy. The pleasure in meeting is not all. The knowledge that our Association has done so much to raise the standard of cemetery work throughout our country is most gratifying. There is plenty of work ahead. Every lot owner is looking to the Superintendent to perfect himself in his work, and there is no other way but to study and to practice. We are called upon to cater to the most sensitive feelings of humanity. Our work does not end in making our cemetery beautiful. In fact, our work has no end. If this meets the eye of a Superintendent who has never attended a convention of our Association don't let the next convention at Rochester slip by without your presence. Don't think your cemetery looks all right and that you know it all. Attend our convention and you will go to your home thinking over many things that you had never heard of, and you will then strive to get out of ruts that you didn't know you were in.

The many papers to be read I know will be interesting and useful. We hope to see a good attendance and to see many new members and to shake hands with those we have so often met and to talk over the many pleasant hours we have spent together.

WILLIAM STONE, Lynn, Mass.



In his latest work, *Modern Civic Art* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), Charles Mulford Robinson has made a clear, logical, and very nearly consistent plea for the introduction of both science and art into the plotting and construction of towns and cities. He justly argues that it is given to but few to plan a town or city in its entirety with reasonable hope and expectation of seeing such plans carried to completion, but that none the less should correct plans be made at the outset so that each step of the work shall be a distinct advance toward a truly worthy accomplished end, no matter how far away that end may be. He also points the way for those towns and cities that, realizing their imperfections and needs, would make desirable alterations. He takes up each phase of such plans and tells specifically what is best in each case from the point of view of civic art. He sets a standard for the makers of towns and of cities so that they may know from the inception of the work what they should aim for, thus making possible a definite goal. Instead of, as heretofore, making each street separately and with no provision for parks, squares or other open spaces, and following the common hit or miss fashion of placing public buildings, he shows that such work may and should be approached and carried out by scientific plans and in accordance with defined artistic ideals. All of the physical features are aesthetically provided for; not one is left to chance.

It is a suggestive and helpful book and would seem to be opportunely conceived and brought forth to fill the proverbial long felt want—or at least to supply a need strongly realized at the moment; and if one rises from its reading with a somewhat too strongly architectural picture in mind, one in which the down-town trees remind him of the little "shaving" trees of the toy villages of childhood, this is wholly due to the reiterated remonstrance against "natural" effects and repeated allusions to "small, formally trimmed trees." In fact, Mr. Robinson's distrust of the propriety of using naturally grown trees and shrubs

as a background and setting for statuary, and his open advocacy of limiting planting on streets that are fairly well downtown, to small, clipped trees indicates the stilted taste of those in sympathy with architecture rather than with landscape art.

If we are to understand the author to mean that trees and shrubs must be clipped into formal shapes to be in harmony with statuary and with closely built up streets, which is the impression received, there are those who will, at least mentally, take issue with such a proposition. The canons of landscape art clearly admit the use of naturally grown material for such positions and purposes, always provided that it is selected, placed and treated with knowledge, judgment and taste.

Mr. Robinson's book is so good, its standard is so high, its teachings so uplifting not only in the lessons of practically artistic city building, but in those "higher ideals of modern civic art as applied to moral, intellectual and administrative progress," that one dislikes to find the one note which destroys its artistic balance.

If the points cited, minor though they may be, are out of key with the tenor of the work, as seems to us to be true, then they are unfortunately made and must prove harmful.

The book claims to teach what a vast number of people are supposed to be at the moment eager to become informed about, and it probably meets the need more completely than any other one work yet offered and in a way that approaches most closely to a manner easily understood. Still, despite its obviously excellent intention, it fails to ring true on these two points.

A Plea for Hardy Plants (Doubleday, Page & Co.), by J. Wilkinson Elliott, is "reprinted from the transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Part I, 1895" and contains "additional plans and copious illustrations by J. Horace McFarland and others." It brings a whiff from the Grandmother's garden of childhood and may be said to be keyed to single hollyhocks.

The numerous and mostly fascinating illustrations are intended by the author to prove that "one dollar intelligently spent on the grounds will afford more beauty than ten dollars spent on the house," and they go far toward making the assertion good.

Mr. Elliott makes ardent and effective arguments in favor of a more general use of hardy planting material, all of which it seems should go without saying so self-evident are the facts cited—at least to those who are in sympathy with picturesque planting. But if, as the author asserts, "the public hardly knows that there is such an art (meaning landscape gardening), these and similar facts and arguments should be repeated until a deep and lasting impression is made.

The material advocated in this attractive pamphlet of 76 pages is above reproach and the manner of use suggested is in the main good, although the plans and to some extent the text, indicate the tastes of the planter rather than those of the landscape gardener. Planting material is frequently suggested frankly for its own sake instead of for the purpose of creating pictures.

It should be borne in mind that even the best material may be spoiled in the handling and that if the term landscape gardening means anything it means the creation of pictures.

The illustrations do help this hardy plant story amazingly, and they reveal many valuable lessons, together with some that are less clearly and certainly desirable.

But if some of the illustrations and suggestions and most of the plans in this pamphlet fall short of what one has come to believe approaches most nearly to the possible ideal, there is so much of excellence to offset these drawbacks that one should not cavil at a failure to attain perfection, particularly in consideration of the present difficulty in finding concrete examples to fitly illustrate ideals and ideas.

The enthusiasm exhaled by both the text and the pictures must prove an incentive to further study of this charming subject by Mr. Elliott's readers, and therein lies the most potent impulse of the work.

Proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association; second annual meeting at Des Moines, Ia., December 8, 9 and 10, 1902. A well-printed and illustrated book of 142 pages containing minutes of the meeting, and all of the papers and addresses.

Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England; Hand list of coniferæ, second edition; Hand list of trees and shrubs, excluding coniferæ, and six bulletins of miscellaneous information.

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

OBJECT: To advance Art out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

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Seventeenth Annual Convention, Rochester, N. Y., 1903.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Obituary.

Adam Stephens, for 35 years superintendent of Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, O., died July 28 at the age of 77 years. Mr. Stephens was born in Columbus, Pa., but had lived in Columbus, O., since early youth. He had served as township trustee, city marshal and government assessor, and was made superintendent of Green Lawn on his birthday, March 1, 1868. The cemetery had then about 6,000 interments. Of the 32,000 burials which have been made since then he has superintended personally fully two-thirds of them and the care and attention which has been given to the cemetery under his management has made it an object of great pride to the citizens of Columbus. For the last 48 years he had been associated with the Odd Fellows and was a past noble grand, past patriarch and past high priest of Capital Encampment, No. 6, of Columbus. He was past grand high priest of the grand encampment of the state, and for several years district deputy grand master. He was a charter member of Columbus Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, a past chancellor commander and a representative to the grand lodge in 1866. The interment was in Greenlawn. Mr. Stephens leaves two daughters and three sons, two of the latter being officials of the cemetery.

Hudson Samson, a widely-known funeral director and prominent citizen of Pittsburg, Pa., died in that city July 14 at the age of 53 years. Mr. Samson erected in 1885 the second crematory to be built in this country. He was born in Oswego county, N. Y., and came to

[Continued on page VII.]

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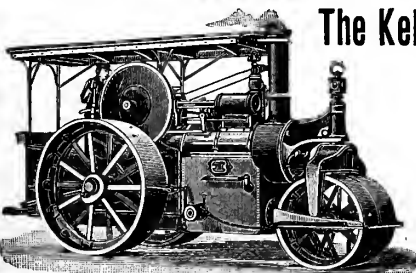
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Wood or steel tank,
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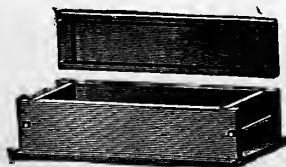
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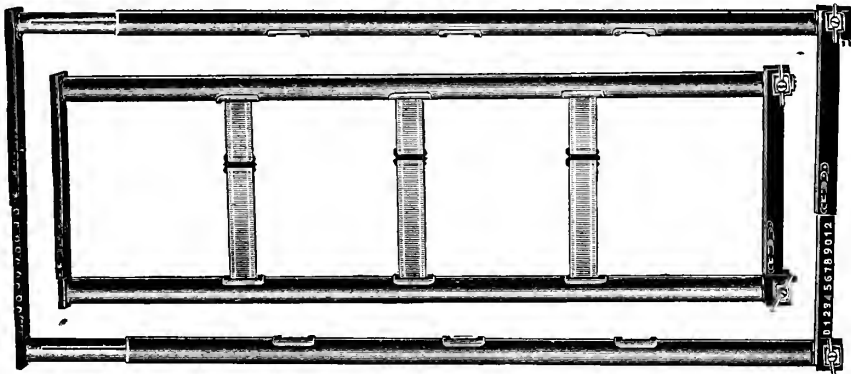
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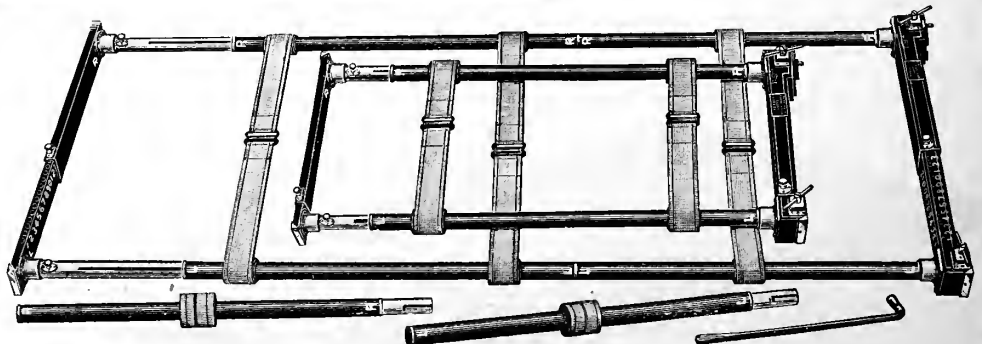
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Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Michell's Wholesale Price List of Seasonable Seeds and Supplies; also advance catalog of Bulbs for Early Buyers; July and August, 1903; Henry F. Michell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia.

* * *

Descriptive circular of pure Canada unleached hardwood ashes from Geo. L. Munroe, Oswego, N. Y.

* * *

Four photographs showing views in Elmleaf Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

Photograph of receiving vault in Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill.

* * *

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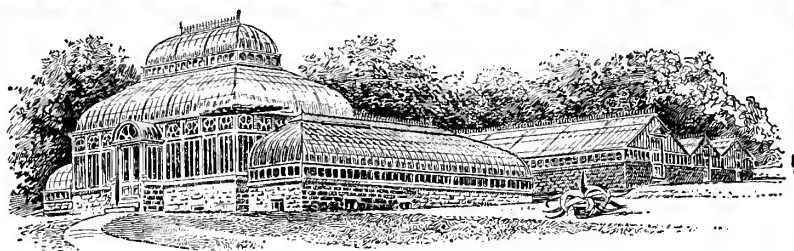
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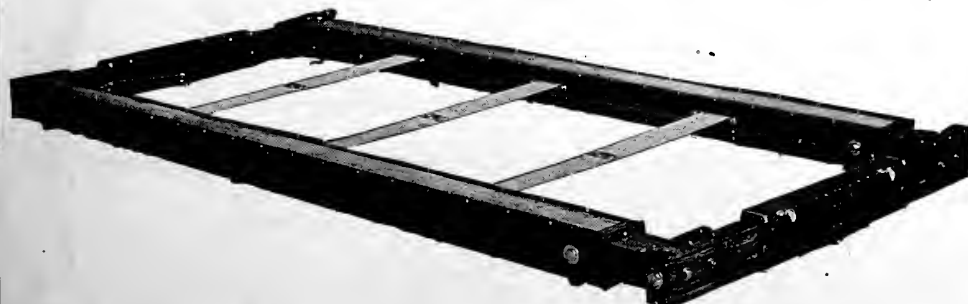
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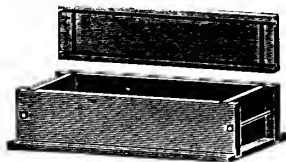
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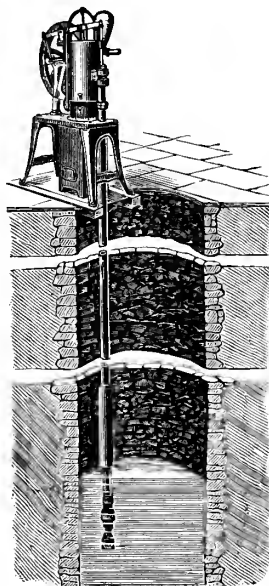


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"Enclosed find draft to balance account. We used the device the first time yesterday, and are more than pleased with it. If it cost twice what it does we should buy it.

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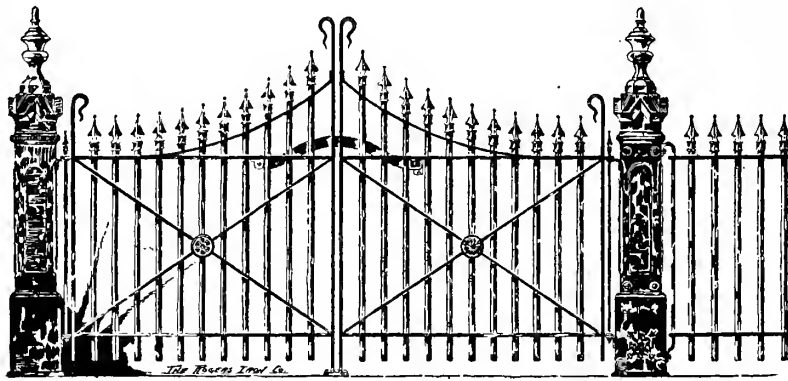
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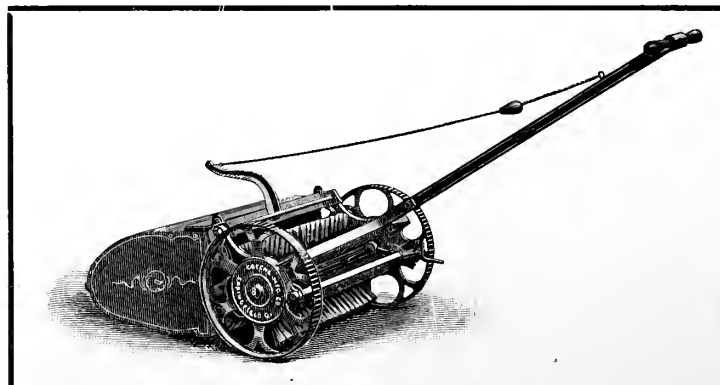
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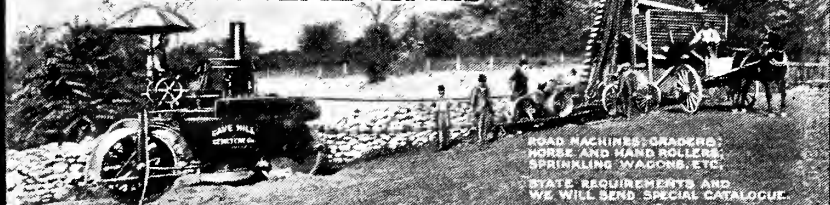
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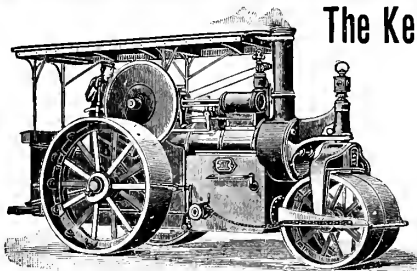
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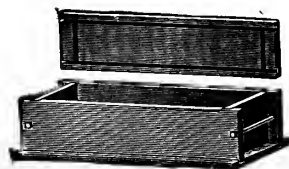
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1903

No. 7

Association of American Cemetery Superintendents. Seventeenth Annual Convention.



THE CONVENTION BUTTON.

The "Power City," as Rochester is now known, proved to be a most delightful place for the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents to hold its 17th annual convention, Sept. 8, 9 and 10. The beautiful natural scenery in and around the city, the attractive parks and cemeteries, with their arboretums and ornamental plantings, and the extensive nurseries that have made the city known at home and abroad, all combined to furnish attractions of more than passing interest to the large number of superintendents and cemetery officials in attendance. The weather was pleasant most of the time and the entertainment provided by the local committee left nothing to be desired.

The sessions were held in the spacious hall on the top floor of the Chamber of Commerce, an ideal place for such a purpose, removed from noise and disturbance of any kind.

Mayor Rodenbeck extended a cordial welcome to the visitors and gave some interesting history concerning the city. President H. Wilson Ross read his annual address, which was as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to meet with you at this our Seventeenth Annual Convention. I assure you that I feel highly honored to preside over such an intelligent body of those who are interested in the welfare of our society and its noble objects. I bid you all a hearty welcome and trust that all will take an active interest in our deliberations and discussions.

"During the years of existence of this Association many changes have taken place. Country church yards have been improved, Town and City cemeteries have grown more beautiful, and a large share of these improvements can be credited to the examples set by the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

"I see among us to-day many new faces. This is one of the most encouraging signs that our association is yet in its infancy. We gain slowly in our membership considering the vast number of cemeteries throughout the country, and yet a steady growth from year to year shows that our work and influence are progressing.

"The requirements of a successful Cemetery Superintendent to-day are entirely different from what they were a few years ago. A man to be an efficient superintendent must understand landscape art, civil engineering and botany, and combine with these the gentlemanly traits so greatly needed in meeting with those who are in sorrow and distress.

"One of the points brought out by our worthy President last year was the need of preserving our cemeteries to the lawn effect as far as possible. I wish to enforce upon you all to-day that until the lot owners can be brought to feel that each lot is only a part of the whole and that elaborate monumental display is not only an unnecessary burden, but often a blot upon the section of landscape, it will be impossible to obtain satisfactory results. To secure the lawn effect we must lay out the grounds in a natural manner, planting trees or groups of shrubbery wherever necessary, and then having our lawns as we desire, group the lots in such a way that they will not look set nor artificial. All designs for monumental work should then be submitted to the trustees for approval, and only such designs should be accepted as will harmonize with the adjoining lots and planting.

"The planting of trees and shrubs in a cemetery is one of the most satisfactory occupations in which we can engage. Outside our boundaries the telephone companies saw and hack away at the trees as if it were but the work of a day to replace them, but when a tree is planted in the cemetery it is sacred from such ravages and can be looked upon after many years as a source of satisfaction to him who planted it and a monument to his memory after his departure. Many of our dwarf varieties of evergreens may be used with success in cemetery work, and as they produce the same effect at all seasons their value for winter effects is apparent.

"From year to year as we meet in annual convention it is our sad duty to note the death of some who have been active workers among us. Dear Frank Nichols, who was the first of our number to suggest the organization of our association and who during his whole life looked forward to the next convention with joy and pride, has passed on to the higher and more sacred life beyond, and it is with sorrow that we meet to-day and realize that he cannot be with us again. Other valuable members of our association have passed on during the last year. The following are those of whose death I have been advised: B. D. Judson, Supt. St. Agnes Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; Holmes Miller, Secy. and Supt. Spring Lake, Aurora, Ill.; Samuel Requa, Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, N. Y.

"These sad reminders should inspire within us a determination to do our best for our Association, as well as for the work in which we are engaged, and let us now decide to advance in every way, during the coming year, the interests of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents. Our aim henceforward shall be to elevate the tastes and desires of our lot owners by placing before them the good which we have derived from our organization."

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Secretary and Treasurer James H. Morton presented his annual report, which showed the receipts of the past year to have been \$469.42 and the disbursements \$422.96. Nineteen new members were enrolled during the year and eighteen joined at this meeting, making the enrollment at the present time 204.

The first of the series of enjoyable outings arranged by the local committee was a drive to the extensive nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry, Mt. Hope cemetery and Genesee Valley Park. The well-known Mount Hope nurseries cover an area of six hundred acres, in which the visitors found much that was interesting and instructive. These nurseries were established more

superintendent of parks at Rochester, read an interesting paper on "The Cultivation of Ornamental, Hardy, Coniferous and Other Evergreens." This paper will be printed in full in a later issue, but it will be of interest to note at this time that Mr. Dunbar said that while he had planted evergreen at all seasons of the year with more or less success, and August and September were desirable provided the ground was well saturated with rains, he had had the best results from spring planting, just about the time when the buds begin to swell. He commended the coniferous evergreens because of their cheerfulness during the dull winter months and the general desirability at all seasons.

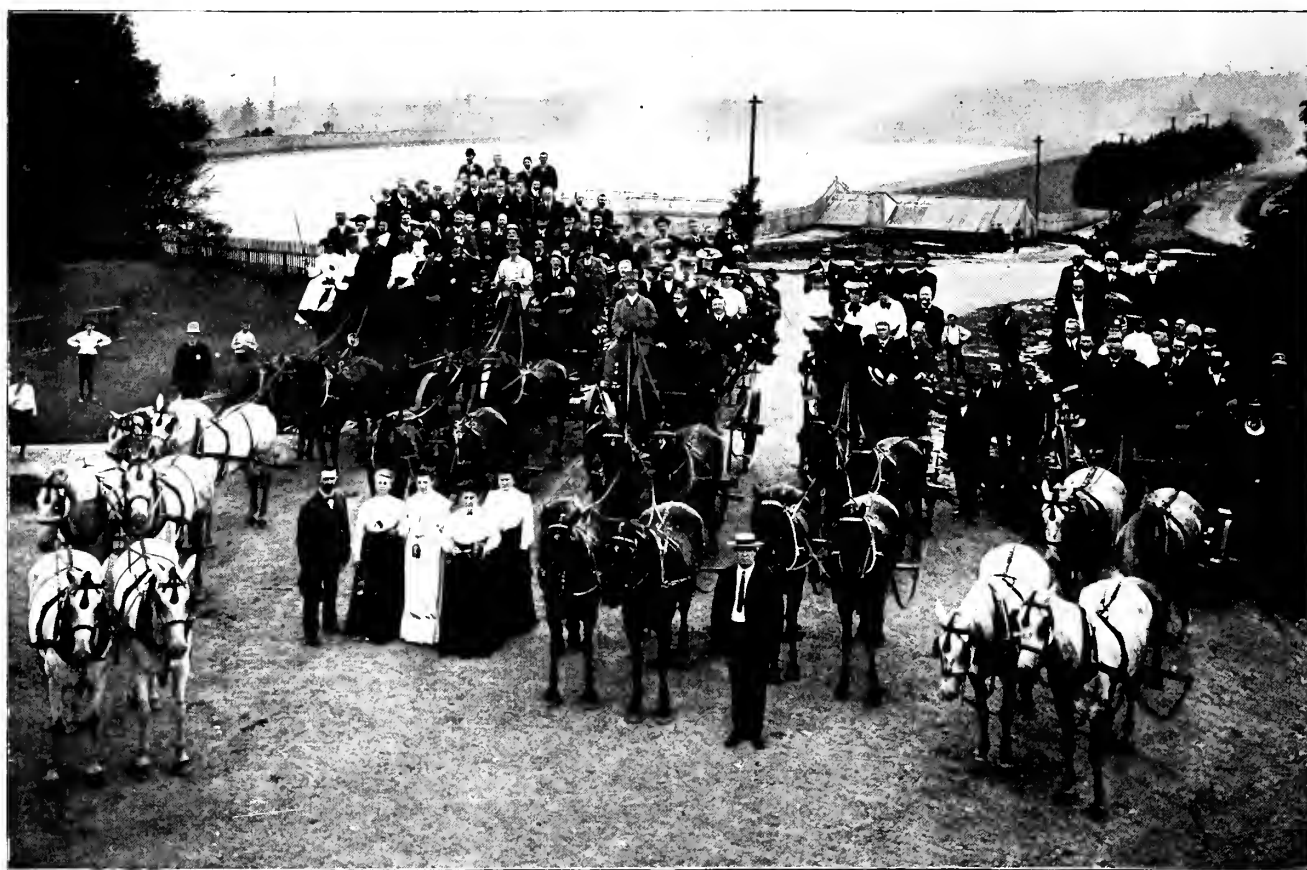


Photo by Rochester Photographic Co.

CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN HIGHLAND PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

than sixty-three years ago and one of the memorable features of the visit were the reminiscences of the venerable Mr. Ellwanger, who pointed out trees, now grown to magnificent specimens, that he planted when a young man. Mount Hope cemetery near by has been Rochester's leading cemetery for sixty-five years. The grounds comprise 210 acres of naturally beautiful land of hills and dales. Many fine trees abound and imposing monuments are to be seen that mark the resting places of men of national reputation.

The return drive gave the visitors an opportunity of seeing the beauties of Genesee Valley Park and other views around the city.

At the evening session Mr. John Dunbar, assistant

"A Few Thoughts" was the subject of a paper written by Mr. R. F. Robertson of Los Gatos, Cal., and read by Secretary Morton. Mr. Robertson is a lawyer and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Los Gatos cemetery for years and knows something of the diffidence which the general public usually shows toward cemeteries. How to enlist public interest in such affairs is a work of great importance. Every cemetery, he thought, should aim to set a high standard, one in advance of the community. He considers newspapers, especially in the smaller places, valuable aids in keeping the progress of the cemetery before the people. Public interest must be enlisted and the superintendent's efforts aided and reciprocated by

them. He said the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents had done much for the smaller cemeteries, and he felt hopeful that in time every well regulated cemetery would reflect creditably on the judgment of the community.

"My Experiences and What I Have Learned in Attending the Convention" was the subject of a paper by Mr. George Gossard of Washington Court House, Ohio, in which he told of how greatly he had been helped in his work since becoming a member of this association. By putting into practice some of the reforms that he had heard of at the conventions he had greatly improved the appearance of his cemetery grounds, which has been much appreciated by his lot holders.

On "Our Cemeteries and Our Dead" President Ross read a paper, written by Mr. H. S. Foy of Winston-Salem, N. C. He expressed the opinion that "the plausible reason for the neglected cemeteries of to-day was because of there being no funds for perpetual care. Permanent sites and proper funds for maintenance are essentials in caring for the dead. Mr. Foy strongly advocated earth burial on scriptural grounds and cited the health of old cemetery superintendents who had spent most of their lives in the air of the cemetery without ill effects.

C. D. Phipps of Franklin, Pa., contributed a paper on "What Is Required of a Superintendent to Be Successful in His Work?" One of the main requisites, he said, is taste and neatness; a superintendent should know and admire the beautiful; he should be able to teach others. * * * The one who improves his grounds and home surroundings not only benefits himself but the entire community. The contrast between neglected and well cared for grounds is an object lesson for the thoughtful observer. The work of the superintendent is greater than many realize; he should be educated to perform it properly. Kindness and reverence should be shown to all, especially the aged.

Second Day.

The second day was most agreeably devoted to sight seeing and not until night was the usual order of business resumed. Tally-hos, drawn by horses of which any city might well be proud, conveyed the party through the beautiful residence portion of the city. Home grounds and street trees were much admired, a particularly noticeable piece of planting being a row of well developed Magnolia Soulangeana planted on neutral ground in the center of a residence street and extending several squares. It would be worth a trip to Rochester to see these trees in bloom in the early spring. Shortly before noon the testing grounds on Ellwanger & Barry's nurseries were reached. The sloping hill-sides were covered with choicest varieties of grapes and apples in full bearing. Tents were pitched on the highest point in the grounds, large enough to cover

one entire apple tree and portions of several others laden with fruit. Around them were arranged tables beautifully decorated with flowers, and here was served a most delicious luncheon. It was a setting and an occasion long to be remembered. The hospitable proprietors were given a rising vote of thanks, to which Mr. Wm. C. Barry responded on behalf of his firm. The afternoon was spent in viewing the shrubbery, pinetum and other interesting features of Highland Park, and while there the photograph was taken of the group illustrated in this article. The evening session opened with an address by Mr. Wm. C. Barry, in which he made a strong plea for a greater diversity of trees in cemeteries. Without attempting to name any particular varieties, he said there were many that might be employed that would tend to relieve the monotony apparent in many cemeteries in the planting. He advocated setting aside special plots for planting trees and shrubbery and thus minimize the sense of sameness.

Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid of Holy Sepulchre cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., was introduced and quite captivated his audience in a brief address in which he told of how he had labored in behalf of his cemetery. Thirty-five years ago when he took charge of the church the cemetery was in a lamentable condition; he determined at once to found a cemetery that would not only serve as a place of burial but be educational as well. He consulted Adolph Strauch and visited many cemeteries, and the result is a cemetery to which no others of his church can be compared. The aim in the setting of the cemetery, said the bishop, was to set the trees so as to obstruct an extended view and thus present the appearance of a marble yard. He regarded costly monuments and mausoleums as evidence of vanity and strongly favored earth burial. He paid a high tribute to Adolph Strauch and expressed regret that the catholic cemeteries of the United States were in such poor condition. At the close of his eloquent address the bishop was elected an honorary member of the association, an honor which he said he prized very highly.

"Organization" was the subject chosen by L. B. Root, Kansas City, Mo., for his paper. He discussed the various forms of cemetery organization and said that a large majority of the cemeteries started within the last fifteen years were private corporations.

Some of these have been organized as business propositions pure and simple; others as a matter of public necessity by public spirited citizens who incorporate in order to more properly finance and more perfectly secure and maintain the interests of a large public enterprise. This method of organization seems to be more a matter of necessity than choice. Initial cost and the maintenance of a cemetery is too much for the lot-owner method of organization.

The nation, with the exception of a few patriotic cemeteries which it splendidly maintains, pays no attention to cemeteries or their regulation. Under our form of government the cemetery is considered a local matter, and jurisdiction over it is left to the states to administer. But the states as a rule have no cemeteries and in many cases exercise little or no

PARK AND CEMETERY.

control over them. Cities are quitting the business, and by condemnation for sanitary and other reasons, are forcing others to quit; and this is done without adequate protection to the lot owner. The citizen has as good a right to demand state protection for his cemetery as well as his banking interests.

Mr. Root recommended the appointment of a committee on legislation by this association to investigate state cemetery laws and to report what laws were needed for the public good.

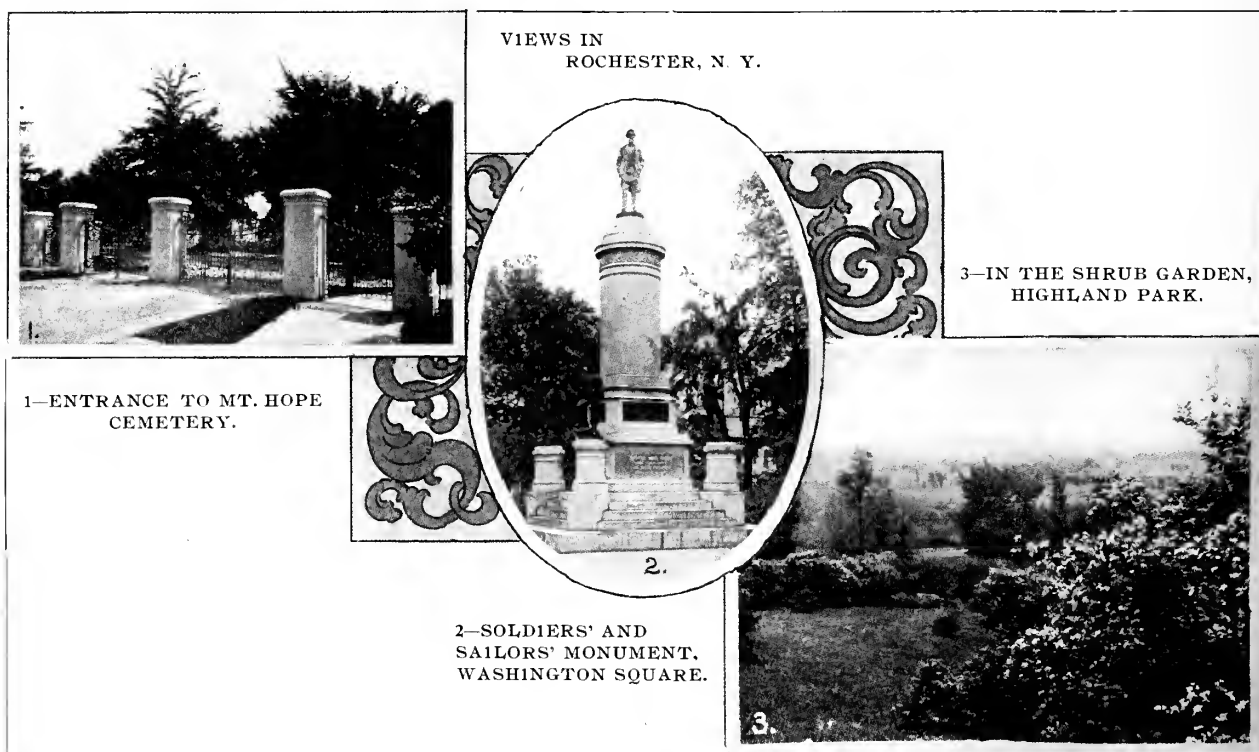
Under the subject of "Generalities" Bellett Lawson, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., discussed various matters of timely interest. He considered "Keep off the grass" signs out of place in a cemetery, and thought it not right to prohibit automobiles, as some cemeteries have done. Undertakers are now using them and horseless

planting in various situations. With few exceptions he considered early fall planting advisable, particularly such plants as have soft, fleshy root stocks, which are so likely to suffer if not firmly established before frost. Most cemetery superintendents can spend more time in the preparation of their plant beds and borders in the fall than in the busy spring months, and by so doing they will get better results.

"Some Epitaphs," compiled and read by George Hebard, of Rochester, N. Y., ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Third Day.

Several papers were on the program for the closing session. Frederick Green, of "Lake View," Cleve-



vehicles are destined to become popular. How new cemeteries should advertise in order to effectually reach the public he found a difficult problem to solve, but favored illustrated write ups in the reading pages of the best papers and magazines. He said the unsightly billboards, advertising signs, telegraph and telephone poles were matters that demanded legislative action.

Mr. J. B. Keller of Rochester, an authority on herbaceous plants, prepared a paper on that subject, which was read by J. Michael Keller. He said that with few exceptions perennials have given entire satisfaction; when failures were made they could usually be traced to mistakes in selecting the right things for the right places. The best results can only be had when one is familiar with all the requirements of the various species. Without attempting to give any long list of plants, Mr. Keller's paper abounded in suggestion for

land, read an excellent paper on "A System of Administration," in which he outlined the workings of a cemetery from the duties of the board of trustees, its executive committee, secretary, treasurer, superintendent, clerks and men in charge of the grounds and burials. He advocated working men as individuals and not in gangs. For instance, a man should be given a part of the cemetery, say, a section, and it should be his business to keep it in order and become familiar with every lot and know the lot-owners in his section. In large cemeteries, contiguous sections should constitute a division and be placed in charge of a foreman. In Lake View, good discipline is largely enforced by a committee of the employees originally selected by them. Complaints of lot-owners are referred to this committee and report is made at the next monthly meeting of employees; if any one has been at fault, a

small fine is imposed, which goes to the employees' sick benefit fund. It is also the imperative duty of certain employees, and it is the privilege of all, to report to the committee any mishap, delay or other circumstance that may appear to be detrimental to the welfare of the cemetery. The discussion that followed brought out the matter of tips to workmen from lot-owners for doing work that they were paid for by the cemetery. This demoralizing practice was condemned and Mr. Green stated that the employees in Lake View had requested the Board of Trustees to ask lot-owners to discontinue the practice.

Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa., read a paper entitled "Improvement in Burials," in which he made a plea for better methods in conducting burials. Landscape effects and perpetual care are important matters in every cemetery, but he thought sufficient consideration was not being given to conditions that should obtain at the grave when burials are being made. The modern burial or lowering devices are greatly improved over those introduced several years ago; by their use one attendant only is required at a funeral. He should be properly attired, the grave should be lined with evergreen or other material, the surplus dirt removed, the edges of the grave should be protected, and matting used on the lot. Such methods have been adopted in some cemeteries and are appreciated by the lot-owners. They should become more general.

"Concrete Construction" was the subject of a thoughtful paper by James Scorgie, of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. He has given the subject careful study and by means of blackboard sketches and samples of material used in various constructions presented a very practical discussion. He advised his hearers to read the technical magazines on engineering with a view to becoming more familiar with the possibilities of concrete construction, which is now coming into such general use.

The last paper on the program was contributed by Burton H. Dorman, of Bridgeport, Conn., and read by the secretary, entitled "Why a Superintendent Should Reside on the Cemetery Grounds," in which he gave a number of reasons for believing that such a place of residence was desirable.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Dix, Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, O.; vice-president, Jas. H. Morton, City Cemeteries, Boston, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.

A cordial invitation was received from Mr. Brazill and the officials of the World's Fair to hold the convention at St. Louis in 1904, but the committee on location recommended Chicago, which was adopted. The president appointed the following-named persons on the executive committee: W. N. Rudd, "Mt. Greenwood;" E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods;" G. L. Tilton, "Graceland."

Resolutions were adopted in memory of Charles Nichols, Newark, N. J.; Holmes Miller, Aurora, Ill.; B. D. Judson, Albany, N. Y.; Samuel Requa, Tarrytown, N. Y., late members of the association, and also of Frederick Law Olmsted, Boston, Mass.

John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of parks, Rochester, N. Y., and R. J. Haight, Chicago, were elected honorary members of the association.

The afternoon of the last day was devoted to sight-seeing and the tally-hos which contributed so largely to the enjoyment of the outings were again in service. Every one who had heard Bishop McQuaid's interesting address the evening before was anxious to see Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, and some of the special features to which he had alluded. On one of the boundaries of the cemetery may be seen what the bishop calls his vanishing vista, formed by rows of Lombardy poplars planted on either side of a roadway one-half mile in length. The beautiful trees have grown to a height of seventy-five feet, and as their graceful tops swayed in the breeze, the unique planting made a picture long to be remembered. Another interesting feature was the ornamental section or park covering about two acres at the entrance to the grounds; here are to be seen eighteen varieties of elms, all fine specimens, each with ample room, and neatly labeled with common and botanical name. Near by stood the chapel of Medina stone, with its imposing tower, which may be seen for miles around. In the basement of this tower is to be the final resting place of the beloved bishop to whose efforts the people of Rochester are indebted for a place of burial in which they take just pride. The cemetery comprises in all 364 acres, of which about 70 have been improved. Copings, fences and inclosures of every description are prohibited.

As the tally-hos pulled out of the grounds, the departing visitors cheered the venerable superintendent of Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in a manner quite uncommon in such sacred precincts.

Adjoining Holy Sepulchre is "Riverside," Rochester's newest burial place, and one that is conducted as nearly in accordance with the modern ideas of lawn plan cemeteries as any in the United States. The natural features of the one hundred acres that comprise Riverside's area are such as to appeal to all lovers of the beautiful in nature. Broad, undulating lawns, with a great variety of well placed shrubbery and herbaceous plants, make a pleasing effect. Small lakes give the added charm of water in the landscape, while the forest trees that abound furnish an effective setting for the greensward. Grave mounds and high tombstones are conspicuous only by their absence. Markers and corner posts are set flush with the surface and but one monument is allowed to a lot. The lawns are unbroken save by the occasional groups of shrubbery, the monuments and the necessary drives, which are broad and sweeping. Here was an object lesson in modern

cemetery practice that must have left a pleasant impression upon all who saw it. Showers interfered with the inspection of the grounds and detained the party in the substantial administration building, which is also the domicile of Superintendent Sheard. Later the drive was continued several miles farther to the summer resorts on the beach on Lake Ontario and back to the city by way of Seneca Park, through which the picturesque Genesee River, with its magnificent waterfalls, winds its way. The river has a fall of 260 feet within the limits of the city and affords a water power of 30,000 horse power.

The final number on the programme was a complimentary banquet at Powers' Hotel. The spacious dining-room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with bunting, potted plants and an abundance of cut flowers. J. W. Keller, chairman of the executive committee, introduced W. N. Rudd, of Chicago, as toastmaster, who called upon half a dozen or more for speeches on timely subjects; one of these came in the form of a vote of thanks to the executive committee and all who had aided in the enjoyable entertainment provided during the three days' meeting. Thus ended the 17th annual convention, which, in point of attendance, discussions, entertainment, etc., was one of the most successful of the association's gatherings.

In attendance at the convention were the following, and others who failed to register:

H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass.; Thomas White and wife, Fairhaven, Mass.; Frank S. Sherman and wife, New Haven, Conn.; George M. Painter, Philadelphia; John M. Boxell, St. Paul, Minn.; John Bidelman, Albion, N. Y.; Wm. Stone, Lynn, Mass.; Perry W. Goodwin, Jamestown, N. Y.; Edwin S. Beecher, Winsted, Conn.; Frank Eurich and wife, Detroit, Mich.; Dwight B. Snow, New Haven, Conn.; Fred. R. Diering and wife, New York; Geo. W. Creesy, Salem,

Mass.; Robert W. Barbour, John A. Moore, David Woods, William Falconer, Pittsburg; J. H. Morton, Boston, Mass.; Frederick Green and wife, Cleveland, O.; Henry Bresser, Toledo, O.; W. H. Druckemiller, Sunbury, Pa.; James Warren, Jr., Providence, R. I.; J. H. Erskine, Manchester, N. H.; James C. Scorgie, Cambridge, Mass.; Alex. H. Davidson, San Francisco, Cal.; John Reid, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Foord, Toronto, Ont.; A. E. Silcott, U. T. Dubel, Canandaigua, N. Y.; T. H. Wright, Covington, Ky.; Bellett Lawson, Jr., and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. B. Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. W. Hobert and wife, E. Arlington Merriam, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. G. Carter and wife, Geo. L. Tilton, Chicago; Albert Markhoff, Elgin, Ill.; Wm. Halbrooks, Evansville, Ind.; J. A. Brewer, Des Moines, Ia.; Geo. Gossard, Washington C. H., O.; Herbert W. Higgins, Orange, Mass.; James S. Devlin and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; Frank Wise, Peterboro, Canada; R. D. Boice, Geneseo, Ill.; John Applebee, Ashtabula, O.; Andrew K. McMahon, Newport, R. I.; Ed. L. Kimes, Toledo, O.; J. C. Cline and wife, Dayton, O.; J. C. Dix and wife, Cleveland, O.; James C. Parkinson, Baltimore, Md.; L. B. Root, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Mitchell, Medford, Mass.; C. A. Stiles, Malden, Mass.; John E. Miller, Mattoon, Ill.; A. H. Smith, Mrs. N. H. Smith, Camden, N. J.; Timothy McCarthy, Providence, R. I.; Wm. Crosbie, Washington, Pa.; Bellet Lawson and wife, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. H. Shepard and wife, Guy J. Chaffee, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. W. Ruber, Marshalltown, Ia.; Herman Bartholomay, Wm. Salway and wife, Cincinnati, O.; A. Reinhardt and wife, Orange, N. J.; John J. Stephens and wife, Columbus, O.; J. P. Birkhimer, Salem, O.; T. Donlan, Wilmington, N. C.; W. N. Rudd, Chicago; Harry Lawson, Philadelphia; Geo. Simpson, Detroit, Mich.; Wirt Leland, New York; E. St. George, New York; J. P. McDonald, Buffalo; Mr. Troup, Buffalo; Harry Lawson, Philadelphia; George Simpson, Detroit, Mich.; Asa B. Taber, Springfield, N. Y.; James H. Larder, Fredonia, N. Y.; W. Ormiston Roy, Montreal, Que.; C. M. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. J. Haight, Chicago; H. M. Farnsworth, Cleveland, O.; B. L. Gallagher, Cortland, N. Y.; John Dunbar and wife, John W. Keller and wife, John B. Meisch, F. Sheard and wife, J. M. Keller, C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; and many others identified with the local parks and cemeteries, nurseries, etc.

Convention Notes.

Fourteen states and Canada were represented.

Golden Rod and Purple Aster were out in all their glory.

There was an unusually large attendance of ladies.

Rochester is the greatest seed and nursery center in the world.

There ought to be more Bishop McQuaids in the Catholic Church.

Mr. Stone told of a lot holder who did not discover that the number of her lot was 13 until some time after her husband's burial and then insisted on having the remains removed at once.

Messrs. Salway, Eurich and Cline, accompanied by their

wives, and Geo. W. Creesy, John Reid and the writer represented the Cincinnati contingent of seventeen years ago.

The association's membership is larger than ever. Cemetery trustees are coming to realize that it is money well invested to send their superintendents to these annual gatherings. Not to do so is false economy.

Lowering devices of the latest patterns were exhibited by the National Burial Device Co., Coldwater, Mich., and Wellman Matheis, Toledo, O. Messrs. Tilton and Parkinson, of Chicago and Baltimore, respectively, showed interesting photographs of views in their cemeteries. This feature should be encouraged at conventions.

Meeting of Illinois Cemetery Officials.

Believing it would be to the interest of the cemeteries of the state of Illinois to organize an association for mutual benefit, the undersigned hereby issue this call for a meeting to be held in Springfield on Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 1903. Dr. H. Wohlgenuth, president of Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, will give further particulars concerning place of meeting.

(Signed): W. N. Rudd, Mount Greenwood, Chicago; E. G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chicago; Robert D. Boice, W. H. Hosford, Geneseo; John E. Miller, Mattoon; Albert Markhoff, Elgin; M. F. Crane, Jacksonville; A. H. Plant, Kankakee; T. A. Hudson, Danville; Hy. Wohlgenuth, Springfield; H. L. Pitcher, Rose Hill, Chicago.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY
MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

AN EXCELLENT FIRST WORK FOR IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Fall is the season when most outdoor work can be done to the best advantage, and is particularly adapted to improvement work in cemeteries—the phase of outdoor art that appeals more directly to a greater number of people than does any other. Indeed, no more effectual beginning can be undertaken by an organization, for it interests all residents, is sure to secure abundant personal and financial endorsement, and is so satisfactory when well conceived and carried out.

There is, however, danger in the enthusiasm the subject so easily evokes and in the general desire of a

of all conception of beauty and fitness in designing and developing such grounds on the part of those who control their management. In fact, the so-called “rural” cemeteries of America that are celebrated throughout the world for their beauty and character are all situated near to and are maintained by cities, while the true rural cemeteries of this country are blots on the landscape.

Improvement organization leaders contemplating undertaking this line of work would better obtain expert advice in the outset whether the intention is to remodel old or lay out new grounds, for on the excellence of the design adopted depends the ultimate results. A thoroughly artistic cemetery is possible to every community. It need be no more expensive in the end than the crude, unattractive and frequently even repulsive enclosures that are now to be seen by the hundred from passing trains. Every one of them may and should be pleasant places. Spots that no one need shudder to



BEFORE. VICTORIA PARK CEMETERY, LONDON. NOW MEATH GARDENS.



AFTER. MEATH GARDENS, LONDON, IMPROVED BY METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION.

community to help in such work. The more there are to say and to do, the stronger the likelihood of deciding upon and of doing the things that are the most directly at variance with accepted canons of cemetery art. A knowledge of what is best worth striving for, and the exercise of tact in harmonizing the prevailing prejudices in favor of obsolete cemetery custom are essential to ultimate success.

The standard in this branch of outdoor art was set by the late Adolph Strauch, whose ideas are exemplified in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, O., of which he was for many years the superintendent. His lead has been followed, and in several directions improved upon by some of our leading landscape gardeners in a few cemeteries, notably Graceland, Chicago, and some part of many, perhaps most, large city cemeteries is now developed along the new lines, known as the “lawn plan.” Notwithstanding these facts and the existence of a few worthy examples, there is a striking unanimity of ugliness and neglect in country and village burial grounds and universal evidence of a deplorable absence

look at or dread to visit, and where none should hesitate to lay their friends to rest. They should be places loved and frequented by birds and by people. Restful places where peace reigns and hopeful, uplifting thoughts are inspired by their perennial foliage and springing flowers and their unworldly atmosphere of good will. This may be secured by correct treatment, which does away with battalions of stones in marching order; replaces a series of mounds, impossible to properly care for, by expanses of smooth and undulating lawns; permits only such planting as is provided for by the landscape plan of the grounds; controls the style, size and position of such monuments as are allowed, and fails to countenance any visible boundary between lots.

It ought not to be particularly difficult to convince doubters and conservatives of the desirability of the main features that differentiate between the new and the old in cemetery æsthetics. Frightful examples of the stone yard type are not far to seek in any part of the country, while the devastation of time and the ele-



VIEW IN GRACELAND CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

ments is well shown by such illustrations as the accompanying "before and after" views. The condition of supposedly imperishable memorials is clearly depicted by photographs of scenes that were until recently common in the ancient, disused burial grounds of London. The improvement of these unsightly conditions is due to the work of "the greatest improvement organization in the world," the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association of London, Eng. As may be plainly seen by a careful scrutiny of these two cuts, the only lasting memorials are landscape features pure and simple—the trees and the grass. Surely these views emphasize as words cannot the advantages of the burial park of the present civilization over the fenced and mounded stone yards of the past. Thoughtful, unbiased study and consideration of the subject will tend to confirm the fact that new conditions and improved taste will not long countenance the ostentatious burial practices the perpetuation of which is due to blindly and thoughtlessly following in the footsteps of our predecessors. We are continuing customs that have grown to be mere routine.

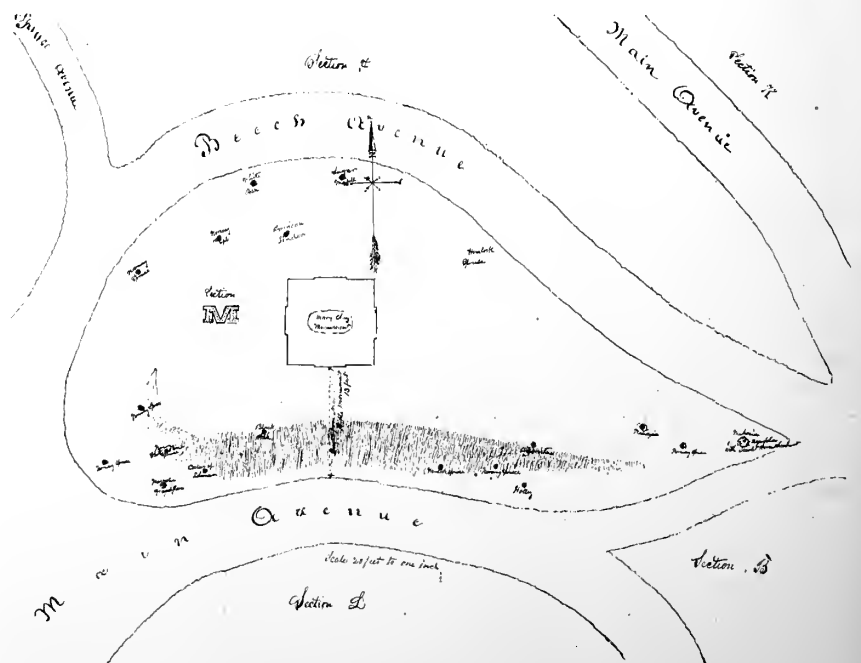
NOTES.

This view, taken in Graceland cemetery, Chicago, admirably illustrates several features that are of importance in the development of

burial grounds and is an example of the highest type of the American "rural" cemetery. Note: (1) The park-like general effect; (2) the restful expanses of open lawn and grassy borders; (3) the graceful natural growth of trees and shrubs, each being permitted to develop its own character, many of the trees with branches sweeping the ground; (4) the correctly made roads and paths; (5) the absence of curbs; (6) the sward level with the road at its margins and rising by natural slopes to higher levels on either side, with no sharp banks and artificial terrace effects to mar the surface lines; (7) the play of light and shade on the lawns and drive; (8) the conspicuous absence of stones and mounds. The tree in the foreground may be the family monument of a millionaire—a custom that is becoming common among cultivated people.

The Henry Clay lot, Lexington, Ky., cemetery, shown in the illustration, is a notable instance of the pleasing result of irregularity in the shape of cemetery sections. This plan permits and invites the use of trees and shrubbery as a background for monuments and as a finish for unoccupied space, as in the point at the intersection of the drives; it also leaves certain triangles that are devoted exclusively to ornamental planting of a permanent character. The Lexington City cemetery is a fine example of this style of plotting.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



THE HENRY CLAY LOT, LEXINGTON CEMETERY, LEXINGTON, KY.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Rochester Convention of the A. A. C. S.

The annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, held at Rochester, N. Y., the 7th to 9th of the present month, from many points of view was among the most successful of a series of successful annual meetings. No association in the country can, for the comparatively few years of its existence, show more pronounced results either in work accomplished or in influence exerted for good, in its field of usefulness, and the deliberations of the recent convention promise still further progress in the development of the modern cemetery as it is now understood. Rochester is in a measure an ideal city in which to hold such a convention, possessing as it does cemeteries, parks and private grounds of a high order, object lessons affording instruction and pleasure at the same time, and which was appreciated by the very large attendance. The papers were varied in character and led to valuable discussions; the president, in his address, emphasized the point of educating lot-owners to the fact that each lot is only a part of the whole cemetery, and that elaborate monumental display is not only unnecessary, but too often a blot upon the landscape, a matter frequently dwelt upon in these columns. A notable feature in the membership of the association is that the oldest members maintain their devotion to its interests, and enthusiasm in the cause of a "beautiful cemetery" is as forceful as ever. There is no question whatever but that the influence of the association is extending, at the same time that its membership is increasing, and there is a decided tendency to promote the formation of state organizations subsidiary to the parent one. This is an excellent promise, as it will more particularly promote local reform and lead to the improvement of the smaller cemeteries and rural burial grounds, which as yet have scarcely felt the touch of modern ideas of cemetery care. A call has been issued by the superintendents of Illinois for a meeting at Springfield on September 29, to form a state association.



Some Cemetery Suggestions.

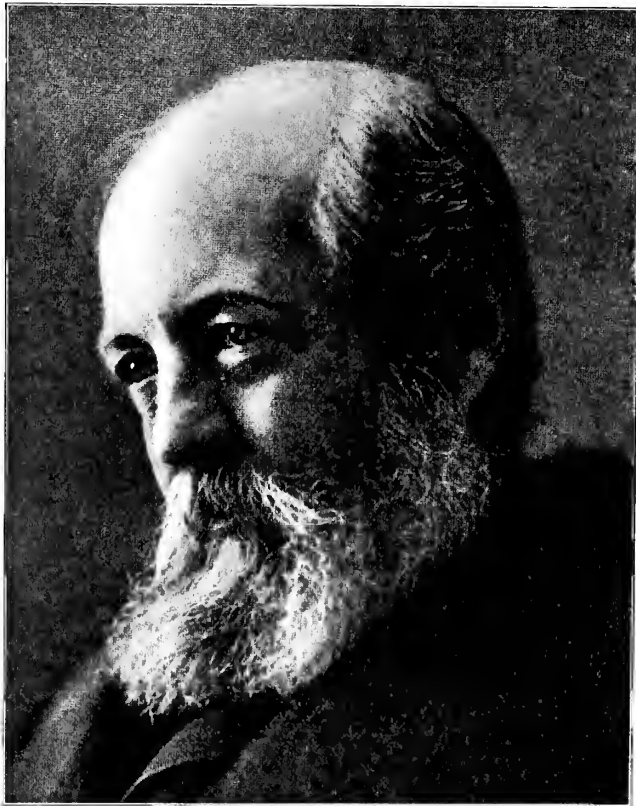
In a paper read at the recent meeting of the National Funeral Directors' Association, and which is given in another column, Mr. C. M. Loring of Minneapolis offers many excellent suggestions on the subject of cemetery progress and maintenance. His remarks are in the direct line of development in modern progressive ideas and afford food for thought to both cemetery officials and lot owners. One of the most desirable reforms is that connected with the monument question, and the modern cemetery, developed on the lawn plan, will remain a subject open to criticism until well defined rules relating to memorials are enforced. The landscape of the modern cemetery, when defaced by tasteless and crude monumental productions, be-

comes a delusion rather than a delight, and tends to irritating rather than restful contemplation in all natures of tasteful proclivities. Another much needed and very appropriate reform is that of the single grave section, with which is too frequently associated the idea of the "potter's field." No humane or self-respecting cemetery association should fail in the effort to make this part of the cemetery as interesting and beautiful as any other section. It may require altogether different treatment and may not afford such positive returns either in broad effects or financial emoluments, but if the modern cemetery be anything but an evanescent fad, the single grave section must be made harmonious in every respect with the other sections, and be provided for just the same. Mr. Loring's suggestion on lot speculation and his reference to the laws of Minnesota demand attention. It would, indeed, be well if all the states brought themselves into line on this subject of cemeteries, for they will always be of general interest and should be legally controlled, so that the sentiment attached to them may be maintained alive and incorrupt.



Weeds and Decorative Plants.

A trip into the country at certain seasons of the year gives us a panorama of natural beauty undreamed of in urban life, and the staunch advocate of outdoor improvements is amazed that the countryman does not avail himself of some of this wealth of lovely plant life with which to decorate his home yard. And thereon hangs a tale! Many of the most beautiful of our wild flowers, whose profusion throws a color over the whole landscape, are to the country dwellers noxious weeds, a menace to their tillable land and an immediate reminder of the probability of unceasing labor in the future. An attractive roadside of golden rod and asters means more or less constant work on the adjoining fields to keep them free from the incursions of these persistent violators of clean tillage, one of the first requirements of high-class agriculture. And without referring to so many others of the farmers' enemies, so to speak, it is evident that in all legislation that may be enacted in the future to further the cause of outdoor art, the most scrupulous care and mature knowledge must be invoked to insure that no injustice may be done to those whose welfare depends upon the control and subjugation of such plant life as is inimical, under certain conditions, to good farming. And this suggestion may induce a closer consideration of the question of how to interest the countryman in outdoor improvement, or how to present the matter to him forcibly enough to center his attention upon the importance of the proposition in the benefits likely to come to pass. The countryman is generally surrounded by beautiful landscape effects, but does not appear to appreciate natural beauty close at home.



THE LATE FREDERICK LAW OL MSTED.

FREDERICK LAW OL MSTED.

At the age of 82, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted died Aug. 28th. Owing to ill health he retired from the practice of his profession in 1895. Born in Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822, he studied at Yale in 1843 and later received the degrees of A. M. from Amherst College and LL. D. from Harvard and Yale.

With his partner he designed the park systems of most of the cities in the United States where any design at all was attempted. Among the more notable are Central Park, New York; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Franklin Park, Boston; Belle Isle Park, Detroit; Cherokee Park, Louisville, and Jackson Park, Chicago.

The World's Columbian Exposition grounds in Chicago was one of his best and most important works.

Universities and colleges, schools, municipal buildings, zoological and botanical gardens, railway stations, suburban land subdivisions and private estates were designed by him in great number and throughout the country and Canada.

Though prepared in 1836, owing to bad eyesight he waived his intention of entering college. One year he remained in the country, and during another undertook an ocean voyage for the benefit of his health. He was for three years a student of civil engineering and later pursued scientific studies at Yale. During two years he was a working student of agriculture, and for seven years, or until 1855, a farmer and horticulturist upon his own land.

At this time he was already an ardent lover of nat-

ural scenery, and for the enjoyment of it made many journeys, chiefly in the saddle and on foot. From 1850 to 1857 he devoted himself much to literary work.

In 1850 he traveled in Europe, mainly on foot, giving special attention to rural affairs, particularly to parks and pleasure grounds, and the manner in which they were managed and used. In 1856 and three times subsequently he visited Europe, giving special study to parks and pleasure grounds, public forests, gardens and the plans and manner of enlargement of towns and suburbs.

In the fall of 1857 he was appointed superintendent of the preparatory work of the projected Central Park of New York. The following winter in association with Calvert Vaux, he devised a plan for this park, which was selected as the most satisfactory of thirty-three plans submitted in competition. After the adoption of the plan the designers were employed to carry it out, and, in order to weather political difficulties, were required to proceed as rapidly as practicable. At one time they employed nearly 4,000 men, securing, under great local difficulties, a degree of discipline, efficiency and economy hardly known on any other municipal work in the country.

Mr. Olmsted was the author of the following works: "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," 1st edition, 1852; "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," 1856; "A Journey in Texas," 1857; "A Journey in the Back Country," 1861. In addition to the above, Mr. Olmsted wrote much on special problems of his profession, which is to be found in various periodicals and unprinted reports of park commissioners and other bodies.

SUBURBAN LOTS AND THEIR LESSONS.

By H. A. CAPARN.

Several lessons may be learned from these two little pictures of a suburban house and lot. The first, taught more clearly in No. 1 by the bank of honeysuckle, is the excellence of *breadth*, which means plenty of one thing in one place. On the opposite side of the street is one of those sloping sod banks, uncertain in form, commonplace in appearance, and hated by the hired man, who has to mow it, which makes a good foil to the richness and variety of the foliage illustrated, which is nothing but Hall's honeysuckle. When it was first planted, four or five years ago, there was a good deal of Rosa Wichuraiana set out with it, but the honeysuckle appears to have crowded it out and taken entire possession. The bank was cut through intractable clay and gravel and, if it had been sodded, would have cost a great deal for topsoil and additional preparation, to say nothing of future care.

The second lesson is the evil of indiscriminate cutting or plashing or slashing of all kinds of bushes into the same ugly shapes. The shrubs in the pictures (more clearly shown in No. 2) were intended to mass

together for a frame to the lawn; but they have been irreligiously shorn every year, and, though they are obviously trying to do what Nature and their planter intended, the man with the shears is determined that they shall not, and he cuts the bloom and the shape out of them each spring, and makes them look as helpless and solitary as the bushes wandering on any suburban grass plot that ever was.

Lesson No. 3, to be learned more particularly from

picture No. 2, is the evil of giving way to the temptation to put too many "specimens" on the lawn. There are not less than three superfluous ones here, and they are growing just well enough to make the owner unable to see the need for removing them; but they encumber his lawn more than adorn it, and will tend more and more, as they grow older, to interfere with the feeling of quiet restfulness and uninterrupted extent for which a lawn ought to exist.



A SUBURBAN LOT WITH WALL OF HONEYSUCKLE.

SLOPING SOD BANKS AND INDISCRIMINATE CUTTING OF SHRUBBERY.

Park Extension in Chicago.

For a long time past the leading spirits in Chicago park movements have recognized the inadequacy of its system in relation to its constantly increasing population, and have been waiting times and opportunities to promote additions and extensions. Judging from recent developments, it is evident that the near future will witness a marked activity in park work, and what has been characterized as neglect may be regarded as the breathing spell before entering upon projects the completion of which will attract world-wide attention. The improvement of the lake shore immediately in front of the business section of the city is now assured, both by the enactment of legislation providing for funds, and the acceptance by Mr. Marshall Field of the site tendered to him by the South Park Commissioners for the Field Museum. No limit, within reason, has been set by Mr. Field for this gift to the city, but this museum will probably be one of the finest in the world, and the park surrounding it completed in harmony with its magnificence. The plans for this lake front park, by name Grant Park, have already been submitted by Messrs. Olmsted Bros. Another Chicago park project, vast in extent, but not greater than the future will demand, is that under consideration by the Cook County Commissioners. The proposition is to construct an outer belt of parks and park ways, which with the existing park areas and

boulevards will provide park space for a city of several millions. The scheme contemplates the care and preservation of all spots of natural beauty coming within its reach, and ultimately will result in a series of parks and connecting boulevards some 120 miles long. Immense in its possibilities as the project is, it is not by any means unattainable; on the contrary, considering that if taken in hand now the cost of land will be moderate, and there being many beautiful groves and wooded areas on the route, the improvement of which will not be costly, to limit the total outlay, it is safe to say that such an undertaking will receive the necessary support from all interests.

Speaking of this outer belt, in a recent interview in the *Chicago Record-Herald*, President Foreman, of the South Park Board, said: "Those who are in charge of park affairs in Chicago feel the necessity of planning now for the future. It is an extremely difficult matter to forecast population growth, but I feel that it is safe for us, in planning parks for the future, to figure on a population of about 5,000,000. Along the route of the proposed outer belt line land can be purchased now at a low figure. At present we have along this proposed outer belt line native forests with the wild flowers and ferns and the mosses and the little wild animals. If city life is allowed to extend into these forests, and they are cut down, it will be impossible to re-create them for park purposes."

The Modern Cemetery.

(Paper read by Mr. Charles M. Loring before the Convention of the National Funeral Directors' Association.)

We learn from the earliest historical records that the last resting place of humanity has been a sacred spot and an object of solicitude to the friends of the departed who strove to perpetuate their memory and their virtue by monuments and stones. The Pyramids of Egypt, the Taj-Mahal at Agra, the Mausoleum of Hadrian and the De Medici monuments at Rome, the twenty thousand elaborate monuments in Pere la Chaise, in which are interred many of the noted men of France, the works of monumental art in the Campo Santo in Genoa, and the simple slate headstones with their rudely carved death's head and crossed bones of our Puritan fathers, are all evidence of the affection and pride with which the people of each generation have remembered their dead.

Some of the headstones of a century ago show how prevalent the desire was to pass down to future generations some record of the lives, struggles, and sufferings of the silent sleepers beneath them, and the love and respect entertained by the living for the dead.

The earliest epitaphs appear to be strictly devotional, while later, through apparent ignorance, many display incongruities and absurdities.

The most ancient epitaph is one so often used on headstones in New England. I saw it repeated many times in one graveyard, and three times in one row of stones.

"Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you will be;
Prepare for death and follow me."

Here is a very noted one:

"Here lies poor old John Hildebroad;
Have mercy on his soul, Lord God,
As he would do, were he Lord God,
And thou wert poor John Hildebroad."

This is on a stone in Maine:

"Here lies the body of
Enoch Holden,
who died suddenly and unexpectedly
by being kicked to death by a cow.
Well done, good and faithful servant."

The widow who wrote the following for a stone in Thomaston, Me., little dreamed that her expression of grief would be a source of mirth to future generations:

"My husband—God knows why."

Previous to the 15th century monuments in England were regarded as sacred, and violence to them was punished by deportation or mutilation. It is to be regretted that severe punishment cannot be imposed upon the vandals who mutilate the monuments of the present day.

Formerly, the dead were borne on the shoulders of men and the friends of the deceased followed in solemn procession to the grave. There was no ostentatious display of plumed hearse and gilded carriages. The only evidence of pride was displayed on the tombstone. The graveyards were described by Whittier as,

"The dreariest spot in all the earth
To death they set apart."

These burial plats were neglected, and shunned by all. A superstitious horror filled the minds of the inhabitants of the neighborhood in which they were situated and few had the courage to pass them unaccompanied after dark.

It has been but comparatively few years since the sentiment toward our burial places has changed, and, strangely enough, we received our first impressions for improvement in our cemeteries from the Turks, who have, from time immemorial, buried their dead in single graves and planted trees near them.

For ages the people of Continental Europe buried the majority of their dead in pits. These pits were in series of 365. Each day one was opened and the dead laid in it. It was then filled with earth mixed with quicklime. A year after the pit was reopened, the earth with its contents removed, fresh earth with lime substituted, and so the process went on for centuries. In some countries the custom still prevails, and the people call themselves Christians. The large pits, into which the contents of the smaller are deposited, are the most revolting and demoralizing objects imaginable.

Thank God the old burial ground of the past has, through the influence of a better educational system, been renovated, the weeds are kept under control, and the headstones once more stand erect! Old superstitions have passed away and the descendants of those who sleep in "God's acre" visit the grounds and take pride in making them beautiful.

To the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are we largely indebted for the change. Mount Auburn, under its care, was among the first of the modern cemeteries. For many years this beautiful spot was one of the most attractive objects to the residents and visitors of Boston, and through this medium its influence for good spread over the country. "Spring Grove", Cincinnati, through the wise counsel of its first superintendent, Adolph Strauch, was laid out as a park, and within the past twenty-five or thirty years nearly all cemetery associations have followed this beautiful and enlightened system in planning their grounds, and now charming burial parks are to be found in nearly every city in America, and these are developing sentiments which are elevating the young, who no longer dread a visit to the cemetery, but look to it as the last beautiful place of rest after life's work is finished.

Beautiful as are our modern cemeteries, great as has been the change in conducting them and in the style of the monumental work, there is still room for improvement. The people must be educated to discard the horrible designs in monuments which are thrust upon them by the stone cutter. Turned urns and bi-colored, disproportioned monstrosities must be discouraged. They should not be permitted to disfigure the grounds. Owners of lots should consult the superintendents as to the more simple and beautiful styles which have been adopted by men of artistic skill and which are no more expensive than the turned abortions which disfigure so many of our cemeteries. All "markers" should be placed on the level of the lawn and there should be a wide space between monuments. The park-like effect of a section in which no "markers" or headstones project above the surface is very restful. The single grave section should be ornamented with shrubs and as well cared for as the most expensive lot, and the poor made to feel that in the burial park there are no favored spots.

Great improvements have been made in the conduct of cemeteries, but we shall not have reached perfection until every state in the Union enacts laws prohibiting speculation in lots to be used for the burial of the dead. The cemetery association should be a philanthropical institution and its members trustees for the lot owners. Every dollar received, after the land is paid for, should be used for maintenance and care, and not less than 20 per cent. of the gross receipts should be placed in trust for a perpetual care fund to be used when the burial lots are all disposed of. There are a few states having such laws, and I am proud to say Minnesota was among the first to adopt them.

It is to be regretted that we in America had not adopted the custom which prevails in England of having the women of the family take leave of their departed friends at the

home, thus saving themselves from the agony of seeing their loved ones deposited in the grave.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when Sunday funerals will be dispensed with and more simplicity exercised in the conduct of burials.

There should be laws making it obligatory on the proprietors of new towns to provide acres for parks, school grounds, and cemeteries. The cemeteries should be carefully laid out, areas reserved for ornamentation with trees and shrubs, and made so attractive that visitors should regard its visible beauties and restfulness as a promise of the now invisible

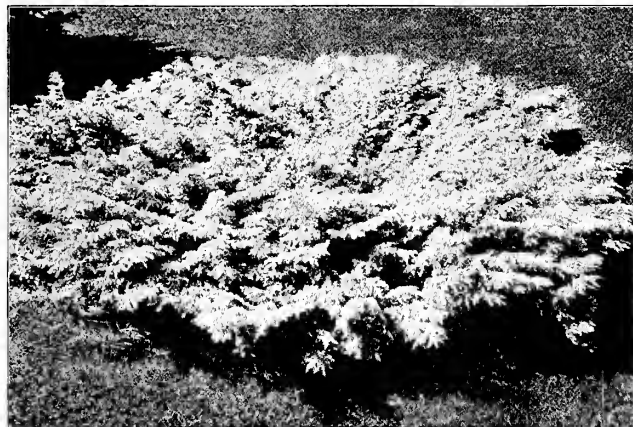
beauties and peace of the life to come, until they can exclaim with the poet:

"Lord of the leaf and tree,
When 'tis time for my going,
Leaving time let it be,
Neither snowing nor blowing!

"After that journey taken
Let me open my eyes
To woods by a May wind shaken,
Full of the birds' replies."

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCIII.

Coniferales—Continued.



• JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. (ALPINA AUREA?)

Juniperus, Cont.—*J. communis* on the continent of Europe often attains to a tree of 40 feet high, and it is a little remarkable that it is rarely met with in the States other than as a dwarf. It has a number of varieties, several of which have golden variegation, and these, together with the familiar fastigate glaucous forms known as Irish, Swedish, Spanish, etc., are largely planted, the latter more largely than they deserve, for they suffer a good deal from snow, and often appear in a deplorable condition. *J. C. Cracovia*, the Polish juniper, although kept in New York nurseries, seems but little planted. In European gardens it grows up to 15 feet high. The handsome creeping golden form shown in the illustration is commonly attributed to *J. communis*, but I don't know if it has been verified by fruiting specimens. I find the Kew Conifer Guide fails to give North America as the habitat of *communis*, while they speak of *J. Sabina procumbens* as the "Waukeegan Juniper." Perhaps Mr. Douglas can tell us from what species he derived this very pretty variety? There are a number of pretty varieties of *J. Sabina*, native and otherwise. *J. pseudo-sabina* also has several hardy forms, especially those from the regions towards Siberia.

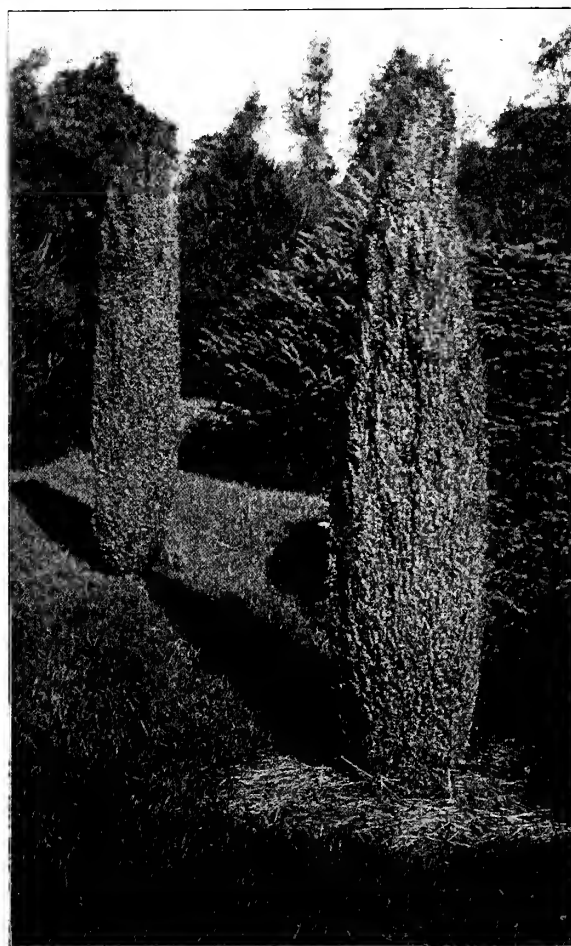
There are a number of species which may be employed further South and on the Pacific coast, such as *oxycedrus*, *macrocarpa*, *excelsa*, *procera*, *thurifera* and *drupacea* with large "edible" fruit. There are a few Mexican species, too, for milder climates. A *Juniperus*

Kanitzii figures in European books as a "hybrid" between *communis* and *thurifera*, but then European botanists may be drawing on their imaginations—they do sometimes.

Microcachrys tetragona is a Tasmanian shrub with fruit like a small raspberry in appearance.

Saxegothea conspicua is a monotypic tree from Southern Chili of a very intermediate character. Lindley described it as having the habit and leaves of a yew, the spiked male flower of a Podocarp, the female of an Agathis, the fruit of a Juniper, and the seed of a Dacrydium.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



Gardening

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS FASTIGIATA.

Park Notes

The board of park commissioners of Tacoma, Wash., has submitted estimates for the cost and maintenance of city parks for 1904, from which to base estimates for the 1904 tax levy. The commissioners ask for \$27,540 for the eight parks, of which amount Point Defiance will receive \$15,500; Wright, \$6,100; Lincoln, \$2,290; McKinley, \$2,290; Ferry, \$250; South Second, \$60; Norton Memorial, \$50; Puget Park, \$1,000.

* * *

The Wisconsin interstate park commission, which, with a similar commission from Minnesota, will establish an interstate park near St. Croix Falls, on both sides of the Mississippi, was recently appointed by Governor La Follette, the members being I. Seery and Henry D. Barker, of St. Croix Falls, and Phil H. Perkins, Superior.

* * *

The park board of Minneapolis is making plans for continuing the practice of planting trees along the streets throughout the city. Over forty miles of trees have been put down since the law providing for this was enacted in 1889. The board charges \$5 apiece for planting the trees and caring for them for three years.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Iowa State Municipal Park Association, at Des Moines, resolutions were adopted urging the purchase by the state Legislature of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres of land bordering one of the northern Iowa lakes for a state park. The matter has been referred to the legislative committee, composed of A. C. Graham of Council Bluffs, W. M. Krebs of Cedar Rapids and W. B. Keffer of Des Moines. The association also recommended the erection by Legislative appropriation of a monument to Iowa's war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, for which the Park Board of Des Moines has offered a site.

* * *

London now possesses 313 parks and open spaces, which have cost about \$10,995,000. This gives a proportion of one acre to 752 of the population, which now numbers rather more than four and a half millions. Twenty years ago the parks afforded one acre to 951 of the population and had cost about \$4,100,000.

* * *

The park board of Chattanooga, Tenn., has asked for an appropriation of \$9,900 for the coming fiscal year beginning October 1. For the past year the appropriation was \$5,000, when there was only one park under the control of the commission. Two new parks have been established this year. Of the sum asked, \$3,000 is to be devoted to planting trees and grass in Houston Park. The commission also has control of the street trees and is to give particular attention to their care. The board has ordered two sprayers for the protection of the soft maples against the San Jose scale.

* * *

A preliminary report is soon to be made by the Charles River Basin Commission for the improvement of the Back Bay district of Boston, which is to be developed as a great water park. A dam is to be built at or near the present Craigie Bridge to maintain a permanent level of high water. The dam will be about 100 feet wide and will be crossed by a driveway. It will cost about \$1,500,000. The banks of the Charles up through Watertown, Waltham, Newton and Needham to Dedham have been taken for the public by the Metropolitan Park Commission. When the system is complete there will be boating up the river for 15 miles.

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

Superintendent R. H. Warder, of Lincoln Park, Chicago, and O. C. Simonds as consulting landscape gardener, have prepared plans for the new addition of 236 acres to Lincoln Park. The tract will be given up largely to open meadows and playgrounds, as the commissioners believe that Lincoln Park is the most congested park in town. A prominent feature will be a forty-acre yacht harbor stretching from Fullerton avenue to Diversey boulevard, to be used as a refuge for small craft. Two artificial islands will protect this sheet of water from the gales that blow from the northeast. One of the islands is to have a pavilion and the other will be made into shaded picnic grounds. A lagoon will contain small wooded isles. The funds for this improvement were provided for by the last legislature, which authorized the park board to issue \$1,000,000 bonds, and the work is about to be commenced.

H. A. Dubois, of Peoria, has outlined a plan for the improvement of the river front in that city. The plan involves the building of a curb and a wall, grading, and planting of trees.

John Thorpe, of Chicago, designed and carried out the improvements in Central Park, Winona, Minn. The work was designed to make an artistic natural setting for the handsome fountain presented to the park commissioners by Mr. W. J. Landon and erected about a year ago. The fountain was modeled by Isabel Moore Kimball, of New York, and represents Weononah, an Indian maiden, after whom the city was named. It was illustrated in Park and Cemetery and Landscape Gardening. Bluffside Park, a tract of 120 acres recently opened, is proving very popular.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

An electric fountain to cost \$2,000 is to be erected in Penn Park, York, Pa., as a gift of J. T. Kopp. * * The Park Board of New York City has advertised for bids for constructing an entrance to Bronx Park. * * A new pavilion is to be built in O'Fallon Park, St. Louis, at a cost of \$2,500. * * The Park Board of Springfield, Ill., has decided to make an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purchase of park sites and improvement of existing parks. One of the improvements planned is a casino to cost \$15,000 to be erected in Washington Park.

NEW PARKS.

Citizens of Plainwell, Mich., are raising a fund of \$2,000 for the establishing of a public park. The fund already amounts to \$1,500. * * Citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., are urging the City Council to purchase a ten-acre tract in the north end of that city for a public park. * * A hundred-acre tract embracing the prehistoric mounds near Anderson, Ind., has been offered to the state as a park on condition that the interurban railway extension to Middletown be changed to pass the mounds. Henry Bronnenburg, administrator of the Bronnenburg estate, which owns the mounds, has made the offer to the state. * * Adrian Iselin, the well-known yachtsman, has presented to the city of New Rochelle, N. Y., Neptune Park, which under his direction has been for three years in process of improvement. The property is valued at more than \$100,000, and the only condition attached to the donation is that no liquor shall be sold in the park. * * General William Palmer is planning to improve a 500-acre tract in Monument Valley near Colorado Springs as a public park. The surveys call for a complex system of walks and bridle paths, but there are to be no driveways.

Cemetery Notes.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is trying to establish in Boston a cemetery for the burial of pet animals and birds. Subscriptions are being solicited. One Massachusetts woman is having a \$500 marble monument erected on an island off the coast for a dog which recently died.

* * *

The cemetery employes of New Bedford, Mass., recently enjoyed a half-holiday, picnic and clam-bake. There were 70 people fed at the clam-bake, and a fine dinner was served. After the feast athletic sports, including a baseball game, tug-of-war, etc., were indulged in. The ball game was won by the Rural Cemetery nine and the tug-of-war by the Oak Grove team. The festivities were under the direction of Charles F. Cornell, superintendent of cemeteries, and P. A. Macomber, clerk of the cemetery board.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Fairmount Cemetery Association, Davenport, Ia., Secretary J. C. Johnson reported that the sum of \$2,000 had been spent during the last year in improvements. There were 140 interments during the year, making a total of 2,593 since the opening of the cemetery in 1882. A tower 35 feet high is to be erected on the highest point in the cemetery, and will give a view of 36 miles.

* * *

Under the auspices of the American Jewish Historical Society and the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society the old Hebrew cemetery on the New Bowery near Oliver St., New York City, was reconsecrated last spring, and a tablet was erected which bears this brief but significant inscription: "This tablet marks what remains of the first Jewish cemetery in the United States, consecrated in the year 1656, when it was described as 'outside the city.' During the war of the Revolution it was fortified by the patriots as one of the defenses of the city. Erected under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society and of the American Jewish Historical Society." This cemetery was first consecrated in 1656 and is the oldest Hebrew burying ground in the United States. It was at that time outside the city, but is now in the center of a densely populated tenement district.

* * *

Architect Raymond F. Almira has completed plans for a mortuary chapel and a series of underground catacombs modeled after those of ancient Rome to be built in Calvary Cemetery, New York City. The catacombs are to occupy a space of about two acres underground, and are to be used solely for the burial of priests. The plan was conceived by Archbishop Farley while traveling in Rome, and will entail an expenditure of about \$200,000. Outwardly there will be little to indicate the size of the catacombs, it being intended that the chapel shall stand over them. The plans contemplate that a shaft shall be sunk about fifty feet. When that depth is reached a cavern shaped in the form of a cross is to be dug. This will be walled with granite. The underground cavern is to be divided into compartments having a capacity of from twelve to fourteen bodies. Each body is to be separated from the other by cemented walls. The chapel above the catacombs is to be 60x120 feet in size. It is to be constructed in the shape of a Roman cross. A round tower is

to surmount the chapel and it is to be ninety feet in height. It is to be tipped with the figure of the "Risen Christ." Between the two stairways of the sanctuary in the chapel is to be the main entrance of the underground cemetery. A steel door will reveal the entrance to the catacombs. At the extreme end of the cavern a chapel is to be arranged where the last services over the dead priests are to be held.

LEGAL NOTES.

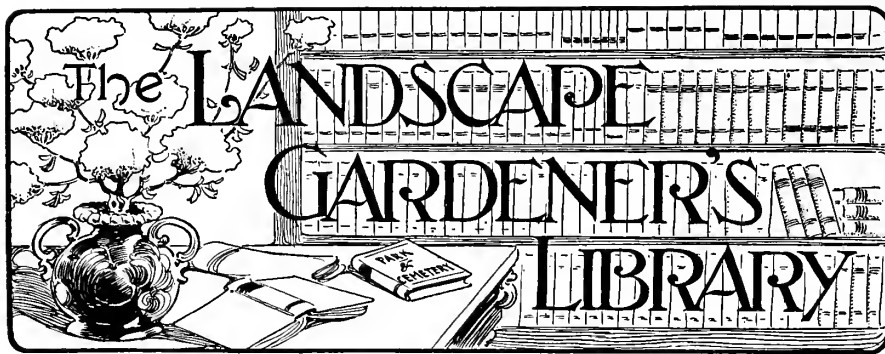
Property owners of Saunders' Park, a suburb of Minneapolis, Minn., will appeal to the Supreme Court of the state to test the constitutionality of the law giving cemetery associations the right of eminent domain and the justice of Judge Cray's decision that public necessity is such as to allow the Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, to exercise that right. Upon application of the association Judge Cray appointed a commission to determine whether a public necessity existed and if so to appraise the land in Saunders' park which the association desired to acquire. The case was fought at every point, but Judge Cray held for the association. The commissioners decided that the land should be condemned and fixed valuations. These do not meet with the approval of the property owners and the condemnation will be resisted.

Officials of seventeen Chicago and Cook county, Ill., cemeteries have been summoned before the board of review to show cause why they should not pay taxes. Some of the associations are already assessed, but the board proposed to look carefully into each case to see if the personal property and the land not used for burial purposes are on the tax books.

A suit was recently filed at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., by H. N. Payne and others, against the town of Wayland, to prevent the establishing of the new cemetery in that place. One of the reasons alleged why it should not be done is on account of the sanitary conditions resulting; another is the price was too high, and that the resolution authorizing the purchase did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote. An injunction is asked for.

NEW CEMETERIES.

R. P. Laurian of Springwells, Mich., is planning to form a new Catholic Cemetery Association. Thirty acres of land near Woodmere Cemetery are to be purchased. * * The Crown Hill Cemetery Association has been organized at Ballard, Wash., with a capital stock of \$8,000. The association has bought ten acres of land on a knoll overlooking the head of Main street. The officers are: President, A. W. Mackie; vice-president, A. F. Bethe; secretary, W. F. Freudenberg. * * A territorial charter has been granted to the Forest Cemetery Association of Mills, Lincoln county, Oklahoma, with \$500 capital stock. The incorporators include G. W. Smith, E. S. Oliphant and G. E. Kunkle. * * The Evergreen Cemetery Association has been organized at Detroit with a capital of \$100,000 to operate a cemetery on land adjoining Woodlawn Cemetery. The promoters of the enterprise are E. C. Miller, John C. Hickey, and A. G. Pitts. The board of directors is made up of prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, chosen from among the 10 Detroit lodges. * * The Locust Grove Cemetery Association of Schofield, Oklahoma, has been incorporated by O. M. Clark, B. L. Hancock, W. M. Tomlinson, and others. * * The Aline Cemetery Association, of Aline, Oklahoma, has been incorporated by John E. Mincher, Ezra E. Hartshorn, M. M. Cully, and others. * * Grovelawn Cemetery has been organized at Pendleton, Ind., by C. L. Henry. It is to be dedicated September 20.



American Horticultural Manual; part II, Systematic Pomology, by J. L. Budd, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Agricultural College; 491 pages; price \$1.50; John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Systematic Pomology, or the classification of fruits and nuts, has in the past included hundreds of varieties not at this time known to our nursery lists or to those recommended by the horticultural societies. The plan of this work is to include only the varieties recommended now by societies and growers, including those of special value locally, and those on the trial lists of the horticulturists of the Northwest and of the northern limits of successful fruit growing. For the benefit of amateurs and beginners the relative hardiness of varieties is given, as well as their adaptation to given soils, exposures and altitudes. The names correspond mainly to the code of the American Horticultural Society, but the popular names and synonyms are also given. The natural method of grouping into orchard fruits, small fruits and sub-tropical fruits is followed instead of the alphabetical arrangement as used in Downing and Thomas. The book contains descriptions of the leading varieties of fruits, nuts, grapes, etc., of the United States and Canada, and is illustrated by hundreds of outlines of the leading commercial fruits and nuts.

The Report of the Department of Parks of the City of New York for 1902 is a handsome and substantially bound book of 188 pages, giving a complete account of park work for the year. The city of New York is divided for park purposes into three divisions: The Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond; the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and the Borough of the Bronx. The Board consists of three commissioners, one for each borough, a secretary and a landscape architect. The total park area of Greater New York is given as 6,862 acres, distributed among the three boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 1,415

acres; Richmond, 5; Brooklyn, 1,026; Queens, 550; Bronx, 3,866. The book embodies the reports of the three commissioners, each of which contains a history of all of the parks under his jurisdiction, as well as statements of work done, expenditures and detailed statistics. It is a well-organized and comprehensive report, and constitutes a complete compendium of information about New York's parks. It is illustrated with many fine half-tones showing scenes in the parks, and some object lessons from the extensive small park construction of the last few years. Different phases of the current work of improvement and construction have been touched on from time to time in these columns. The report of the special commission appointed during the year to investigate the condition of soil in Central Park is given in full, together with their recommendations for future care and improvement, which have already been printed in this paper. The area of Central Park is 839.9 acres, and the original cost of the land was \$5,028,844. The expenditures for construction and maintenance up to date amount to approximately \$20,000,000, and the present value of the land is estimated at \$200,000,000. To carry out the work of renovating this park as recommended by the committee of the experts, the sum of \$50,000 will be included in the request for funds to be provided in 1903 by the sale of corporate stock. The sum of \$50,000 will also be asked for to begin the work of cleaning out the Central Park lakes which it is estimated will cost \$300,000. These lakes have been contaminated by draining off the public comfort stations into them. These are now to be drained into the city sewers, the bottoms of the lakes cleaned and concreted and the side walls reconstructed. About 110,000 plants grown in the Central Park Conservatories were used for bedding and much attention was given to sodding defective borders and edges of lawns. The appropriations for labor, maintenance and supplies for the different boroughs were as follows: Man-

hattan and Richmond, \$433,822; Bronx, maintenance and construction, exclusive of the botanical and zoological gardens, \$241,510; Brooklyn and Queens, \$450,000; making a total of \$1,125,332.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Department of Parks of New Bedford, Mass., is an artistically printed and illustrated book giving an account of the work done in the different parks, financial statement, rules and regulations and park ordinances. The park system includes seven tracts with a total area of 191.96 acres. The expenditures for the year were \$43,503.17, of which \$22,408.08 was for labor and salaries.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Boston, Mass., contains some valuable statistics and brief statements of the work done in each of the parks. The statistics are in tabulated form and embody the following facts about each of the park tracts: Year of taking, cost to date, including land and construction, area, length of driveways, length of walks, length of rides, and area of ponds and rivers. The total of appropriations and transfers for the year amounted to \$775,882.35, and the balances January 31, 1902, to \$546,773.70, making total credits for the year of \$1,322,656.05. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$526,975.49, leaving a balance January 31, 1903, of \$795,680.56.

Thirty-fourth annual report of the park commissioners of Buffalo, N. Y.; detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1903. The appropriation for the year was \$152,507.48.

Laws of Massachusetts relating to Trees and Woodlands; published by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, Tremont Bldg., Boston. A neatly-bound, pocket size booklet containing all the laws as found in the revised statutes.

Historic Walkill Valley; an illustrated souvenir book of the scenery, people, and institutions of Orange and Ulster counties, N. Y., Sussex county, N. J., and their environs; Walkill Valley Publishing Association, Walden, N. Y. Contains an historical sketch with a number of fine illustrations of Walkill Valley Cemetery, Walden, N. Y.

Beautiful Vineland; an illustrated souvenir book of Vineland, N. J.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery Association, Mt. Greenwood, Ill., sends an attractively designed and illustrated folder, showing the entrance gate, a view in the grounds, and giving directions for reaching the cemetery from Chicago.

Oakwood Cemetery Association, Geneseo, Ill.; Rules and Regulations.

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Foreign Subscription \$1.50.
Published Monthly.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, J. C. Dix, "Riverside", Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Law on, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.
Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, 1904.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Publisher's Notes,

The Rogers Iron Co., Springfield, O., has devoted much skilled effort, time and capital to improving the fence and railing department of its business during the last few years. Standard designs of iron fence are produced by the mile and the works are always ready to manufacture from original sketches of architects, engineers and landscape gardeners. In this department also are made a great variety of ornamental entrance ways and plain, serviceable gates for openings in hedges and rustic stone walls. Their various catalogues show many of these designs and give practical instructions for ordering. These books also describe the devices with which all Rogers fences are fitted in order to minimize the effects of freezing and thawing ground and generally to keep them in proper alignment with correct distribution of strains from various disturbing forces.

The Vulcan Company, Detroit, Mich., are making a specialty of artistic entrance gates for parks and cemeteries. Among those recently furnished are Melrose Cemetery, Bridgeville, Pa.; Poquetanock Cemetery, Norwich, Conn.; Somerset Cemetery, Somerset, Ohio; cemeteries at Oneonta, N. Y.; Brandon, N. H.; Luverne, Minn.; Pomeroy, Ohio; Savannah, Ga.; Andover, N. J. See their advertisement on another page.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Beckert's Autumn Catalogue of Bulbs and Seeds for Fall Planting; W. C. Beckert, Allegheny, Pa.

Manlove Self-Opening Gate; illustrated booklet of testimonials from the agricultural and trade press and from

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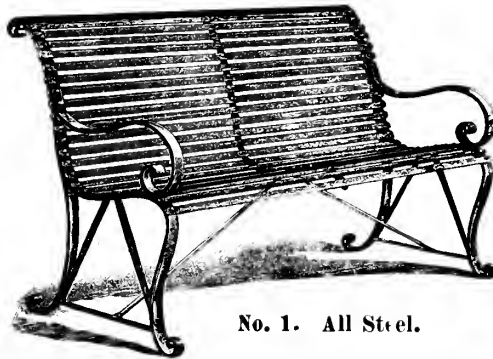
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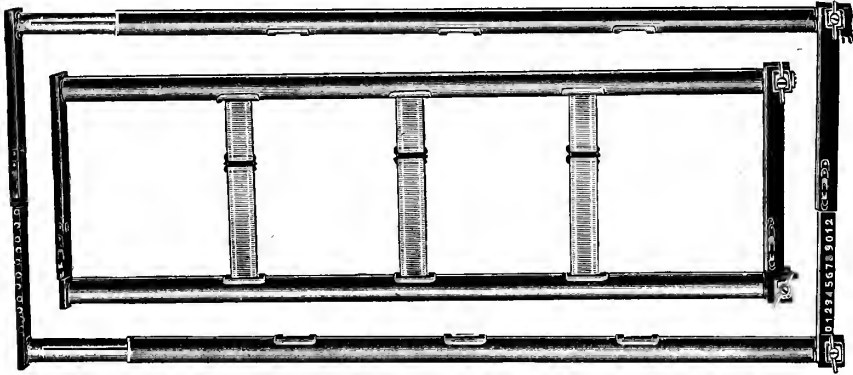
users of the gates; Manlove Gate Co., 272 Huron St., Chicago.

Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn.; Special List for August and September planting.

Some of the Results Obtained by Moving Large Trees by the Hicks Tree Movers; an illustrated eight-page folder

showing the tree-movers in operation; Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, Long Island, N. Y.

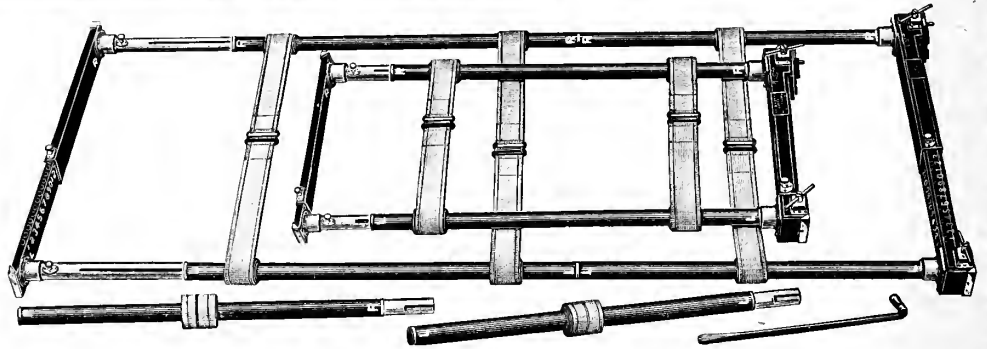
Peter Henderson & Co., New York; Autumn Catalogue, 1903; 65-page illustrated catalogue of bulbs, plants, shrubs, seeds, and all other garden supplies for autumn.



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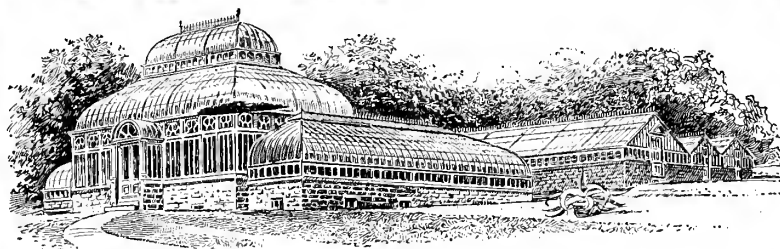
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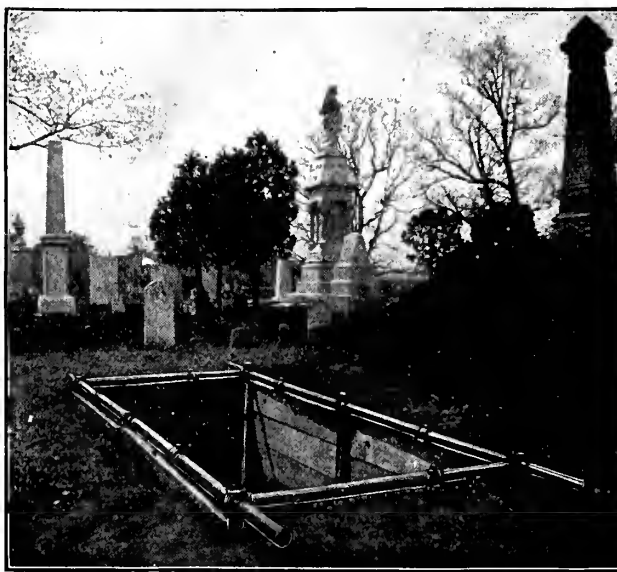
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Rochester, N. Y."

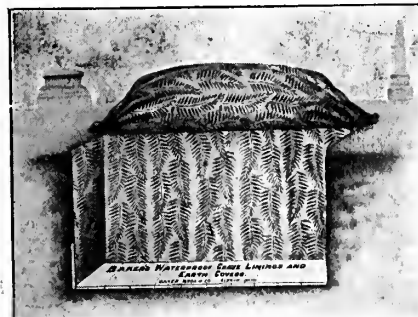
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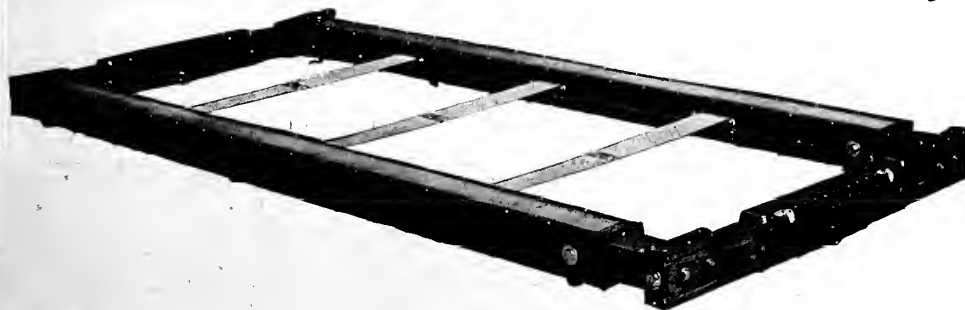
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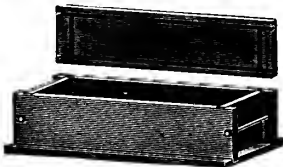
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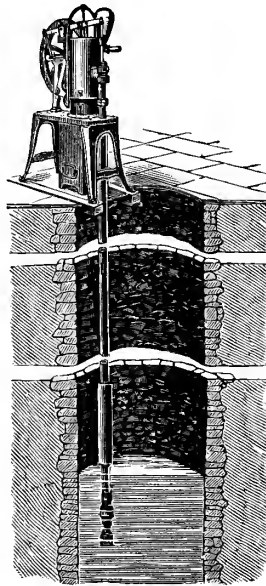
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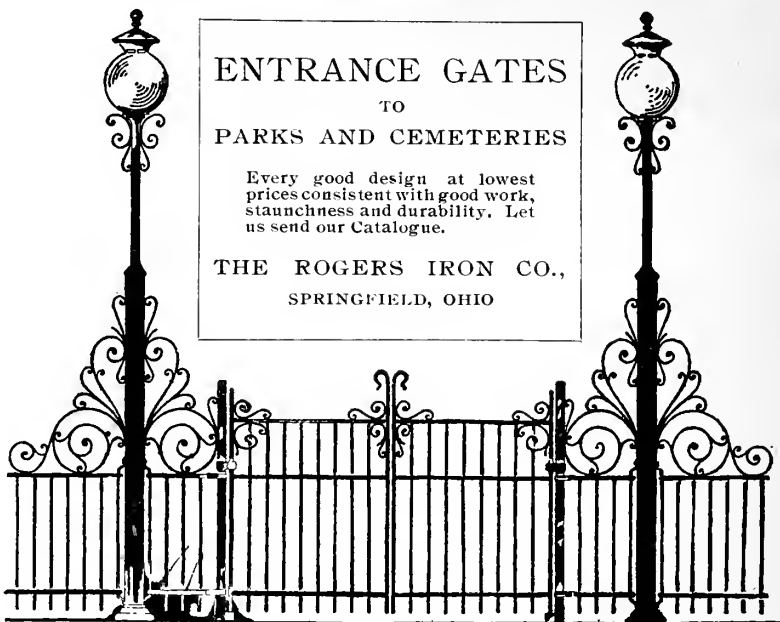
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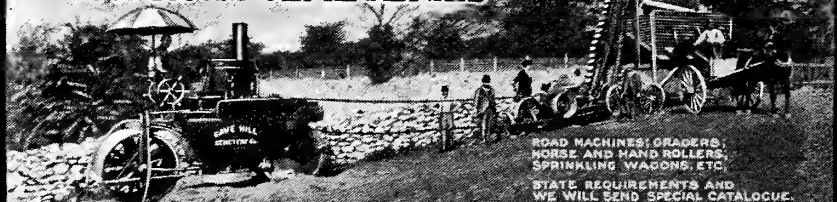


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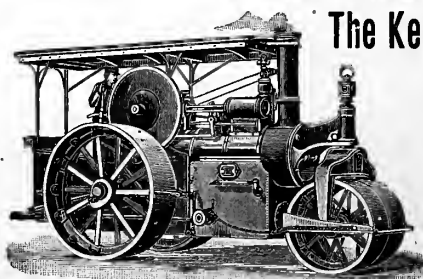
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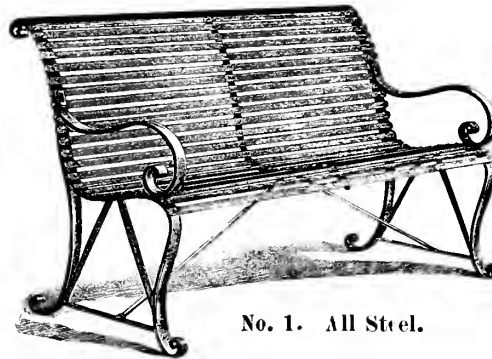
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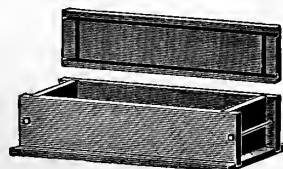
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VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1903

No. 8

Cultivation of Hardy, Ornamental, Coniferous and other Evergreens.

Paper read by John Dunbar before the Rochester Convention of Cemetery Superintendents.

In the popular mind evergreens are usually associated with pines, spruces, firs and the like. In this brief paper we will call attention to some hardy ornamental evergreens other than the coniferous forms.

There is undoubtedly a particular value in any shrub or tree that will maintain a good normal green appearance in its leaves throughout the entire year in this latitude. The British Islands and some parts of Continental Europe, on account of the cool moist atmosphere that prevails, are admirably adapted to the cultivation and high development of many beautiful "flowering evergreens" that we cannot think of cultivating throughout the northeastern United States. We are, however, more than compensated by the abundant wealth of many deciduous trees and shrubs, which on account of our hot, almost tropical summers, abundant rainfall, and cold winters which give a long period of rest, attain to a much greater floral perfection here, than they do in Europe. It may seem strange, however, that although numerous parts of the North American continent are the homes of many beautiful evergreens, that their successful cultivation is frequently attended with much difficulty under ornamental conditions. We will first consider the coniferous evergreens. Their cheerfulness throughout the dull winter months, and the handsome comely forms of many of them, so strikingly apparent in the summer time, particularly in their youthful days, and their general desirability at all times of the year, commend them to all planters wherever conditions are known to be favorable for their healthy growth and development, in parks, cemeteries and private grounds. They do not impoverish the soil around them nearly to the same extent as deciduous trees, their leaves are not troublesome in creating litter, and they rarely are injured by violent storms. They can easily be restricted in growth, and area if so desired, without much trouble, by disbudding and pinching, and this can be done so intelligently that the means employed to accomplish this end can hardly be detected.

Rochester being such a prominent nursery center for a great many years; coniferous evergreens among other things, have been more or less largely cultivated, handled, and sold. The well known firm of Ellwanger & Barry during their long career have tested a large number of different kinds, from an experimental point of view, and obtained much valuable information, as to the most satisfactory species and varieties for planting in conditions of soil, temperature and moisture, that obtain elsewhere similar to Rochester. For example, on the south side of their vineyard on Highland Ave., the Nordman, the Cephalonian firs, over fifty feet in height, and Lawson's Cypress nearly forty feet, are in good health, and planted nearly fifty years since, are amongst some of the important evergreens to be seen in their grounds.

Highland Park, which forms a part of the park system of the city of Rochester, contains an extensive pinetum covering an area of acres. The soil is a very light sandy loam, or

a porous gravelly subsoil. The nucleus of this collection was planted in the spring of 1896, and numerous accessions have been made since. No particular plan of planting in generic sequence has been adopted. The more rare and known tender kinds are planted in different situations and exposures to find out what suits them best. As every experienced planter knows some evergreens are exceedingly capricious, and what might strike a planter as an ideal "spot" for these particular subjects, may subsequently show by their behavior to be unfitted for them, so we have adopted the plan of not having all our "eggs in one basket." Some species of doubtful hardiness such as *Pinus Sabiniana*, *Libocedrus decurrens*, *Cedrus Deodara*, and *C. Libanii* have been under trial since 1898, and so far have behaved splendidly, but we cannot tell how soon a severe winter may occur and injure them severely. *Pinus insignis*, *P. pinea*, and *Cupressus MacNabiana* have been winter killed.

The soil best adapted for almost all coniferous evergreens is a light sandy loam with a good porous subsoil, which must be naturally or artificially well drained. It must not of course be understood that we recommend a poor soil, but whilst it should be light in texture, it should be rich enough to grow good wheat or potatoes. The best season for planting coniferous evergreens is a much discussed question. I have planted them at all seasons of the year, except when in full growth, with more or less success. The months of August and September is a good time for planting, provided the ground has been well saturated with rains. I think on the whole I have had the best results by spring planting, just about the time when the buds begin to perceptibly swell. It is needless to say before a body of practical men such as we have here, that coniferous evergreens are much less tenacious of life than deciduous trees, and therefore the most scrupulous care should invariably be exercised in planting or transplanting to preserve the roots from exposure to the air. This gospel has been preached time and again, and no heterodox heresy will ever affect its validity. The different pines, spruces, and firs perhaps show their greatest beauty in their youthful days. I mean by that before they attain anything like maturity. Therefore the preservation and retaining of the lower branches should be encouraged by all possible cultural means. This can be aided by an occasional stopping of the leader by cutting back to a bud in firs and spruces and allowing it only so much growth in a season, and disbudding the points of branches in May and June that extend too far beyond the general pyramidal outline. Under conditions where a highly gardenesque effect is desired the most dense pyramidal outlines can be produced in many firs and spruces by systematic judicious disbudding, and still look wonderfully naturalistic. It must be clearly understood that I do not here in any way allude to the topiary art of shearing or trimming with shears into any form whatever, for unless for hedge purposes, that is something to be despised.

In the Highland Park Pinetum very little disbudding has been done, as it is desirable in a collection of this kind to leave them as much as possible to natural development. The main attention has been given towards the preservation of the leaders, and occasionally central buds have been repressed in branches of pines, spruces and firs where they extend too far.

Mulching is excellent treatment for young evergreens where it is practicable, and I have elsewhere seen splendid results from it. With us this is impracticable, but we do the next best thing. The soil is kept thoroughly cultivated and stirred from eighteen inches to two feet from the extremities of the branches, and this also saves them from possible damage from fires, which are sometimes liable to occur in the dry grass in early spring. Amongst the various insect pests that attack evergreens the two worst with us are Red Spider and the Pine-Tree Blight, *Eriosoma strobi*. The red spider in a dry season will attack some of the spruces so badly as to seriously disfigure them. With an abundant supply of water under pressure applied frequently, Red Spider can be controlled, but that is seldom under command. The Pine-Tree Blight has a particular liking for the white pine, and will cover the branches thickly, producing a white downylike appearance.

It can be destroyed by any of the soap insecticides. Sometimes the white pine when apparently in the best of health and vigor will die with what seems like mysterious suddenness. This usually occurs, however, when it has been planted in a heavy damp soil and is making a rank growth. In a light, well drained soil the causes that produce this sudden demise are rarely operative.

Among the different species of pines that are the most useful for ornamental and decorative planting, the white pine undoubtedly comes first. Our native red pine is excellent. The Photan, Corean, Thunberg's, Swiss Stone, *densiflora* and *ponderosa* pines we believe can be depended upon in sheltered situations. The dwarf Mugho pine, and the variety known as *rotundata* are extremely useful and serviceable in many situations. The Austrian and Scotch pines are not generally long-lived but they grow easily, are very accommodating and we confess to having a tender regard for them.

The spruces are very attractive and among some of the best are our native white spruce and its blue form. The Oriental, Engelmann's, Douglas', Alcock's and of course the popular blue spruce are all excellent. A spruce introduced fifteen or twenty years since from southeast Europe, *Picea Omorika*, has great promise.

Our native hemlock spruce and its weeping form are indispensable, but although a native, do not plant it in bleak cold situations or it will look forlorn. The Carolina and Patton's hemlock spruces are very promising. Albert's hemlock spruce from British Columbia, and the Japanese species do not look very happy with us so far. Among the firs I have no hesitation in placing *Abies concolor* from Colorado as one of the most decorative in these parts. Nordman's, Cephalonian (the latter will sometimes get scorched in a young state by the winter's suns, but it will soon outgrow it), and the Japanese *brachyphylla* and Veitch's firs will, if planted in sheltered spots, be satisfactory. The balsam fir in Western New York looks wretchedly after fifteen or twenty years. The numerous forms of the native *Arbor Vitae* such as Hovey's, Siberian, *compacta*, *Vervaeana*, Tom Thumb, *globosa* and *minima*, with their prim and stiff forms, are useful in many situations.

The two best yews are the Japanese and the Canadian. The English yew, with its numerous forms, are liable to get badly scorched in a severe winter.

The Nootka Sound Cypress, *Cupressus Nutkaensis* appears

to do well with us and is very ornamental. The Japanese *Retinosporas* are very unsatisfactory in Western New York.

In the junipers we have some excellent evergreens. The red cedar of Virginia juniper is one of the most virile and hardy evergreens in existence. It will grow and look happy in the poorest soils, and bleak exposures, and we have some pretty forms of it such as *venusta*, *elegantissima*, and the glaucous variety is exceedingly handsome. The Savin juniper and its varieties, *tamariscifolia* and *alpina*, can be used with excellent results on banks and slopes, and in connection with rocky formations. The carpet juniper *J. prostrata*, and the Himalayan species *J. Squamata* are perfectly hardy, and also excellently adapted for draping slopes and rocky banks. The common juniper, *J. communis*, in its procumbent forms is very useful. The so-called Irish juniper with us is useless, but the Swedish form we believe can be depended upon, and the Japanese and Chinese junipers appear to be satisfactory.

In flowering and other evergreens that can be depended upon to be satisfactory in Western New York the list is small. Among the "flowering" evergreens no plants can compare to the chaste beauty of the Rhododendrons wherever they prove to be happy and healthy. In Western New York the cultivation of Rhododendrons cannot be said to have been successful, but this is more due to soil conditions than anything else. The soil is mainly limestone, and it is well known that they will not thrive in soil containing lime. In limestone soil they will make a fairly good growth, but they seem to lack the necessary vigor to pass through the winter, as even when protected closely, they look unhappy when spring comes. Their cultivation, however, in Highland Park in excavated beds filled with humus or soil of a peaty nature has so far given excellent results. They grow freely, flower abundantly, pass through the winter without any scorching, and they are not coddled by close protection, other than that afforded naturally from the prevailing winds, and from the direct rays of the late winter's sun. What is known as the Hunnewell list, which contains about twenty-five varieties, with Catawbiense blood, are all that can be used here.

The mountain laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*, an excellent shrub, should always be used wherever it can be coaxed to grow, but it will not thrive in lime. The narrow leaved form, *K. angustifolia*, is useful and the early flowering hardy species, *K. glauca*, is pretty in early spring.

Leucothoe Catesbaei with its beautiful glossy leaves, is excellent for planting in quantity in sheltered situations.

Amongst the *Andromedas*, *A. floribunda* and the common *A. polifolia* are very satisfactory. The latter used in large quantities around the margins of ponds, and lakes can be easily made to produce denser effects than it does in its native sphagnum bogs.

The native leather leaf, *Cassandra calyculata*, can be coaxed to grow without much trouble, but it is not very decorative. The pretty little Labrador-Tea is difficult to handle. The Barberry, *Arctostaphylos*, when seen covering the ground with a dense carpet of green in a wild state in parts of Long Island and along the Atlantic Coast is very attractive, but in our experience it takes unkindly to cultivation, and it is moreover hard to propagate.

Among the heaths *Erica carnea*, *E. vagans* and the Scotch heather in several forms, take kindly to cultivation and form real pretty clumps. The evergreen *Euonymuses* are very useful farther south, but the climbing *radicans* form is the only one of any account here. In the evergreen barberries *aquifolium*, *fascicularis* and the low growing *repens* are perfectly hardy, but they need to have natural protection from the late winter sunshine or they will get badly scorched. These evergreen barberries are very ornamental and cheerful in the winter months.

This is about the northern limit of the American holly *Ilex opaca*, and it needs good, natural shelter to look at all pleasing.

The beautiful crenata holly from Japan grows slowly with us, but it is healthy enough, and may form good bushes some day. The gorse or whin from Europe is useless.

Daphne cneorum under sheltered conditions form a real pretty clump, and the dwarf little sun rose, *Helianthemum vulgare*, is perfectly hardy and forms dense masses.

There are some pretty and useful forms of the common box (*Buxus*) such as *navicularis*, *Handsworthi*, and *microphylla*, which are quite hardy under partial shade.

A recently introduced form of the laurel from the Balkan mountains, said to be very hardy, has been under trial in the Ellwanger & Barry nursery for some years, and is reported by them to be very satisfactory. As a broad-leaved evergreen this should be very important to planters of this tree.

In conclusion; outside the coniferous evergreens the number of flowering and other evergreens suitable for planting in ornamental grounds in this latitude is really not large, and not sufficiently extensive, or of that nature, so as to produce any very marked or broad effect on our landscapes in this climate.

The Use of Climbers.

The beautifully suggestive photograph of a wild grape vine in the Howard lot in Woodmere cemetery, Detroit, Mich., prompts me to say a word as to the

Either of the kinds mentioned are cheaper than any artificial support, and far more satisfactory and beautiful.



CLIMBERS IN WOODMERE CEMETERY, DETROIT, MICH.

great superiority of such materialistic treatment of climbers over any form of trellis or pergola.

The particular species of grape is probably *Vitis riparia*, the species with deliciously fragrant and in some localities mostly staminate flowers. But most of the grapes are fine climbers and are admirable scrambling over any light foliaged tree or shrub. Some cheap kinds such as buckthorns and honey-locusts should be selected and planted in a group together with the vines, taking care that the vines are directed over the shrubs for the first few years until the trees have got a start, when they may be allowed to climb through them.

There are many hardy woody climbers which may be planted in this manner and after a few years left to practically care for themselves—the various clematis, vitis and Virginia creepers, *ceastrus*, *wistarias*, which, too littery for porches, are admirable on trees; several roses at the south. English ivies, too, in the same regions, honeysuckles, a *lycium* or two, the pipe-vine, and in the mild parts of the country many others.

There is no way in which hardy climbers can be so well displayed as in the truly natural manner shown in the photograph, and how beautifully they relieve a monument!

JAMES MACPHERSON.



ENTRANCE TO OLD GRAY CEMETERY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Cemetery Gateway, Knoxville, Tenn.

The gateway illustrated here was recently erected at the Broadway entrance to the Old Gray Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn.

It was designed by Chas. L. Lawhon, of that city, and consists of a handsome double iron gate swinging from two posts of McMullen gray marble. These are built up in sections out of six inch slabs securely

clamped on the inside and filled with concrete. The joints are almost invisible, and the pillars have every appearance of being solid. All of the cap finish is solid.

The posts are four feet square at the base and 12 feet to the base of the urns, which are 3-6 high, making the total height 15-6. They were erected by the Tennessee Producers' Marble Co., and cost \$1,500.

The Value of Street Trees.

Extract from a paper read by Mr. Gustave X. Amrhyn before the New Haven Horticultural Society.
From the Bulletin of the N. E. Assn. of Park Superintendents.

The good that is effected by parks in the outskirts of the city is small as compared with what may be carried out by planting streets and avenues, that the air in which the people work and sleep may day and night be comparatively pure and free and their tired eyes refreshed with green at almost every point. These results can only be effected if a regular system is created. Thus only can we enjoy tree lined streets and avenues of which all interested in city improvements can justly be proud. All such improvements would result in a clear gain to the health and business of the city. Wide tree planted avenues might lead from the heart of the city to the different parks or out to the suburbs and would act as veins of salubrity to the regions they traverse. The increase in the value of the property adjoining such main thoroughfares alone would almost repay the outlay.

(Here followed a list of trees recommended for street planting in New Haven.)

In view of the extensive street planting which is done, it is surprising to see the mismanagement existing in most of our cities. Everyone plants to suit himself, having a favorite tree of his own, and ninety times out of one hundred no provisions are made to promote the existence of the newly planted tree. A hole is dug and the tree buried in it and that is the end. Some of the most enterprising people even venture to plant trees between the bricks or stones of the sidewalk pavement.

When I was employed in the parks of Paris, France, I had the opportunity to study probably the best system of tree planting in the world. It is simply surprising to see how well the trees are managed there and to an enormousextent they are planted, in the center, along the river, on the boulevards, on the radiating avenues and thoroughfares and for hundreds of miles along the boulevards of the suburbs. The trees all look vigorous and promising. Every tree is trained and pruned so as to form a symmetrical head with perfect, clean stem.

Every tree in the much frequented places is protected with a cast or wrought-iron tree guard and staked when young and is further provided with a cast iron grating, six to eight feet wide, which effectually prevents the ground from getting hard about the roots, permits of any attention they may require when young and enables abundance of water being quickly absorbed in the dry season.

Trees planted on avenues, streets and boulevards should be planted at a uniform distance according to the varieties selected for planting. Elms should be set from 50 to 75 feet and maples from 30 to 35 feet, etc. Planting closely furnishes the streets with some shade almost directly if the trees are properly trained for such planting, but as soon as their growth has become large enough to deprive their neighbor of light they should be cut in vigorously. No tree should be planted closer from the street curb than six feet. If this distance cannot be obtained, it is preferable to plant between the houses on the sidewalk, and if neither is possible the best is to give up planting. Engineers should, by all means, bear in mind that cities must have shade trees and when laying out avenues and other thoroughfares should make allowances for broad sidewalks. This will admit of giving the trees a large body of good soil, which is the most essential move towards successful planting. For such tree a hole of about eight to ten feet in diameter and three to four feet in depth should be excavated. The bottom of this hole should be re-

filled with cobbles; if the ground is damp, a well fertilized and composted soil, suitable for particular kinds of trees, raising it a little higher than the level so as to allow for settlement, and in the ground thus prepared the trees should be planted by experienced hands. Trees should be carefully chosen, with perfect roots, and be moderately pruned, the stems should be from eight to ten feet high. They should next be staked and tied with either a rope or wire over a mat made of straw or salt hay, which prevents all injury to the stem. A tree guard, neither heavy nor very expensive, should be placed around the tree to prevent accidents, and if the weather be at all dry the trees should be copiously watered. I do not believe in the planting of trees which grow to a gigantic height, on streets, except on wide avenues where ample room is at hand. On the contrary, for ordinary streets I recommend trees which with some judicious pruning should not exceed 25 to 30 feet in height.

The American Elm is not adapted for street planting, but is a beautiful ornament on public squares and wide avenues.

Trees, like all other plants under cultivation, require more or less attention all the year around, to keep them in perfect condition. The winter is the time for pruning. The proper pruning of shade trees is of such an important nature that only experienced hands should be employed, by which I mean practical nursery men.

GUSTAVE N. AMRIYX.

Weigelas.

It is always a surprise to me that people do not make more use of the Weigela in ornamental planting. It is unquestionably one of the most valuable shrubs that we have for showiness, abundance, and duration of bloom, as well as hardiness and ease of culture. But the best point in its favor is the fact that it blooms at a time when it fills a very important place in the floral procession, just after fruit-bloom has faded and before the coming of the Rose.

Most of the bushes and little trees that flower in the spring have seen their best days when the Weigela begins to blossom, and it is the most conspicuous of all shrubs late in May. In habit of growth the Weigela is remarkably graceful when young, but needs careful attention to pruning to keep it from growing crooked and straggling in old age. In a well-grown Weigela the wands have a slightly drooping tendency. When in flower the bush resembles a huge bouquet, so thickly are all the branches garlanded with bloom.

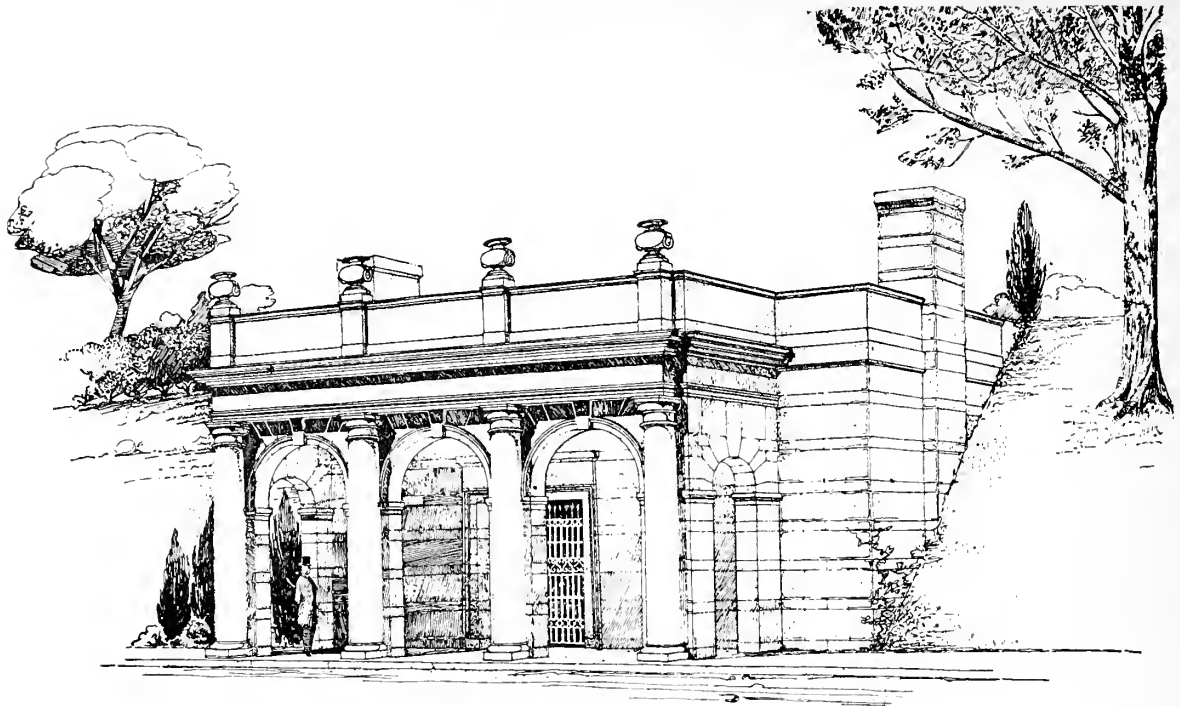
The Weigela was introduced from Japan in 1843, and seems perfectly at home in our gardens, from Maine to California. It grows rapidly, and in pruning great care should be taken to avoid stiff outlines, and to allow the bushes to develop naturally. Most of the sorts offered by plant dealers have been raised of late

years from the old standard kinds, such as *Weigela rosea*, *W. grandiflora*, *W. hortensis*, and *floribunda*. These varieties have been raised mostly on the continent of Europe by French and Dutch growers. The varieties of *Weigela grandiflora* may be known by their larger flowers. *Van Houttei* is one of the best of these. It has large and showy flowers which are carmine in the bud and rose and white when expanded. *Abel Carriere* is a fine sort, with deep red small blossoms.

One or two sorts, such as *Weigela hortensis nivea*, bloom sparsely throughout the summer.

The Weigela should not be crowded up in shady and thickly planted shrubberies, but be given a sunny situation, either in groups or on the margin of shrubberies. They well repay cultivation, and should be planted in good soil. A place that has fine groups of these shrubs will be exceedingly attractive in May, and they may be combined effectively with other choice shrubs that bloom at the same time. I have seen a very brilliant display made by planting Weigelas and *Xanthoceras sorbifolia* in the same bed. Any one who will try this combination will, I am sure, be pleased with the resulting effect.

DANSKE DANDRIDGE.



RECEIVING VAULT, NORTH BURIAL GROUND, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

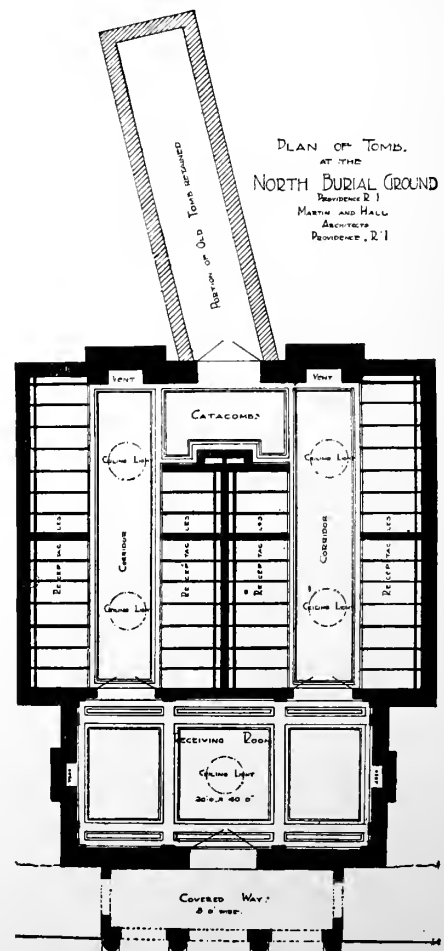
North Burial Ground Receiving Vault, Providence, R. I.

The city council of Providence, R. I., has appropriated \$30,000 and let contracts for the erection of the receiving vault shown on this page for the North Burial Ground in that city. The plans were furnished by Architects Martin and Hall, of Providence, whose design was selected in competition. The building will have a receiving room at the front about 40 feet by 20 feet, entered through a wide doorway and lighted by a dome light in the ceiling. This room is to be used for chapel purposes temporarily and until a separate chapel is constructed. The receiving room will be almost entirely above ground, while the catacombs adjoining and opening from the receiving room through wide doorways will run back into the side hill, entirely underground. The catacombs will be arranged with two separate corridors, ten feet wide, each lighted by two dome lights, and each section containing 96 receptacles, 192 in all.

These receptacles are to be constructed of brick and slate, each entirely separate from any other, of varying widths and 8-0 long and closed at the end with marble slabs with proper handles, fastenings and numbers. Each receptacle can be sealed tight if desired. The receptacles are well drained and ventilated and arranged so as to be thoroughly flushed when necessary.

A portion of the old receiving tomb is to be retained and can be entered from a doorway at the end of the corridors in the catacombs.

Careful attention has been given to ventilation and



sanitary conditions. The floors are of granolithic slightly inclined and draining toward outlets, and the interior construction is of stone, brick and cement, so that the entire structure can be thoroughly flushed. In the receiving room and at the end of each corridor in the catacombs will be a large ventilating flue arranged for the burning of logs so that fires can be built for drying and ventilation. The dome lights are arranged for removal in summer, their place being taken by metal grilles.

The catacombs are to be lined with hard red brick laid in cement, and the ends of the receptacles will be of red Knoxville marble with divisions of blue slate.

The receiving room walls will be wainscoted to the height of six feet with polished Knoxville marble paneled in two colors, and above that to the ceiling line will be constructed of hard buff colored face brick. The ceilings are of Portland cement.

Across the front of the building stretches a granite arched colonnade or shelter. The exterior construction will be of fine cut white granite, and as soon as completed English ivy will be planted and grown over the exposed walls. The contract has been awarded to Hartwell, Williams & Kingston, of Providence, and work is to be completed about October 1, 1903.

HISTORIC BURIAL GROUND, FAIRHAVEN, MASS

At Fairhaven, Mass., on the shores of Buzzard's Bay, is one of the oldest burial grounds in New England. John Cooke, the last surviving pilgrim who came over in the Mayflower, is, along with some of his contemporaries, buried here. A number of the substantial inhabitants of Fairhaven take pride in being able to trace their descent to John Cooke. In common with other burial places in use in those strenuous times, Burial Hill, as this little knoll is called, was allowed to fall into a state of extreme neglect. Some ten years ago this interesting spot was rescued by the Improvement Association, some additional land was purchased, the whole graded, and a large, partly submerged boulder, locally known as "peaked rock," has been taken from the river and placed upon the burial ground. In excavating for the foundations some human remains were found. It is the intention of the improvement association to place upon the boulder a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

"Sacred
to the memory of
John Cooke,
who was buried here in 1695.

"The last surviving male pilgrim of those who came over in the Mayflower.

"The first white citizen of this town and the Pioneer in the Religious, the moral, and business life of the town.

"A man of character and integrity and the trusted



MONUMENT TO JOHN COOKE, FAIRHAVEN, MASS.

agent in this part of the Commonwealth for the old Colonial Civil Government in Plymouth."

It may be interesting to add that scarcely a stone's throw from this spot Captain Joshua Slocum refitted, or, rather, rebuilt his famous sloop, *Spray*, in which he circumnavigated the globe.

THOMAS WHITE.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF CEMETERIES.

The Illinois Association of Cemeteries was inaugurated September 29 with a successful meeting in the City Hall at Springfield, Ill. This meeting was chiefly for the purpose of organizing. The first regular business meeting will be held next year in Chicago in connection with the convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

Dr. Henry Wohlgemuth, of "Oak Ridge," Springfield, who called the meeting to order, delivered an address of welcome to the members of the association in behalf of the city authorities and the local officials. He touched on the progress of cemetery adornment, and emphasized the benefits to be derived from organization.

In the afternoon the party took a carriage drive through the city, inspecting Washington Park, Oak Ridge Cemetery, the Lincoln monument, and other points of interest.

W. N. Rudd, of Chicago, was elected president; Dr. Henry Wohlgemuth of Springfield was made vice president, and A. J. Graves of Bloomington, secretary and treasurer.

A Legislative Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Farwell and Stensland of Chicago, and Dr. Wohlgemuth, of Springfield.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

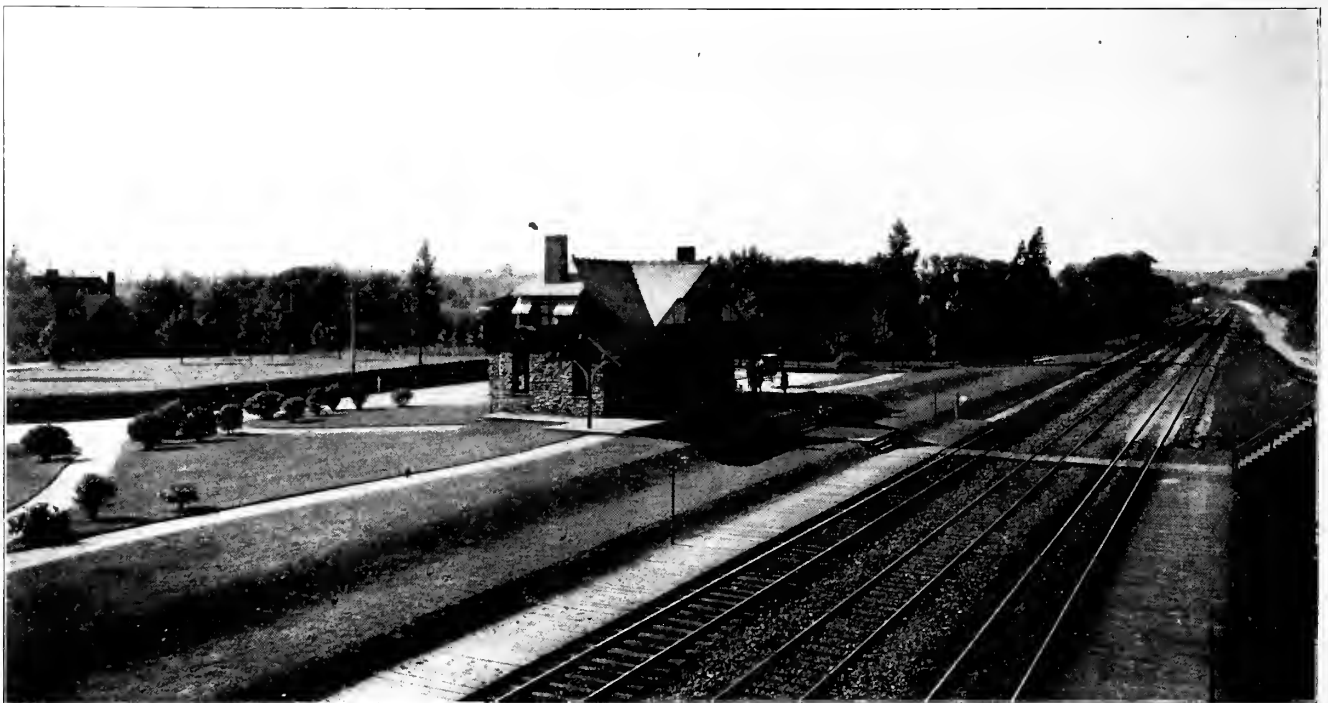
MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

RAILROAD GARDENING.

Everyone who knows anything of municipal art acknowledges the importance of an attractive front door for cities and for towns. The natural place for the municipal front door, as Mr. Robinson clearly sets forth in his latest book, "Modern Civic Art," is at the water approach, provided there is one, otherwise its natural situation is at the railway station.

While improvement organizations may not have the

to the public. Railway stations and grounds, particularly in small places, are usually dirty and depressing and at the best are mostly hard, prosaic and to the last degree utilitarian in aspect. It really is quite a simple matter to make them otherwise, especially in this day of widespread interest in horticulture among railway officials. This movement extends throughout the railway world, but is just now perhaps most pronounced in America. It is difficult in this day to find a railway company entirely indifferent to horticulture, and the majority of prominent corporations are actively forwarding one or more phases of railroad gardening on their own properties. The planting done is divided into three classes, which, however, frequently meet and merge, serving one, two or three purposes at one and the same time. These



AN EFFECTIVE ILLUSTRATION OF OUT-DOOR ART WITH MOST OF THE ART LEFT OUT. NO ART IN TREATMENT OF THE CONTOUR OF THE GROUND SURFACE; PLANTING GOOD—AS FAR AS IT GOES—PRUNING AS BAD AS POSSIBLE.

happiness to become modern city builders, they may do good work in that direction by putting into practice the best modern ideas in every phase of municipal improvement work they may undertake.

Every town, speaking broadly, has a railway station, and to make it take its place as a well-designed, well-placed and thoroughly seemly front entrance is a work worthy the best mental and physical efforts of any citizen or group of citizens.

This entrance must be designed to adequately meet the practical requirements of the situation, and it must be made attractive to the eye. Its duty is to create a favorable impression by its convenience and by its appearance. That is a point which needs no argument to make it forceful.

Nearly all towns present a shabby front entrance

broad divisions are economic, protective and ornamental planting, in all of which scientific forestry holds an important place.

We are, naturally, most deeply interested in the landscape effects of this work because the province of improvement organizations is to beautify the face of the earth.

While all of the work undertaken by railway companies is thoroughly well done physically, it is most unfortunately true that their gardening by no means invariably meets the requirements of good art. The more's the pity, since artistically excellent horticulture need be no more expensive than planting devoid of artistic meaning and merit—less expensive, indeed, in the long run, a fact that should appeal to railway maintenance-of-way men. I believe I am right in



Treatment of Railway Grounds in the Black Forest of Germany, where the business men are banded into a great improvement association for the express purpose of making the region attractive to tourists.

asserting that the first cost of a proposed work is with them practically always secondary in importance to the cost of its maintenance. They not only build for time, but also for eternity,—as nearly as may be in a perishing world. The only reason they are, as a whole, behind in the artistic side of planting is because they have heretofore dealt exclusively with sternly practical affairs and have not had time to consider the subject of outdoor art as applied to railroads. But they have it to do. They will learn to put their planting into competent hands, just as they now put their track laying, bridge building, etc., into competent hands.

Improvement societies must look to it that they do not follow the grooved rail of custom in their railway planting. They must get away from the ephemeral, formal and purely ornamental or decorative gardening heretofore most prominent around railway stations and learn to produce permanent landscape effects that are attractive the whole year through. They should develop railway grounds along the lines of landscape art, making each one a picture.

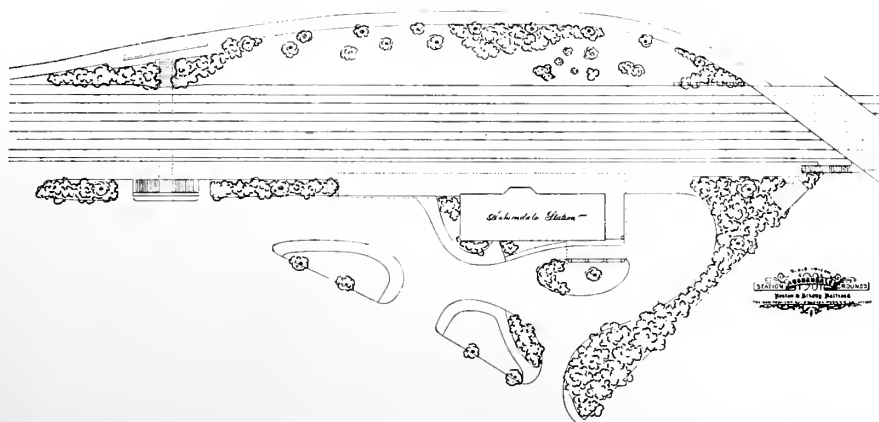
* * * *

Look at the accompanying illustration (No. 1) and estimate the money expended on the substantial and handsome station and its partly planted and beautifully kept grounds; then hasten to realize that the same money would suffice to make the building and its inclosure a perfect and entirely admirable ob-

ject lesson in outdoor art for the education of thousands. It comes so near being what it should be that one experiences real disappointment in noting its deficiencies. The planting, as far as it goes, is good, the hedge is a wall of living green, no doubt the turf is as fine as can be secured, and no leaf, twig or rubbish mars the exquisite neatness of the place. But note the artificial terraces where a graceful, natural sweep would better serve the purpose and be far easier to keep in order; the barren building, guiltless of vine or shrub to tie it to its charming sight—it looks as ready to move on as any freight car waiting on a siding; and note, especially, the shrubs, all standing like women at a muddy crossing, skirts lifted and feet exposed! If only

the outer and more prominent bushes were allowed to drop their graceful trains, how much more finished the picture would be. The care-taker is evidently so in love with his lawn, or (which is more probable) so in love with an uninterrupted progress for his lawnmower, that he forces the pretty things to assume the absurd position of standing all their lives at the ford ready to cross but never getting over. He also reduces them to the dead level of monotony by making them look as nearly alike as possible when he ruthlessly shears off their characters. They are a sorry spectacle and greatly need the intervention of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Plants. How much better they would look and how much easier it would be to cultivate and care for them, as well as for the lawn, if beds were made for each group of shrubs,—the sod being entirely removed and the ground between and for two or more feet outside of them occupied by suitable hardy perennials.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



Plan of Station Grounds, Auburndale, Mass.—Boston & Albany R. R.—Considered ideal in arrangement and display.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The San Francisco Cemetery Decision.

The Supreme Court of California has recently handed down a decision concerning the ordinance prohibiting further burials in the cemeteries within the limits of the city and county of San Francisco, which was passed by the Board of Supervisors in 1901. The question has been one of keen interest to the owners of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Laurel Hill and Calvary Cemeteries, as well as to the lawyers of the state, and the decision is the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court by certain of the parties interested. The ordinance in question is upheld by the court in an almost unanimous opinion, so positive in fact, that it is altogether improbable that any effort will be made to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, the only resource remaining. Under the decision the cemetery companies and lot owners virtually lose their holdings, for while the bodies already interred will be allowed to remain, no further burials will be permitted, and it may be expected that removal of remains will gradually be effected and the areas absorbed in the natural growth of the residence parts of the city. The case in all its bearings is worthy of study on the part of all interested in city cemetery property, or in the establishment of cemeteries adjacent to populous centers, for it indubitably shows that the courts will uphold the police powers of those city officials constituting the health authorities. The opinion is regarded as the most important decision of this session of the California Supreme Court.



Fall Arbor Day in Pennsylvania.

October 16 was designated by the governor of Pennsylvania as fall Arbor Day and the officials of public instruction advised particular attention to the planting of trees. In general the fall promises better results in planting young trees than the spring, and with the proper care it becomes an object lesson to the young to observe the breaking forth into life of the bare pole that was set out before winter closed in. It was suggested also that fall Arbor Day should be devoted to exercises and instruction demonstrating the importance of forestry work. There is no state in the Union that would not derive benefit in the future from the instruction imparted in the public schools on two Arbor Days in each year. It is a question of vast importance to the permanent welfare of the country, this leading of the young mind back again from the city to the country by impressing upon it the value of a knowledge of arboriculture and horticulture, and to this a repetition of Arbor Day in the fall would lend itself, and tend to fasten the subject more permanently in the youthful mind. Arbor Day is no fad, and its value will impress itself on the people year by year.

Fencing of City and Suburban Lots.

The fencing of city and suburban residence lots is again up for argument, and as has been the case before, both sides of the question finds staunch supporters. Unquestionably finer landscape effects result in our well-designed streets and boulevards where fences and division lines are omitted, but perhaps, unfortunately, the lack of permanency of ownership militates very seriously against the ideal as represented by continuous lawns and artistic groupings, for under such conditions neglect or change in any one section means more or less damage to the whole. Many authorities affirm that low fences or shrubbery hedges to define boundaries are not only not objectionable, but can be made harmonious with other artistic effects. So far as experience goes it is probable that the broad landscape effects of the open system have not compensated for the social and personal disadvantages it entails, nor can it be expected until municipal care and oversight shall provide ideal government under which to cultivate ideal conditions of residential life.



Agriculture In the Public Schools.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is bring to the attention of the country a serious lack in our public school system of education. While the country—nay, the world—is absolutely dependent upon agriculture, and while conditions and progress have compelled radical changes in the methods of agriculture, educational facilities have not been provided for this branch of life work as for other callings. As the secretary says: "We teach the young people of this country to do everything but cultivate the soil, and yet fully one-half of the population living under the flag of the United States earn their living that way. Not only has there been but little effort to instruct them how to do it, but very little has been done to make that kind of labor attractive." Such is the fact, and it is strange that it should be so. There is, however, a movement in the air nowadays leading to the realization that agriculture, in some practical and attractive way, should be an incorporated part of our system of public school instruction, so that the rudiments of an education pertaining to this section of the world's labor should be engrafted upon the mind of the young in connection with the studies also thought essential to the growth of intelligence. The success which has attended the introduction of the school garden feature into school work suggests that the young naturally take to co-operative effort with Mother Nature as a partner, and it may safely be asserted that the study of agriculture in such a manner as would be both attractive and useful would in time remedy conditions which now seriously threaten us.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCIV.

Coniferales—Continued.

Podocarpus, next to the Pines, is the largest genus of Conifers. Several botanists have divided it into



GINKGO BILOBA, WASHINGTON, D. C.; PLANTED 1875.

four sections, but Professor Philippi has made one (*Stachycarpus*) a genus called *Prumnopitys*. Maybe he had unusual means of judging, but it would have been better to decrease rather than increase names, even though the pulpy fruit is borne on spikelets and has a tough skin. If three parts of all the names in print could be burnt up it would be a mercy. About sixty species have been described under the genus, which is poorly defined, for many forms have been named without any critical examination of flowers or fruit. *Podocarps* constitute one of the few coniferous genera which cross the equator, and are found in Australasia, South America and South Africa, in Japan, China and the mountains of tropical Asia, and in those of eastern and western Africa and the West Indies. They are, therefore, for the most part best adapted to the warm sections of the United States. *P. argotania*, *P. Nageia* and its varieties, *P. Japonica*, and *P. macrophylla*, which is probably the most hardy, are Chinese or Japanese. *P. elata* is a fine Australian tree of 80 or 100 feet; *P. alpina* is found in the same country and in Tasmania; *P. neriifolia* is a Himalayan tree; *P. Purdieana*, a large tree in Jamaica, and *P. andina*, the *Prumnopitys* of Philippi, has yellowish or whitish, well-flavored fruit.

Dacrydium, in twelve species, are distributed through the Malayan peninsula and islands, and through the Fijis, New Caledonia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and also in Chili. Some are large, 200-foot trees, resembling cypresses in habit; some have pendu-

lous branches, while some New Zealand kinds are said to be "no bigger than mosses."

Phyllocladus is a remarkable genus, in three or four species, natives of Australia, Tasmania and Borneo. They are called "celery-topped pines" by the colonists. The flowers and fruits are borne on the margins of leaf-like "branches" in clusters or singly, in the manner of *Phyllocactus*. *P. trichomanoides* is a handsome tree of about fifty feet.

Ginkgo biloba is a remarkable deciduous monotypic tree from China. It has several varieties, having leaves which are variegated, or with deeper, larger, or more lobes, or with a more upright or pendulous habit than the type. The tree is hardy to Ottawa and thrives over a wider territory in North America than any other deciduous conifer. At the South it sometimes suffers from late frosts. Prof. Galloway informs me the trees at Washington had their leaves frozen off this spring and have borne no fruit. It has leaves resembling somewhat *Adiantum reniforme* and veined in a similar manner. Hence it is called the "maiden-hair tree." It did not make its way to any extent in the States until the avenue at Washington shown in the illustration began to develop. Perhaps as I know how it came to be planted I may record it. I did so, briefly, in the "Country Gentleman" years ago, but wish to pay further tribute to the sagacity of the late William Saunders, for it isn't every man



Courtesy Samuel Moon.

TAXUS BACCATA
ERECTA.TAXUS BACCATA
AUREA.

in a similar position who has sense enough to take a hint, although I have often mistakenly supposed

they might have. During 1873 Saunders was planting an arboretum on the small grounds of the Department of Agriculture, when, during a visit, he asked me to suggest an avenue tree for the approach to the building, and I urged the Salisburia, as it was called then. Did I think it would do? he asked, and I answered him yes, if he wished the most striking avenue in Washington. He feared he could not obtain the trees in the home nurseries, so I suggested those of France, where, I think he subsequently told me, he had to get them. They are now grown in most large nurseries in the States. The avenue is about 45 trees long, but was crowded far too near the road margins, consequently the pungent, disagreeable fruits drop on the pathway. The tree is ill-adapted for sidewalk planting for that reason, but far enough from the edges of park roads the fruits would drop in the grass and be no great detriment. The kernels are used, roasted or boiled, by the Chinese and Japanese. They soak off the pulp before cracking the nuts, but the taste of the kernels is no better than Indian corn, if as good. The tree was introduced to England, probably from Holland, about the middle of the eighteenth century. From England it went to France, where it fruits well, in 1780. The flowers are unisexual and generally, perhaps always, on separate trees. The males are in axillary spikes, the females on footstalks of some length, with the fruit nearly at right angles, generally in twos, but sometimes by abortion maturing but one, which is yellowish and not at all like a cherry, as the nursery cuts would have one believe. There are old trees in England upwards of sixty feet high. One of the best in the States is near the residence of Mr. Geo. Wainwright, Trenton, N. J. It is a male and not much more than 50 feet high, for the Ginkgo in the Atlantic

states has a tendency to spread rather than elongate before reaching that height. It is one of the most ancient types of vegetation and the sole survivor of a genus which palæontologists assure us was once abundant (like the Arctic Poplar and some other pre-glacial trees) over wide areas of the Northern Hemisphere.

Cephalotaxus is given 4 species from N. E. India, N. China and Japan, which very likely are but forms of one or two. There are many varieties in cultivation. *C. drupacea* differs in the male and female and has longer or shorter leaves, and so on. The same may be said of *Fortunei* and *pedunculata*. The fastigate variety of the latter is often called a *Podocarpus*. The plants have about the same hardihood as *Taxus baccata* north to New York City and are the better of shelter. The fruits are fleshy, plum-like and in clusters of two or three.

Torreya, the "stinking yews," have four species, natives of Florida, California, Japan and China.

Taxus, "the yews," have maybe half a dozen species, none too well defined. The many forms in cultivation have been derived from Europe, North Asia and North America. The varieties of *T. baccata* are, many of them, very handsome, but unfortunately tender north. Even south of Philadelphia they are better with shelter and will stand partial shade such as the Ginkgo would afford. Some of the variegated forms seem to stand the winters better than green ones. The fastigate form known as Irish was originally found in the neighborhood of the Giant's Causeway. The Japanese *T. cuspidata* and the small *T. Canadensis* and their varieties are hardy to Ottawa. Florida and California have each reputed species. The berries are scarlet or yellow.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Raising English Pheasants In a City Yard.

By E. B. Farland in Bulletin of New England Association of Park Superintendents.

My experience, conducted in a small way, with English pheasants has been an interesting one, and I will relate it for the benefit of those who are interested in breeding, or those that would like to breed, these beautiful and valuable birds. On June 9, I set a game hen on 12 eggs, and on July 4, I took her off with eight little ones, two males and six females, the other four eggs being infertile. On the same day, I placed them in a coop with a run 12 feet long, 22 inches wide and 2½ feet high, covered with ½-inch wire mesh. No food was given until 24 hours after hatching, and then for two days after, I fed hard-boiled eggs. Following that, beginning on the third day after hatching and continuing to the present time, I fed Spratt's Patent Game Meal and Crissel. In preparing this food, I dampened the meal, and let stand for about one hour. The crissel I soaked in water over night, so as to let

it swell; it must not be fed dry. In mixing, I put one part crissel to two parts meal, and then fed three times a day, giving just as much as the birds would eat up clean. Twice a day, until the brood was three weeks old, I gave water. Occasionally, in mixing the feed, I added maggots. This I discovered to be an exceedingly nutritious addition to the food, and one the birds greatly enjoyed. For green food, I gave wheat blades grown in berry boxes, as I could not get grass. Chickweed is another thing they relish.

At the end of one month, I built a house 12x12 feet, four feet high, boarded up two feet from the ground, and then inclosed the remaining two feet with the fin-set wire mesh, and in order to keep out rats and other vermin, I placed the wire 12 inches under ground. For winter, I have added to this house a hood, making a roof and inclosing the wire mesh of the walls.

Park Notes

The parks of Providence, R. I., are estimated to be worth between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and include 350 acres of large and small parks, the largest being the well known Roger Williams Park with an area of about 160 acres.

* * *

The park board of St. Joseph, Mo., is planning many new improvements. The new entrance to the park is expected to be completed this month. The gates will be of ornamental iron, of attractive design, and will cost about \$600.

* * *

West Park, Joliet, Ill., is accumulating a fine collection of cacti. About 20 species were recently received from California, and 30 more are on the way. Mrs. Benjamin Olin recently presented the park with twenty new plants, mostly cacti. The collection when complete will number about 200 species.

* * *

An ordinance was recently passed by the City Council of Cleveland, O., appropriating \$12,000 for parks and playgrounds for the rest of the year. The appropriation granted at the beginning of the year was \$100,000, but this was found to be insufficient to meet the needs of the department.

* * *

Recent high water worked much damage to Pettibone Park, the island park of La Crosse, Wis. The wall at the head of the island was undermined, the road around the park was washed out and the entire island submerged. Mr. Pettibone, the donor of the park, is planning to build a new macadam road, and rebuild the wall.

* * *

The City Parks Association of Philadelphia is urging the establishing of more playgrounds in that city, and expects to induce the City Council to appropriate money for several new ones. The association's playground census for this year showed an average daily attendance of 12,156.

* * *

The park board of Grand Rapids, Mich., has approved plans for the construction of a public convenience station in Monument Park to cost about \$4,500. The construction of a pavilion in this park, for which bids had been advertised, has been postponed, as all of the bids were above the appropriation.

* * *

There is a well organized movement on foot in Montgomery county, Kas., to establish a county park for the joint use of the towns of Independence, Cherryvale and Coffeyville. An electric railroad is to be built connecting the towns of the county and the Brewster farm near Independence is spoken of as the most favorable site for the park.

* * *

Gov. Bliss of Michigan has presented the plat known as the Campau farm to the city of Saginaw for a public park. It comprises eight city blocks, and the conditions on which it is given are that the city shall expend \$2,000 annually for the care and maintenance for the first five years, and \$1,000 each year thereafter. If the city fails to live up to the contract the property will revert to the owner or his heirs.

* * *

The park board of New York has authorized the issue of bonds for \$150,000 for park purposes to be divided equally among the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

Park Commissioner Young of Brooklyn and Queens asked for \$802,454 for the improvement of parks and parkways. The most expensive improvement which he desired was the widening of the Shore Road in South Brooklyn for the use of automobiles.

* * *

George E. Kessler, engineer for the park board of Kansas City, Mo., has prepared plans for the improvement of a 100-acre park for Kansas City, Kas. It is to have a main driveway one-half mile long and a series of 20-foot drives winding around through the park. Other features of the work will be the construction of an artificial lake 1,000 by 300 feet, attractive shelters, band stands and a railway station.

* * *

Three monuments to illustrious Americans are under way for the south parks of Chicago. A statue of Lincoln on which the sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens, has been working for seven years, is nearly completed. The statue of Washington is a replica of Daniel Chester French's statue in Paris, and D. F. Crilly, one of the park commissioners, is to defray the expenses of erecting a statue of McKinley in the new McKinley Park.

* * *

The annual report of the park department of Cincinnati calls attention to the large increase of bird life in the city parks, especially in the two larger ones—Eden Park and Burnet Woods. There has been a much larger number and variety of native birds than ever before, which is said to account largely for the decrease in insect life which has for years been destroying the foliage. The total expenditures for the year were \$42,062.20.

* * *

Mr. E. J. Parker, president of the Boulevard and Park Association of Quincy, Ill., sends a suggestion for park amusement that has met with favor in that city, namely that the German Musical Societies, found in all the larger cities, might add to the pleasure of the people by giving concerts in the public parks. The association is at present engaged in promoting the extension of the street railway to South Park and in finding a more favorable site for the band concerts to avoid congestion of traffic at Washington Square.

* * *

Samuel Parsons, jr., of New York, is preparing a planting plan for the park at San Diego, Cal. An outline of the plan and a list of trees and shrubs required has been finished. Native plants are called for in large quantities. Among shrubs to be used are one thousand each of the two native sumachs and the native cherry. Among trees to be employed in carrying out the planting plan, are peppers, selected species of rubber and acacias. Araucaria Bidwillii and Ceratonia Siliqua are also in that list, both being highly desirable for their ornamental qualities and thriftiness in that climate. About forty species of trees and shrubs are asked for by the landscape architects.

* * *

The forty-third annual report of the park commissioners of Hartford, Conn., contains some interesting news of park work. In Pope Park an outdoor gymnasium was established; in Elizabeth Park, the course of the driveway from the main entrance has been changed, the ponds extended and some shore and aquatic planting done. A map is attached showing the proposed improvement of Rocky Ridge Park, a tract now being used by the city as a quarry. The design is by Superintendent Theodore Wirth, and embodies a number of unusual landscape features. The tract is about 28 acres in extent and is partly bordered by cliffs from 30 to 40 feet high. The report contains some fine half-tone views of park scenery.

PARK NOTES—CONTINUED.

The work of restoring the southern end of Jackson Park, Chicago, which has been unimproved since the World's Fair occupied that site, is being rapidly pushed. Sixty thousand cubic yards of sand and clay excavated from the city's intercepting sewer which is being constructed along the border of the park has been used in grading 40 acres of the tract. Many new walks and roads have been constructed through the park, trees and shrubbery have been planted and new buildings have been erected. The roads and drives have foundations made from the brick and stone of the old World's Fair buildings, and are said to be among the best in the country.

NEW RULES FOR PARKS.

The Park Commissioners of Lowell, Mass., recently passed the following rules for the government of the city parks and commons:

1. It is forbidden to cut, break, injure, deface, defile or ill-use any building, fence or other construction, or any tree, bush, plant or turf, or any other property of said city which may be in the care of the board, or to have possession of any freshly plucked tree, bush or plant, or any part thereof.
2. It is forbidden to disturb or injure any bird, bird's nest, or bird's eggs, or any squirrel or other animal, within any of said parks or commons.
3. It is forbidden to throw stones, balls or other missiles; to discharge or carry firearms, firecrackers, torpedoes or fireworks; to make fires; to have any intoxicating beverages; to sell, offer or expose for sale any goods or wares; to post or display signs, placards, flags or advertising devices; to solicit subscriptions or contributions; to play games of chance, or to have possession of instruments of gambling; to utter profane, threatening, abusive or indecent language, or to commit any obscene or indecent act; to solicit the acquaintance of, to follow, or in any way annoy visitors to said parks or commons.
4. It is forbidden to play ball or any other game in any public park or common, except in such portions thereof as may be set apart for that purpose.
5. It is forbidden to drive any carriage, automobile, bicycle, cart, wheelbarrow, hand-cart or horse in any park or common, except upon the regular carriage roads. No heavy teaming whatever will be allowed within said parks or commons.
6. Visitors to said parks or commons must comply with the orders or requests of any member of the Board of Park Commissioners, or of the park police or other agents of the board, and assist them when required so to do.

Any person convicted of committing any of the acts above forbidden shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Compliance with the foregoing rules and regulations is a condition of the use of these premises.

CEMETERY LEGAL DECISIONS.

Cemetery Stock Granted.

After two months of deliberation Judge Tuthill of Chicago has granted a decision in the Rose Hill Cemetery case, which has been in the courts of that city since 1881. The suit was brought by David S. Dempster of Gloversville, N. Y., against Killian V. R. Lansingh, to secure a receiver for 2,245 shares of stock in the cemetery association, which were in Lansingh's possession. An injunction was granted and a receiver appointed when the suit was started. By Judge Tuthill's decision these are removed and the stock may be disposed of as

Lansingh sees fit. The \$325,000 worth of stock, it is stated, was secured by Lansingh in return for putting the affairs of the association on a sound financial basis. Dempster contested the right to this property, contending that the unanimous consent of all the stockholders was necessary to such a grant.

Unconstitutional Law for Taking Land.

The Ohio act entitled "An act to enable cemetery associations to secure land for entrance to their grounds, or, for the improvement of entrances already made," passed April 6, 1893, the supreme court of Ohio holds (King vs. Greenwood Cemetery Association, 65 Northeastern Reporter, 882), is incompatible with section 19 of article 1 of the constitution of Ohio, and therefore void, for the reason that by the provisions of said act private property may be taken from the owner at a value placed thereon by three freeholders appointed by the commissioners of the county, without providing therein for the right and means of an appeal by the landowner to some competent tribunal, where he can have his compensation assessed by a jury.

Valid Ordinance and Contract With City.

In the case of the city of Austin vs. the Austin City Cemetery Association, the supreme court of Texas holds (73 Southwestern Reporter, 525) that an ordinance of the city council for the city of Austin which prohibited the interment of dead bodies within certain limits in the said city being reasonable and valid, the cemetery association had no right to use its property for that purpose, except by the consent of the city, which might be given upon terms which would secure a proper regulation of the use of the property and "for the promotion of health and the suppression of disease." The permission granted to the association to use the property for burial purposes, and the supervision and protection afforded to it by the terms of the contract, constituted sufficient consideration to support the agreement made by the association to sell its lots at prices not exceeding a sum named in the ordinance. It was within the power of the city and the association to make that contract, and it is valid and binding.

Disinterment From Lot for Re-interment.

Chapter 543 of the Laws of New York of 1898, which amends chapter 727 of the Laws 1869, provides, among other things, that lots in cemeteries shall be held indivisible, and upon the decease of the proprietor of a lot the title thereto shall descend to his heirs at law or devisees, though the widow shall have the right of interment for her own body in such lot or in a tomb in such lot and a right to have her body remain permanently interred or intombed therein, except that her body may be removed therefrom to some other family lot or tomb with the consent of her heirs. Of this provision the second appellate division of the supreme court says (In re Cohen, 78 New York Supplement, 417) that its operation appears to be restricted to lots in cemeteries which have been set apart to particular families and individuals, and it does not seem to relate to single interments in undivided portions of the cemetery provided for the occupation of individual graves. If the supreme court possesses authority upon petition and motion to order a cemetery corporation to permit the disinterment of a body buried within its grounds, such authority must be found in some statutory enactment. Wherefore, this provision is no authority for an order to permit disinterment in the case of an individual interment of the body of the widow in a general part of the cemetery. In thus deciding, however, it is stated that no opinion is expressed upon the question whether, under the general law of the state as to the right to control the disposition of dead bodies, relief might not be had by the heirs in an equitable action instituted for that purpose.

Cemetery Notes.

The town of Dedham, Mass., has voted \$1,300 for keeping in repair the two cemeteries of that town, and has recommended the erection of a new office building, with funds now on deposit. * * *

Rosedale and Linden Park Cemeteries, Linden, N. J., have recently dedicated a new receiving vault. It is of classic architecture, modern in all its appointments, and makes a valuable addition to these large cemeteries. * * *

Many improvements have been made in South Cemetery, Winsted, Conn., during the past season. An addition containing 2,000 lots has been graded and a receiving vault built. The chapel will accommodate about 100 people and the receiving vault has 48 catacombs. * * *

Yreka Cemetery, Yreka, Cal., was damaged by a recent fire, supposed to have been started by a spark from a passing railway engine. Much of the woodwork and shrubbery was destroyed. This is the third time this cemetery has been attacked by flames. * * *

Plans by Architects McFarland, Colby & McFarland, of Boston, have been adopted for Ursula Chapel to be erected in Pine Grove Cemetery, Manchester, N. H. The plans call for a chapel of old English design, constructed of seam faced granite, with an office for the superintendent and the necessary waiting and toilet rooms. * * *

Greenwood Cemetery, Wheeling, W. Va., has purchased 66 acres of additional territory for \$32,660, making the total area over 180 acres. The new tract is to be improved at once. The cemetery was laid out in 1861, and the first interment made in 1866. * * *

F. N. Parish, secretary and treasurer of the Riga Cemetery Association, Churchville, N. Y., has caused a circular to be issued for the benefit of delinquents of back taxes, stating that "no more burials will be allowed upon the lot until all back taxes have been paid." * * *

I. D. Smith, of Madison, S. D., has presented \$5,000 to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Sioux Falls, S. D., for a new memorial chapel and receiving vault to be erected in memory of his two children who are buried there. The structure will be of brick, stone and tile, 20 x 30 feet in ground dimensions, and will also contain administrative offices of the cemetery. * * *

The cemeteries of New Bedford, Mass., have made a number of improvements during the year. At Oak Grove in addition to the regular work about a mile of macadam has been laid. About 700 feet of water pipe have been laid, and 1,000 feet more are to be laid. At North burial ground it was voted to put up a new office building to be constructed of rubble stone with brown stone trimmings. * * *

Fern Dale Cemetery, located between Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., embraces 160 acres of land on the line of the electric railway connecting those cities. It is operated entirely on the lawn plan, with perpetual care for all lots and has been in operation about three years. The officers of the corporation are as follows: President, Albert Carpenter; vice-president,

Rev. T. G. Thompson; secretary and treasurer, Addison Keck; comptroller, Abram Baird. * * *

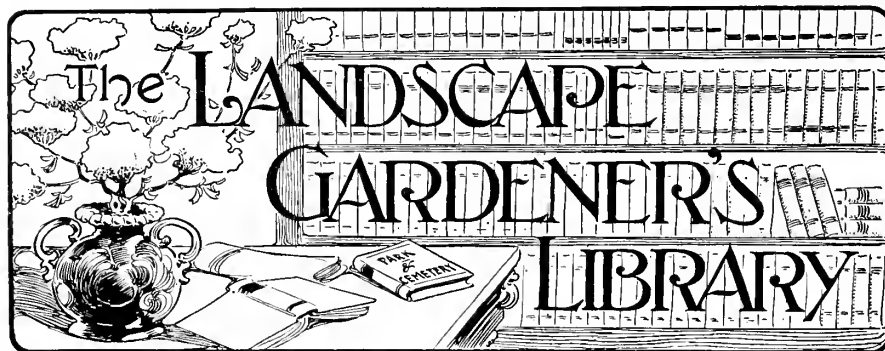
Erie Cemetery, Erie, Pa., has issued a well printed book of 142 pages entitled, "A Handbook, Historical, Biographical and Descriptive." It contains also the charter and laws, rules and regulations, and other matters of general information. An interesting feature of the book is a series of biographical sketches of some of the noted dead buried in the cemetery, of the presidents of the association, and of its superintendents from Capt. Samuel Low, its first superintendent, down to Mrs. E. E. Hay, the present incumbent. * * *

The report of Secretary Jos. C. Spear, of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903, gives the following statistics: Total receipts, including last year's balance, \$127,199.48. The chief items of receipts were: From sale of lots, \$25,308.27; improvement of lots by the gardener, \$17,606.20; trust fund for perpetual care of lots, \$5,761.80. The expenditures were \$121,786.21, including the following: Labor, \$34,931.44; interments and foundations, \$11,005.96; salaries, \$10,850. There were 95 lots sold during the year and 1,394 burial permits issued. The total number of interments is 69,547, and the number of lot holders 10,664. * * *

Contracts have been let to Joseph Pajean & Son, of Chicago, to build a chapel and receiving tomb for the new Belmont Park Cemetery, near Youngstown, O. The chapel will be 50 x 60 feet in ground dimensions, with a corner tower and a large porte-cochere as the principal exterior features. Sixteen stained glass windows will admit light. The central court of the receiving vault will be 32 feet square with the catacombs on either side. The entrance embodies two sets of gates and pillars. The pillars for the main driveway will be four feet square and 12-8 high, surmounted by bronze vases. The pillars for the side paths are to be 8-7 high. The total value of the contracts is \$57,500. About 46 acres of the cemetery have been cleared and sown with grass seed. * * *

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

A receiving vault is to be erected in Prospect Cemetery, Prospect, N. Y. It is to be 25 x 17 feet in ground dimensions and will be built of Trenton limestone. * * A number of new drinking fountains have been erected in Waterside Cemetery, Marblehead, Mass. * * The town of Thompsonville, Conn., has voted to build a new entrance gate to the cemetery. It is to be a substantial monumental gateway of granite, built in a slight curve on both sides, with two heavy granite pillars. * * A new rustic stone wall is in course of erection at the entrance to Grove Cemetery, Naugatuck, Conn. * * The Putnam Cemetery Association, Putnam Conn., is considering the purchase of additional territory. * * An ornamental iron arched entrance and a new wire fence have been erected at St. Augustine's Catholic Cemetery, Austin, Minn. * * Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport, Pa., is considering the purchase of an adjoining tract of farm land at an expenditure of \$20,000. * * Park Cemetery, Tilton, N. H., is to erect a new receiving tomb and Mrs. C. E. Tilton is to expend \$6,000 in improving this cemetery. * * A contract has been let for the grading of the city cemetery at Alton, Ill. The work involves the moving of 15,000 yards of earth. * * A new iron fence has recently been erected around an addition to St. Mary's Cemetery, Altoona, Pa., which was acquired about a year ago. * * New water mains are to be laid in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Cemeteries at Grand Junction, Col. * * A new section has been improved at Mayflower Hill Cemetery, Taunton, Mass.



This arrival of Cassell's Practical Dictionary of Gardening has brought in another one of those books on gardening intensely interesting, but unreliable in its notes referring to the hardness of outdoor vegetation for the greatest part of this country where horticulture has established itself commercially or otherwise and for which this book, judging by its publishing place, is partly intended.

A book that takes upon itself the great responsibility of instructing the English speaking people of both America and Australia in the profession of gardening can only become valuable when giving the minimum temperature the different plants will endure and especially those introduced from southern or more climatically favored countries. Atmospheric conditions should also be considered, as it is a known fact that plants, and especially conifers, will stand more cold in a country favored with a moist atmosphere than in one not so favored.

It frequently happens that the practical man encounters a customer or client who demands plants he has seen recommended in an English book of gardening and which are claimed to be hardy (in England), and he knows how difficult it is to dissuade him from buying such stock; but the one that comes to grief in the end is the purchaser—at the expense of his purse.

Looking at this beautiful dictionary from the English point of view we must congratulate the compiler for his great success in being able to give to the garden friends and lovers of plant life a work so concise in its make up, short and to the point. Written in a language plain and instructive, profusely illustrated throughout with photographic views and colored plates, it must be appreciated by professional and layman alike.

Nothing is more instructive to the gardener than photographic views of plants under description. "They alone will reveal what the pen cannot do."

Mr. Walter P. Wright, whose name is

not unfamiliar to the American readers of garden literature, speaks the truth when he says in the preface, "The language of the dictionary has been made studiously plain. Its work is done in simple English, almost absolutely." But judging from the list of contributors one would almost feel assured that it could not be otherwise—very few practical men being able to write with proximity. Looking through its pages one is astonished at the possibility of describing 6,000 genera of plants in less than 1,000 pages, giving cultural notes, soil, propagation, and in fact all the reader wants to know about plants, still leaving space for directing the use and care of garden tools, and a description of injurious insects. That this briefness of the work has its great merits cannot be doubted. —Gardeners as a rule have but little time to look through a whole library trying to find the subject sought for, and less time to consume a thousand words to receive that intelligence possible in fifty. From the amateur's standpoint a greater use of common names could have been desirable. True it is that the glossary affixed to the second volume will in some degree overcome any fault to be found in this direction.

Cassell's Practical Dictionary of Gardening enters the garden world in as neat and well dressed form as any book ever did. Printed in good type, upon gilt edged paper, with clean illustrations and good colored plates, bound in half leather—and this latter is very important, as dictionaries are in constant use—it recommends itself to those that seek for more knowledge in the great field of horticulture. J. J.

Cassell's Dictionary of Gardening; complete in 2 volumes; \$10.00 net; Cassell & Co., Limited, New York City.

Injuries to Shade Trees from Electricity; bulletin No. 91, Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College: The increasing number of adverse conditions with which shade trees have to contend in the development of our cities and towns make this a timely study of one of the common dan-

gers to city trees. Much damage occurs from wires, causing abrasions, destruction of limbs and leaders, and burnings, necessitating pruning. The greatest danger this bulletin finds is from local burnings. Rare cases have occurred where large shade trees have been killed by the direct current used in street railroads. A number of half-tone illustrations showing damage done to trees are shown, and the subject divided as follows: Electrical Resistance of Trees; Effects of Alternating Currents; Effects of Direct Currents; Lightning. .

The Diminished Flow of the Rock River in Wisconsin and Illinois and Its Relation to the Surrounding Forests, by G. Frederick Schwarz, Field Assistant Bureau of Forestry; Bulletin No. 44, Bureau of Forestry: The purpose of this investigation is to ascertain the principal factors upon which the flow of the Rock River depends and to discover any practicable means of increasing the flow or equalizing the volume of the stream. The study includes a consideration of the geology of the region, the recent fluctuations in the rainfall, the effects of the artificial drainage of swamps and fields, and the manner in which the forests influence the water flow. It aims not only to explain the decreased water flow in the Rock River region, but also to throw light on the relation of forests to water supply in general.

A Working Plan for Forest Lands in Hampton and Beaufort Counties, S. C., by Thomas H. Sherrard, Field Assistant, Bureau of Forestry; Bulletin No. 43, Bureau of Forestry: The tract for which this plan was prepared is held by the Okeetee Gun Club primarily as a game preserve, and the adequate protection of the lands from fire is the salient feature of the management advised. The territory is natural pine land and it is desired to adopt a plan by which the large amount of second growth pine already on the ground may be fostered, and the further re-seeding of waste lands may be effected. Illustrated with half-tones and drawings.

Two Insect Pests; bulletin 46, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont.: A brief consideration of the damage done by the rosebud curculio and the poplar leaf-folding sawfly, and the remedies to be adopted.

The Loco and Some Other Poisonous Plants in Montana; bulletin No. 45, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station: The annual losses in Montana resulting from stock eating poisonous plants is estimated in this bulletin at \$100,000. The results of three seasons of field work are here presented in order that these plants may be recognized and the symptoms and remedies for such poisoning presented.

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Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, 1904.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

(Landscape Gardener's Library.—Continued.)

Fertilizer Inspection; bulletin No. 94, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. This bulletin contains the analysis of samples collected by the station of the brands of fertilizers licensed in 1903, and of a sample of "Scientific Fertilizer"; a copy of the law regarding the use of the Babcock test in the state, and the results of an experiment on the top dressing of grass lands with chemicals.

Dandelions, Hawkweeds, Ginseng, Canker Worms; bulletin 95, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.: Every year there are numerous complaints of the ravages of canker worms, upon shade and orchard trees. Two distinct insects are concerned in this work of destruction, but their habits and general appearance are much alike. Specific directions are given for fighting these pests. One of the surest preventive measures is to place a band of tarred paper about the tree in March and smear it with printer's ink.

It is shown in the bulletin that the common dandelion grows readily from root cuttings, and that when the top of the plant is cut off each of the pieces of root remaining in the ground will form a new plant. For this reason it is a very bad practice to allow the digging of "greens" on the lawn. A photograph showing the results of the persistent digging of greens is an instructive feature. The cultivation of the dandelion as a garden plant is also briefly treated.

"A New Day for St. Louis": An attractively printed booklet giving an account of the practical work done by the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis; issued by Earle Layman, Secretary, 605 U. S. Trust Bldg., St. Louis.

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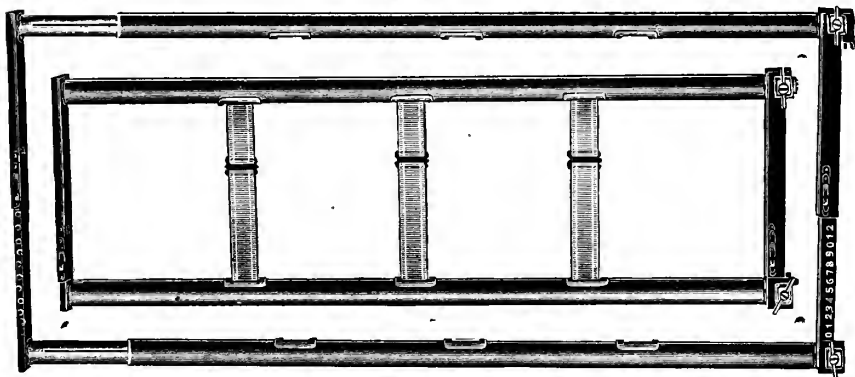


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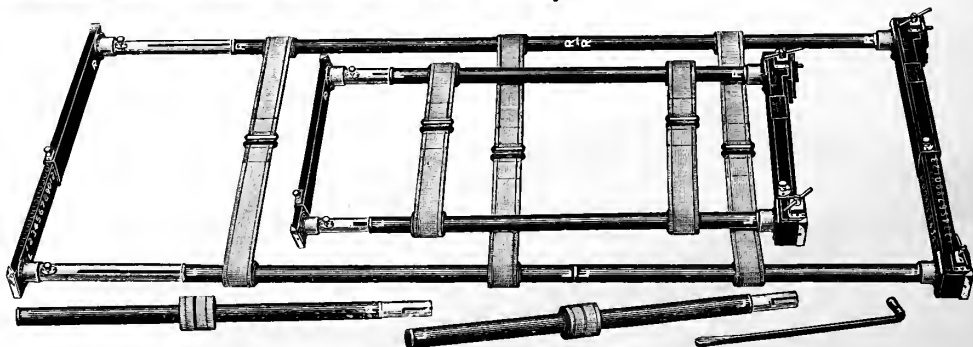
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The first annual convention of the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials was held October 14 and 15 at the Phillips House, Dayton, O. An interesting program, given in detail in our August issue, was presented.

The Harrison Granite Co., 42 E. 23d St., New York, invite correspondence with cemetery officials who contemplate erecting receiving vaults, chapels, etc. They have built structures of this kind in many of the leading cemeteries and offer their patrons the benefit of years of experience in such work.

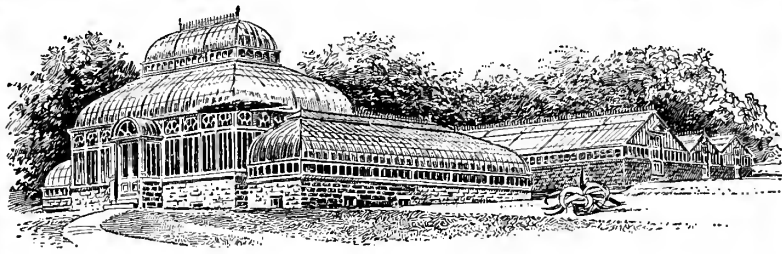
Trade Literature Received.

Fred'k W. Kelsey, New York: Specialties in Choice Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs, etc., for fall planting; catalogue No. 51; this abridged catalogue includes only a partial list of the finer trees and hardy plants.

Dreer's Autumn Catalogue, 1903, Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, a profusely illustrated 56-page catalogue of bulbs, seeds, plants, etc., for 1903.

Michell's Reliable Bulbs: Autumn catalogue of Henry F. Michell, Philadelphia; a wholesale price list of highest quality bulbs, seasonable seeds, etc.

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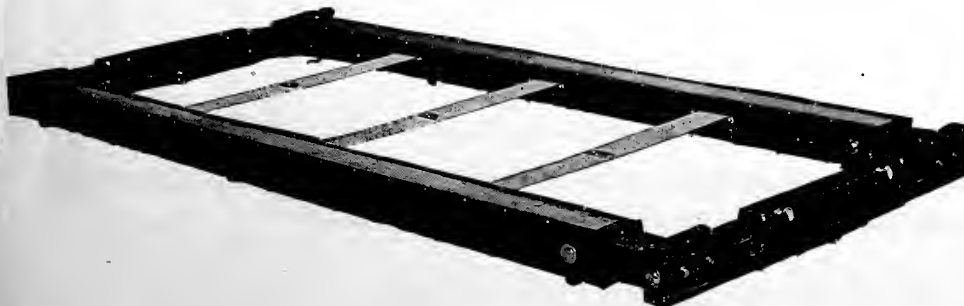
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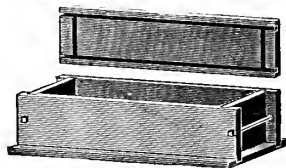
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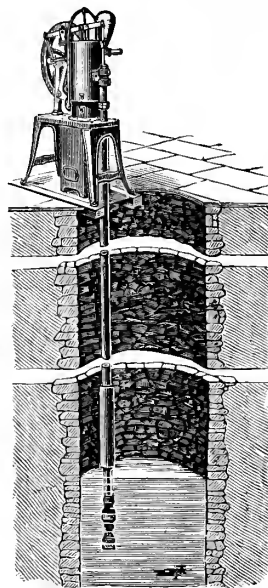
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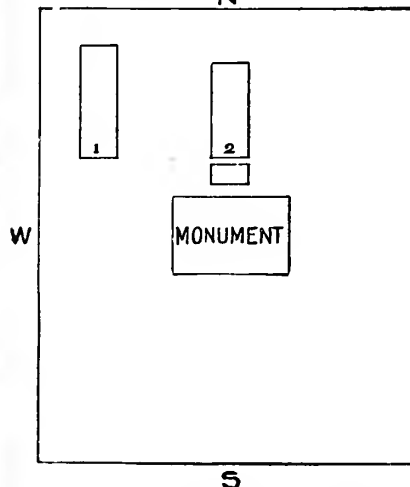
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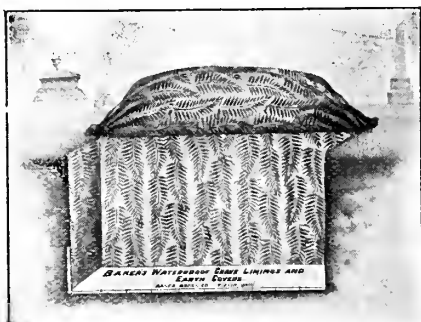
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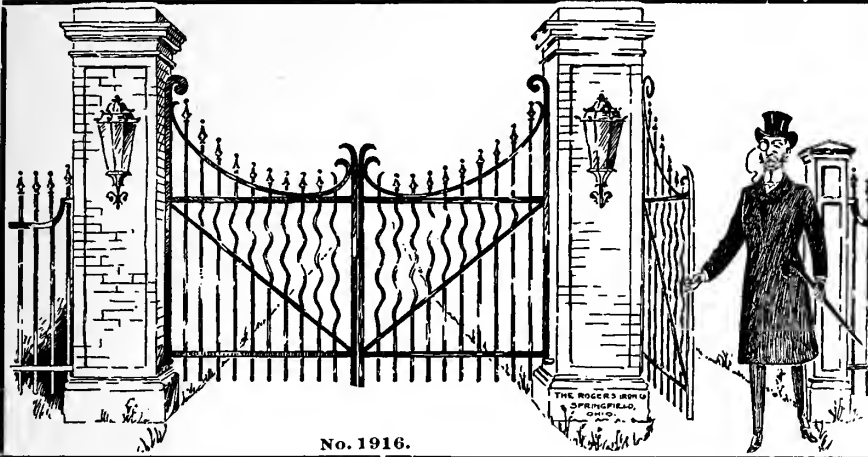
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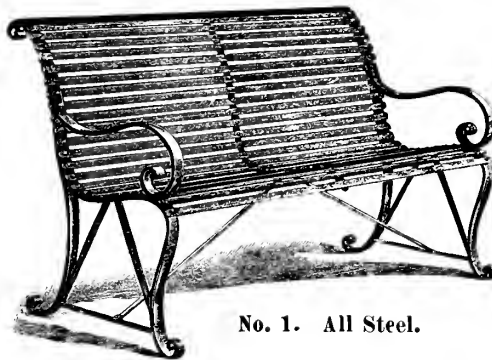
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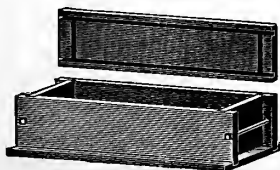
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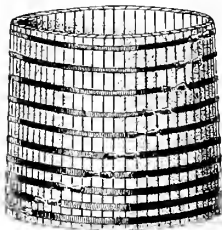
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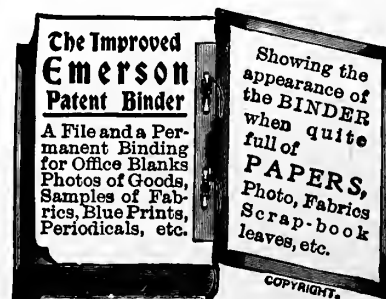
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1903

No. 9

The New Park at San Diego, Cal.

By M. B. Coulston, Secretary Park Improvement Committee.

The early inauguration of improvements on a park tract of 1,400 acres in San Diego, California, was noted in a sketch in the February issue of "Park and Cemetery", and this work has now taken practical shape in a definite beginning. All the natural and economic conditions of park making in California differ vitally from those of the East, so that the problem of San Diego is interesting on the Atlantic side of the country through many points of contrast, and in this

along their northern, eastern, and southern boundaries, and stretch away to the east, where the densely shrub-covered mesas merge into foothills of the outlying country. Ranges and peaks of mountains reach from north to south at a distance of 20 to 50 miles, all clearly in sight and seemingly much nearer in the marvelously clear atmosphere of this country. Mountains, promontories, and islands of Mexico are in the near-by landscape, and San Diego Bay, the city itself, Coro-



A CANYADA VIEW IN THE SAN DIEGO PARK TRACT.

state, because it offers valuable experience from which other cities on this coast not yet provided with parks may gain.

Given a natural unimproved, treeless area of 1,400 acres in a section of country where mild summer weather prevails throughout the year, with an average annual rainfall of 10 inches and no precipitation from May to November; with only a limited supply of city water for irrigation, and some of the natural conditions are suggested. Hard pan crops out almost everywhere and extends down deep; the soil is very compact, needing a pick before it can be spaded or shoveled, and in many cases requiring powder before it can be worked. Skilled horticultural workers are almost unknown, and laborers earn \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day.

The park lands skirt the built-up portion of the city

nado Beach, and the Pacific to the far western horizon are all adjoining neighbors of the park.

But the development of this unique piece of public land is the special interest of this time. With rare æsthetic and generous public spirit, Mr. George W. Marston, of San Diego, personally engaged the landscape architect firm of Samuel Parsons & Co., of New York, to make a study and plan for the park. Mr. Parsons spent ten days in this work on the ground in December last. Mr. George Cooke, his very efficient partner, was in San Diego five weeks, having left for New York on August 27th, to return next January for two months' work here. Mr. Cooke brought with him in July the completed plans for roadways and footpaths, these having been prepared in the New York office from a contour map. He at once set to work to

fit the plans to the ground, placing the stakes in accordance with grades, points of view, etc., and making changes which seemed desirable. A conspicuous section of the park at the southwest corner had been despoiled through some years of digging and carting to fill in city streets, and in the past month grading has been in active progress at this point. A heavy road plow with six horses was useful for removing the top soil from only a small area, drilling and blasting being necessary on all the high ground. To expert graders who have used two car loads of powder on one block of a city street, 150 kegs of powder applied here in a month is counted a small item. While blasting is an unavoidable and costly necessity, it affords a really economic and quick method. The loosened earth and sandstone formation is readily plowed and

some of the many ramifying canyons, and it is now quite impossible to drive across the great expanse of table lands and valleys from east to west.

The planting list as far as arranged has singular interest, especially to one to whom the distinct flora adapted to this region is new. Acacias are prominent among tested and desirable trees, good species being *Acacia melanoxylon*, *A. floribunda*, *A. latifolia*, *A. cultriformis*, *A. verticillata*, *A. pycnantha*. Eucalypts are always a stand-by in Southern California. These will be planted in suitable locations, as in the bottoms of canyons and on the lower slopes of their steep sides and projections. On the Fourth of July, in response to a popular demand for tree planting in connection with a public celebration, 600 *Eucalyptus cornuta* and *E. corynocalyx* were set out in one of the large canyons.



Giant Bamboo.

Pinus Torreyana.*Eucalyptus Siderophloia*.

SOME OF THE TREES TO BE USED FOR PARK PLANTING AT SAN DIEGO, CAL.

scraped by Fresno scrapers, a California wheelless implement used for short hauls. This area is being rapidly brought into park shape. It is intended to incorporate city street sweepings with the pulverized sand and clay rock, so as to bring these slopes into condition for planting after the autumn rains set in. Convenient entrances have been arranged for, which will be planted next winter, as will a specially attractive small canyon, or canyada, on the west boundary, and some portions of larger canyons extending through the park from north to south. The road system is arranged so as to provide easy access from the mesas or table lands into and out of the canyons, and thus open up the park for use and enjoyment. At present it is no difficult matter to get quite lost in

These trees are growing vigorously after two months of rainless summer weather, without irrigation since they were planted, when the large filled-in holes were thoroughly wet down. *Araucaria Bidwillii*, a beautiful park tree here, will be used effectively. *Ceratoniasiliqua* or St. John's Bread, is most attractive. The Camphor tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*; the large-leaved *Jacaranda mimosaefolia*; the Black Locust; two species of *Hakea*; *Albizzia Lebbek*, the celebrated Egyptian tree; species of *Ficus* and *Magnolia*, Cypress and Pines; *Eugenia australis* and *E. unedo*; *Lagunaria Patagoniensis*; the beautiful recently introduced island tree, *Lyonothamnus*, with large, fern-like foliage resembling the Sweet Fern of the East; *Melaleuca leucadendron* and other choice Bottlebrushes; and the

graceful and verdurous Pepper trees will all be used. *Grevillea robusta* grows well here, but is out of favor on account of dying back while comparatively young, and also because of litter caused by shedding its large leaves.

Among shrubs to be used are the native *Ceanothus*; *Cneoridium dumosum*; holly-leaved cherry, *Prunus ilicifolia*; two species of *Rhus*; the Christmas Holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*; the silvery *Artemisia*, *Adenostoma* and *Eriodictyon*. One of the most desirable cultivated shrubs is the bright green, glossy *Coprosma Baueriana*. *Pittosporum tobira*; *Swainsonia*; *Leptospermums*; *Abelia rupestris*; the glaucous Salt bush, *Atroplex Breweri*; the rambling *Buddleia Madagascariensis*; *Habrothamnus elegans*; the Mexican Poppy, *Romneya Coulteri*; the delicate foliaged bright flowered *Grevillea Thelmanniana* and Cherokee roses will be liberally used. This partial list merely hints at the class of plants which thrive here, many characteristic

trees, vines, and shrubs not being named at all, as Palms, Bougainvilleas, Laurestinus, etc.

The park work is thoroughly in hand, and is being wisely organized and carried on with reference to available funds. The planting will be on a scale proportioned to present water supply. Astonishing rate of growth is made in this genial climate. Giant bamboos send up annual shoots to a height of 25 feet and more. Eucalyptus trees, with moderate irrigation and cultivation, grow 40 feet in four years from the seed, and in hard and unfriendly conditions pines make 20 feet in five years. The Torrey pine is native here, the only station of this tree being a reservation within the city limits. There is an endless field of possibility for the establishment of plants yet untried, and in due time a botanic and horticultural experiment station will be realized on the park, for the practical benefit of this section of California and the scientific interest of the world.

The Weeping Beech.

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

In the older cities of our country, in the suburbs, are some very fine specimens of the weeping beech, *Fagus sylvatica pendula*, it being among the first trees planted when the ornamentation of pleasure grounds was commenced. And in some of the older cemeteries, notably at Greenwood, New York, and at Laurel Hill,

times an unusual spread of this kind indicates an injured leader; again grafts from side shoots are not as apt to make upright trees as readily as those from top shoots. However, whatever has caused the unusual horizontal growth, it is evident that there are many places on a lawn where a tree of this character would be much in place.

A good feature connected with this beech, as well as with all trees of a drooping character, is that they are as interesting in winter as they are in summer. Indeed, some are more so. I will not say this beech is, for it is certainly a grand spectacle in summer, clothed with its large, lustrous green leaves. But nonetheless, I like to look on it in winter. Then it is that the singular angularity of its growth is observed. The shoots seem to turn every way excepting upward; the topmost shoot does that only, and only when the leaves are off can its growth be seen in all its grotesqueness. There is an entirely different tree before us in winter from what there was in summer. In oddity of growth as revealed in winter, the weeping beech is unique. To diverge a little from the subject of this beech, though in line with the subject of the winter aspect of weeping trees, the weeping dogwood is, I think, very much more interesting in winter than in summer. Beech trees of all kinds require great care in transplanting. One kind, the cut-leaved, is uncommonly hard to transplant. All the roots possible must be had, no drying permitted, the limbs well pruned back, and the removal accomplished very early in autumn or early in spring. And whichever season sees the work done, place a mulch of manure, short grass, or something similar about the ground after the planting.



FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA (WEEPING BEECH).

Philadelphia, there are large-sized specimens. The one illustrated is on private grounds in Montgomery County, Pa., and while not nearly as large as many others to be seen, is a good specimen, and one differing in style and growth from many seen. Its broad outline in proportion to its height, though not altogether uncommon, is not its general habit. Some-



Monument Copyrighted by the Harrison Granite Co.

VIEW IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY, DETROIT, MICH., SHOWING LAWN AND CUTCHEON MONUMENT.

Development of Trees in Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich.

An interesting and vital problem in tree growth was before the management of Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., four years ago, and the accompanying views taken there last summer serve to show how it was allowed to solve itself. The site was a heavily timbered tract, and its ornamental treatment necessitated the partial clearing and thinning out of the densely timbered sections. This problem was dis-

cussed by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey in Park and Cemetery of August, 1899, and Superintendent Frank Eurich was then quoted as hoping that the bare tree trunks would "feather out" of their own accord merely from the free entrance of sunlight and air. Mr. Eurich writes that his hopes have been more than realized, and sends these photographs to show to what a remarkable extent this branching out has taken



OFFICE BUILDING, WOODLAWN CEMETERY, DETROIT, MICH., SEEN FROM THE CEMETERY.

place during the last four years. None of the trees were cut back, and all have gradually branched out with new and strong growth.

The view "Along the Entrance Drive" shows some fine specimens that were bare trunks in 1899 as a result of standing too close in the timbered stage of the tract. Since the thinning process the trunks have taken new life, and many are clothed with fine limbs to within five feet of the ground. The greater number of them are oaks, though there are some sassafras, maples, ash, and elms. All show the same progress in "feathering out."

The beautiful lawn view showing the unique Cutchcon monument well placed with large oaks for a background offers some additional examples of low growth on trees that were five years ago entirely bare-trunked to a height of thirty and forty feet.

The office building has been illustrated in these pages before, but the planting about it is so attractive and has made such rapid progress that it presents an ever-interesting picture. The building is an unpretentious frame structure with an exterior paneling of adamant plaster and interior finish of Georgia pine. It cost about \$1,200.



ALONG THE ENTRANCE DRIVE, WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

The Mantle of Ivy.

By H. A. CAPARN.

The vine in the picture that covers the rocks and irregular ground with such a rich mass of foliage is the English Ivy, probably, all things considered, the most beautiful vine we have. It never acquires the rich reds and browns of Boston ivy or woodbine in the fall, but when they are half-clothed or naked its foliage is rich and thick in color, unless the cold north winds have browned it. English Ivy is usually supposed to flourish only on a north wall, or in the shade,

where it can be protected from the direct rays of the sun. It is the alternate freezing by night and thawing by day that breaks up the constitution of ivy like most other broad-leaved evergreens. This mat of ivy grows on a high hill north of New York City. It gets a partial covering of leaves in winter and a good deal of protection in summer from the weeping cherry and other trees and bushes near it.

It seems probable that this valuable evergreen vine will grow in more places and conditions than is usually supposed. It should be grown widely and plentifully, for, barring hardiness, it has more to recommend it than almost any other vine. Where the climate is not much colder than that of New York it may be expected to succeed with partial protection and shelter from crude sunlight and cold winds. Probably nothing is so generally useful for growing among graves both on the ground and on the monuments themselves, especially those of natural boulders or rough-hewn stone. It is always neat, always bright and handsome, cheap to plant and to maintain; it is always harmonious with the surroundings of a graveyard, and never strikes a false note of color or form. If it should replace the costly and unmeaning "designs" in gaudy alternantheras and echeverias that stare so brazenly in many cemeteries, everyone would be the gainer excepting the grower of bedding plants; and he could go into some other business, say that of painting toy express wagons,—where his peculiar talent for primary colors could find an opening.



A MANTLE OF ENGLISH IVY.

The Tamarisk or Tamarix.

Named from a river Tamaris, on the banks of which one species was found growing. Mr. Griesa of Kansas claims that there is one, as yet unnamed, which grows to be quite a tree and a wonderful bloomer. In the east the Gallica or French and the African have been grown largely. In the west the silver, or Amur, sometimes called the Russian, is most grown. This is hardy in Iowa and South Dakota.

I have now 10 varieties. The Indica was too tender and has been thrown out. The one in the center of the illustration is only a year old. It grew six feet and the twigs were covered with blooms. The one on the right is the Llandsu or manna tree of Asia. From this the Persians extract a rich confection called gaz, which is very delicious. The Gallica is popular in the east, but on my grounds the silver takes the lead. The specimen on the left is the Japonica or plumosa. It is indeed a glorious plume, soft, full, and compact, and very attractive.

The German seems the most refined and delicate of all, with foliage of glittering silver.

All these shrubs or trees are great bloomers. Their foliage is about half way between that of garden asparagus and the silver cedar.

Trim the silver cedar to a tree in a lawn and it is charming. I am well pleased with the whole family, and wonder they have been so long neglected. A group of all these varieties in a park would certainly attract attention for hedges or rows to line avenues.

The silver tamarisk will at least find favor. Its graceful, delicate flowers make it very desirable.

C. S. HARRISON.



THREE SPECIMENS OF TAMARIX.

Moving Large Trees.

John C. Olmsted in Bulletin of N. E. Assn. of Park Superintendents.

With regard to moving trees, I think there is no question that the consensus of opinion of all experts is to the effect that it is preferable to plant trees of nursery sizes, and so far as park work is concerned this is undoubtedly the general practice; yet there are unquestionably cases likely to arise where transplanting of large trees is good policy; for instance, the planting of the Mall in Central Park was done with large Elms. Although this was a contract job, and a good many of the trees had to be replaced by the contractor, yet the trees, on the whole, seem to be as large and as vigorous as other elms in the Park which were planted of nursery sizes. There are four rows of these elms and the space between the two middle rows is about 150 feet, yet the branches are mingling across this space, and I saw these trees planted. Certainly in such a case it would seem that the result justifies the disregarding of the general rule. As a matter of fact, I think in the case of about ten or fifteen species of trees best adapted to moving, it is merely a matter of knowledge, painstaking, and expense to move them of any size so that they will not get any serious set-

back and will be handsome and satisfactory. Perhaps many of the association may not have known of two elms—one is 18 inches diameter of trunk and the other 20 inches diameter of trunk—which were moved by Mr. O. C. Simonds some ten or fifteen miles to the vicinity of the crematory in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. Mr. Simonds states that these trees came out the following spring in full vigor, showing no signs of having been moved, and certainly they were beautiful specimens when I saw them a few years later. I think the main trouble in moving large trees has been that the gardeners or park superintendents who had charge of the work did not have suitable apparatus or did not take pains enough to save all the roots and to avoid letting them get dry or injured, and particularly to give the trees a mass of prepared topsoil equal to the spread of the branches, and at least three feet deep. Nevertheless, as a rule, park superintendents are on the safe side in constantly opposing the transplanting of large trees in the parks. Landscape architects who have to meet the wishes of their clients often find their clients willing to pay for immediate effect.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Home Gardening Association, Cleveland.

The magnificent results achieved by the public school children of Cleveland, O., in their recent "flower shows" under the auspices of the Home Gardening Association is worthy of permanent record and emulation. The good work carried on among the children by this Cleveland association has been referred to in these columns on other occasions, and it is decidedly gratifying to note that the promises heretofore held out are being justified even to a greater degree than might have been anticipated. Last year the total number of school flower shows did not exceed eight, while this year twenty-four schools entered the competition for prizes, being one-third of the number of grade schools of the city, and besides, upwards of thirty schools held flower shows without entering the contest. Comparing the shows of this year with those of last, there was a decided advance in taste, both in selection and arrangement, and there was an evident appreciation of the object of the association to encourage a love of flowers and natural beauty in the minds of the young. Not only was there a sincere enthusiasm displayed by the schools and teachers in the shows, but public interest is being thoroughly aroused, and large numbers of visitors were present to enjoy the floral displays and to give encouragement by their attendance. It may be safely asserted that a vast amount of permanent good has been implanted in the lives and characters of these coming citizens which is already reacting in their homes, as it will continue to react in all the phases of their careers hereafter.

City Tree Planting.

As has been previously noted, Kansas City is setting an excellent example in city tree planting. Under the able control of its city forester the work of planting shade trees and their care has been reduced to a system which is not only resulting in great success as regards the trees and the appearance of the thoroughfares, but is securing the confidence of the property owners and their sympathy in the prosecution of this phase of civic embellishment. In examining the specifications for the planting and care of trees issued by the Department of Forestry of the city, we opine that many will declare that some of the conditions are too exacting, and that under a contract system they would not be maintained; moreover, many nurserymen would claim them to be unnecessary, particularly in regard to the treatment of the trees after planting, on which the specifications deal forcefully. It is unquestionably true, however, that it is in the first years of a tree's life in the city that unremitting responsible care tells, for upon this the future of the tree particularly depends. We do not believe that under present civic conditions too much stress can be laid on the importance of attention and

care to the newly planted street shade trees. Under the circumstances every city tree should be a specimen of its kind and its best development depends upon the intelligent ministering to its needs which our present knowledge suggests.

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Politics and the City Cemetery.

The report of a committee appointed to investigate charges of irregularities in the management of the city cemetery of Salt Lake City, Utah, created a stir in a recent council meeting in that city, which once more strikingly exemplified the degrading effects of political control of the resting places of the dead. To describe the conditions in this case would call for too much space, but the principal cause of the outburst was the practice of the city employees of the cemetery soliciting from lot owners the work of sodding and planting lots and graves, presumably to fulfill their contracts in their own time. It takes but little thought to conjecture what trouble such a system would finally bring about, or to what condition the cemetery would ultimately be brought. In this case it undoubtedly afforded a grand opportunity for "graft," and when this had reached a certain point the rival factions came into conflict, the scandal saw the light, and its ramifications were, as usual, startling. Political methods and procedure, questionable as they generally are, never come into stronger contrast than when associated with God's acre. The degrading influences brought to bear tend to destroy all the hallowed suggestions of the place, as well as to eliminate every idea of business method from its management. A municipal reform which calls for enactment as urgently as anything is that of removing all shades of political influence from city cemeteries and parks.

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The Billboard Nuisance.

The crusade for a more beautiful Chicago received an encouragement last month which was cheering. The city council by a vote of forty to twenty-one decided against the billboard advertisements and signs on the elevated railroad structures and stations. The effect of the council's action will be to strip every station not erected upon the right of way of the company of its bills and posters. It is very unfortunate for all efforts in municipal housecleaning that the law's unaccountable delays impose undue restrictions. The two leading advertising companies who combined to fight the ordinance of 1901, and who agreed with the city to erect no new signs during the litigation, have increased their billboard frontage from thirty miles a year ago to fifty miles at present, and still the city is awaiting an opinion from Judge Chytraus, who took the case under advisement a year ago.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

HELPFUL HINTS IN HOME DECORATION.

Apt and applicable extracts from "The Decoration of Home Grounds," a paper by C. B. Whitnall of Milwaukee, Wis., and read by him Aug. 19, 1903, before



A WOODLAND PATH AT OLD MISSION, MICH.

the Society of American Florists, at its meeting held in that city:

"The first essential of a beautiful home is to have beautiful people live in it."

"What can be done for an English family living in a Swiss cottage situated on an Illinois prairie? * * * The point I wish to emphasize is that any manipulation of landscape that is not natural in itself and that does not harmonize with the customs and usages of the animal life in and about it, cannot be beautiful."

"A path through a wood is almost always beautiful.

* * * The first traveler did not create the path, nor the second. At the beginning many routes were taken, but gradually, without open discussion or even conscious consideration, we have taken a vote; the majority being of about the same temperament, the variation in travel lessened until, finally, a defined impress was made. * * * Vegetation falling into line, the

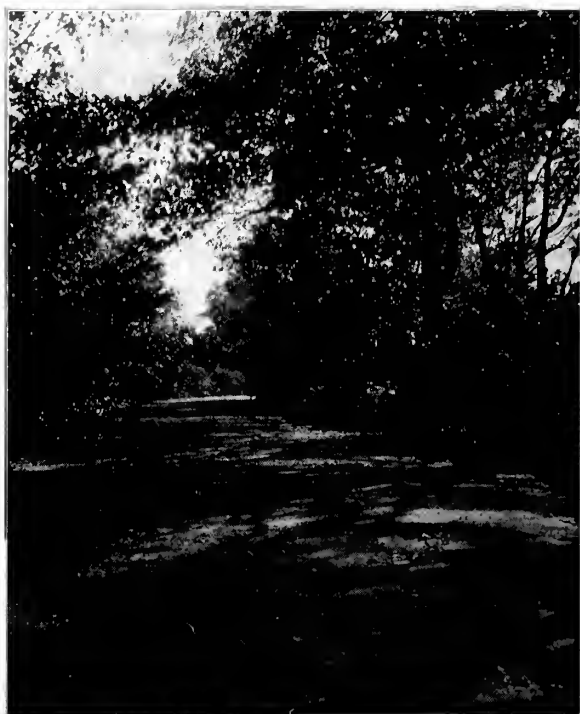
shady nook, the bleak point, the wet and the dry places, each select their favorites from the supply of seeds carried along by wind, water or animals—thousands and millions perishing that we may have the benefit of the fittest. This is Nature's slow and industrious method of bringing about results and it always terminates in beauty. It is the history of the Country Path. Did it ever occur to you that paths are always beautiful, while walks laid out by an individual seldom are? Sometimes a manufactured walk becomes a path—an occurrence too rare!"

"It does seem a pity that we are compelled to begin some of our most important efforts at the roof and work down to the foundation."

"Nature, untiring, never missing an opportunity to set a good example, very quietly and gently transforms our failures into beauty spots. Many a millionaire's home becomes beautiful after the owner has lost his fortune; many a town site, once beautiful, but destroyed by man's ambition, returns to beauty after man's failure is acknowledged."

"It seems curious to see a person pay \$2,000 for a canvas landscape and then pay a gardener to prevent the real thing from forming outside his own window."

"The effort to lay out a town in squares is a fatal mistake. * * * The added distance of travel they necessitate is not the only bad result. Traveling around the squares forces us onto hills and into holes and, acting on the theory that two wrongs make one right, we cut down the hills to fill the holes, thus destroying the



WILDWOOD DRIVE, GRACELAND CEMETERY, CHICAGO.
An artificial roadway that might easily be mistaken for a woodland road

natural contour of the land. Natural beauty is sacrificed to an imaginary necessity."

"Many cross roads make cross people, while short cuts always give relief to those who use them."

"Every 'Keep Off the Grass' and 'No Trespassing' sign and every barrier to divert travel, and every trampled-down, projecting corner, is conclusive evidence that the contest between bad designing and the public is on."

"Utility establishes the standard of beauty. Every landscape gardener should wear the word 'Utility' in his hat."

"While women wear birds, abhor the sight of an earth worm, admire the torture of grass spread out in front of the house with its lungs cut out, and allow trees to be treated as telegraph poles, and while their husbands measure the desirability of all things by the cash value put upon them, it is no wonder that homes are not better decorated."

"When I speak of the landscape gardener as doing the decorating, I think of him as in the capacity of a physician; the best one does not have healthy patients, but he usually has the largest number of them and signs the greatest number of death warrants."

"City people seem to think that when the October leaves begin to turn, they have seen all that is desirable. The changes of autumn and spring, with the meanings that go with them, are full of a charm that city folks hunger for without knowing what ails them."

"Although there may be much in nature that lacks beauty, nothing can be beautiful unless it conforms to the requirements of nature."

"The principal reason why the country is considered more beautiful than the city is the more natural methods followed in maintaining highways and byways. Yet these are constantly being obliterated by what are called improvements."

"Illustrations of expensive homes are nearly always made from photographs; artists whose ambitions are idealistic will not waste their time on them."

"I wonder what percentage of the people notice the persistent and unconscious effort of the public to establish paths, notwithstanding the fact our laws make it a criminal offense to do so. Few stop to think that at least 95 per cent of travel in a city is from the extremities to the center and back again; with this fact in mind, try to imagine the waste travel daily in the zigzag routes we are compelled to take."

Marble for Lawn Furnishings.

One of the recent innovations that has brought about a large importation of Italian marbles is the growing use of marble art objects as lawn furnishings and outdoor decorations for handsome country estates. In all parts of the country this display has become evident. At Bar Harbor, Newport and the famous country seats up the Hudson, not only are the usual marble statues displayed upon the lawns and in shaded parks of millionaires' homes, with costly marble lions and dragons guarding entrances and gateways, but little springhouses have given place to expensive marble well-sweeps, and wonderfully carved tables and lawn benches are frequently found. The *Philadelphia Press* illustrates and describes a number of these marbles found on the country estate of the Harrison family near Philadelphia. Marble and cement and beautiful carvings surround a spring which has been deepened into a well and three broad circular steps are surmounted by two colonial columns which support the handsomely carved well-sweeps. Near by, on the same lawn, is a massive circular table of marble, with richly carved marble benches on each side, while a little further up the slope of the lawn is a handsomely carved sundial.

This class of adornments includes well curbs, wall fountains, garden benches, vases, sarcophagi and an extensive variety of stone or marble lions. Importa-

tions of these objects from Italy began about five years ago, and there are now two firms in New York and one in Chicago which import them extensively. Some of them are genuine antiques bought from bankrupt Italian families, but the majority are clever imitations by Italian "fakirs". They employ expert marble cutters and have close copies made of fine works of art on private estates, especially in the neighborhood of Florence, Naples and Venice. Copies are also sometimes made of pieces in museums, but not so often. While the antique works are usually of the white Carrara marble or the pinkish Verona marble, the copies are chiefly of sienna marble, Istrian stone or a hard cement which closely resembles stone.

A variety of processes are skillfully used to give the imitations the desired antique effect. Among these are judicious hammering to remove any sharpness of outline, the use of acids and other chemicals, exposure to rain which has dripped against iron and burial of the object for a time in the earth. They do draw the line at stone and marble lions, however, as these are too plentiful and nearly all are admittedly copies of antiques at garden gateways and palace entrances. It is said that only some six or eight pairs of genuine antique lions have ever been brought from Italy to this country, but more have been secured from England and France.



OFFICE BUILDING, TACOMA CEMETERY, TACOMA, WASH.

Cemetery Office Building, Tacoma, Wash.

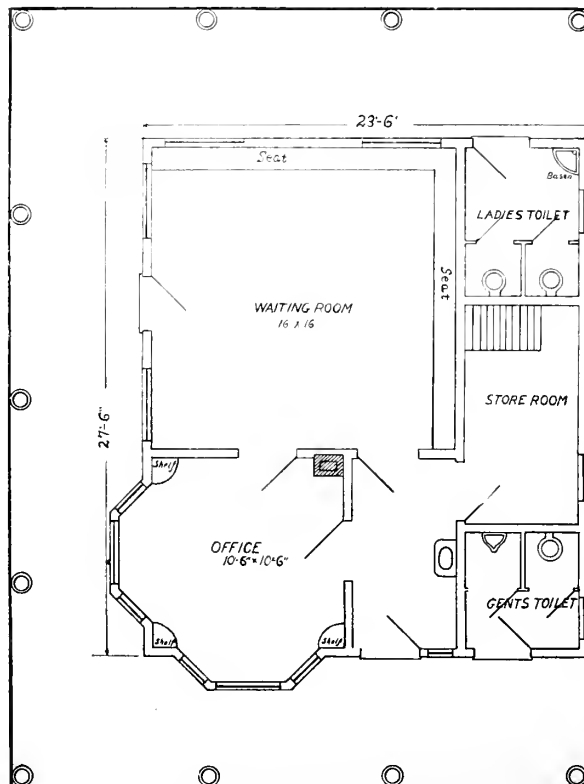
The administration building shown on this page was erected during the past year at Tacoma Cemetery, Tacoma, Wash. It comprises office and waiting room, toilet and store room, and was designed by Architects Proctor & Farrell, of Tacoma. The ground dimensions are 27-6 x 23-6. The waiting room, which is 16 feet square, has comfortable seats around two

sides and opens into the office, which is 10½ feet square, with a bay window.

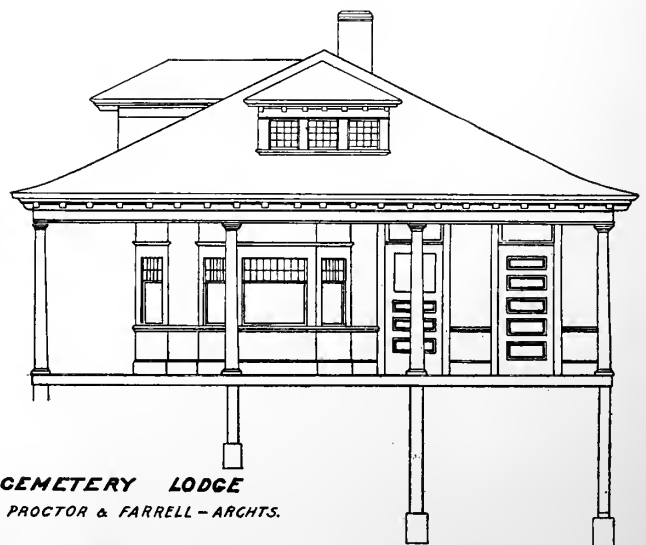
The building cost about \$1,200.

The cemetery has made other notable improvements during the year, among which were a new iron entrance gate and an addition to the greenhouse.

The perpetual care fund, known as the "Irreducible Fund," has been increased by \$4,406.50 during the year. Thirty per cent of the proceeds from sale of lots and single graves are placed in this fund. There were 403 interments during the year. The total receipts for 1903, including cash and securities on hand June 1, 1902, amounted to \$38,919.82, and the expenditures to \$12,306.26.



PLAN OF CEMETERY OFFICE BUILDING, TACOMA CEMETERY, TACOMA, WASH.



Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCV.

Orchidales.

The Epidendrum, Orchis, and Cypripedium Alliance.

This is a large group of singular shrubs, climbers, and herbs found in all parts of the world, except the

some most fantastic and abnormal shapes. They are sometimes most beautifully colored and deliciously fragrant, and it is to these circumstances and their remarkable generative processes that they owe their repute. There is a very large proportion of dull and insignificant species, however.

Gardeners can scarcely be said to have mastered the cultivation of the hardy herbs. They are saprophytes, or perhaps more frequently than is supposed epiphytal in one or other stage of growth upon the stems or roots of the humble plants among which they invariably grow. There has not been sufficient attention paid to their requirements, and they have so rarely been naturalized in gardens that I have never in my life met with an instance. They are mere lodgers. Often they are transplanted at the wrong time, often no doubt they get wrong exposures, improper degrees of moisture, maybe unsuitable soils, and the consequence is that all but enthusiasts become discouraged with them. Yet several hardy kinds are very beautiful. As a rule the best time to move an orchid is just before growth commences. The plants must be marked during the previous summer, and when transplanted disturbed as little as possible. I should be



Vick's Magazine.

CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE.

very cold or dry regions. In the tropics they are often epiphytal shrubs or pseudobulbous perennials, in temperate regions, terrestrial tuberous and fibrous rooted herbaceous plants. There are eight tribes, 380 genera and 5,050 species or more. Bentham and Hooker included the hydrocharidæ, etc., which others maybe as reasonably place near the Alismales. There certainly seems little correspondence between Vallisneria or the Stratiotes and Orchids, other than their tripetaloidous flowers inferior ovary and numerous minute seeds. But the Thalassieæ in herbaria may connect with the Burmanniæ in a way of which I know nothing, and I find some botanists in the same fix. The group is commonly placed at the beginning of the Monocotyledonous endogeous or plants with one seed leaf. Their stems when present are mostly destitute of a central pith, but are made up of irregular bundles of tubular tissue, as may be well seen in a section of corn stalk; their hardest wood, if any, is outside, and their full diameter is often attained before they lengthen; the leaves are commonly parallel veined, and the flowers are generally arranged in threes. In the Orchid group the flowers often as-



CYPRIPEDIUM 'ACAULE.

disposed to lift all of the plants accompanying them a little beyond the radius of their roots, and would pack the turves in soap boxes with a side knocked out, so that they might easily be slid onto previously prepared

stations in a breadth of wild garden among the larches and pines, within which the natural conditions appropriate to the various species should be imitated in every way possible. For several a bed of sphagnum rough rose soil and sand may be tried, for others woods earth or leaf soil with an annual mulch of leaves will help, while water for the bog plants is a *sine qua non*. I will merely mention a few species and give illustrations from four tribes. But few of the epiphytes are found in the states. *Epidendrum conopscum* extends north to South Carolina, and several other genera, mostly West Indian, are found in South Florida. *Crescentia Cujete*, a rapid grower, is said to be a capital host tree for many of the epiphytal *Epidendræ*. The Chinese, Japanese, and some of the Himalayan orchids should be as hardy in South Florida as the West Indian ones, and their naturalization should be attempted, for naturalized orchids even in the tropics are rare as naturalized conifers. It is easy to fasten them to trees with fence staples.

Calypso borealis is monotypic and found in Europe, Asia, and North America. It is gathered by collectors and may sometimes be flowered if planted in moist sphagnum and sand, or even pure sand.

Spiranthes ("ladies' tresses") have 80 species distributed over the world. *S. cernua* and *S. gracilis* are natives which are occasionally flowered in gardens.

Goodyera has 25 species in Europe, Asia, and North America. Our little variegated *G. repens*, so rare to flower, is variable and found in many northern regions of the old world.

Arethusa has 2 species in Japan and our Atlantic states. *A. bulbosa* is a handsome plant with a rose purple, or very rarely a white flower. It is found in boggy, mountainous ground, often shaded by *Larix pendula*.

Calopogon has four species in North America. *C. pulchellus* is often collected. It is a pretty pinkish purple flower with a finely bearded lip in yellow and white. It is found in bogs throughout the Atlantic states and west to Minnesota.

Pogonia has 30 or more species, half a dozen of which are found in the Northern states. *P. ophioglossoides* has rosy-red, purple, or rarely white flowers. It is also in Japan.

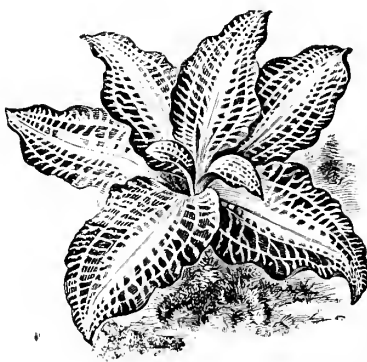
Epipactis has 10 species in N. temperate regions. They include the British "Helleborines", some of which (included in dictionaries under *cephalanthera*) are among the most beautiful orchids of those islands. The native species is very local in Western New York. They are found in bogs and shady woods.

Orchis has 80 species in Europe, Asia, North America, the mountains of North Africa, and the Canaries. Eight or ten species are flowered in gardens, some species with good success. *O. spectabile* is the North American kind. *O. foliosa*, a beautiful species, is from Madeira, the fine *O. latifolia*, *O. incarnata*, *O. mascula*, *O. maculata*, and *O. Morio* are European.

Habenaria is a large genus of 450 species found in most moist temperate and cold regions. They are in 10 sections. Among the 18 species of the Northern states are greenish, white, yellow, and purple flowers, some of which have fringed lips, such as *H. blephariglottis*, *H. ciliaris*, *H. fimbriata*, and *H. psycodes*, the two last easiest to flower in gardens. They may be regarded as the typical North American orchids and are common in bogs, moist thickets, and pine-barren swamps over a wide range of territory.

Cypripedium has over 50 described species, most of which are tropical, but there are 10 or 12 North American, North Asiatic, and European hardy kinds more or less in cultivation, even more beautiful than the tender ones. They are less easy to establish, however, and any one possessing spots adapted to them will do well to preserve them, for in accessible places the species used for forcing will become extinct, such as *humile* or *acaule*, which is impossible to keep; the beautiful *C. spectabile*, *C. pubescens* about the easiest to grow; *C. parviflorum* and *C. arietinum*; *C. calceolus* is European and *C. macranthum* Siberian.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



GOODYERA PUBESCENS.



HABENARIA
FIMBRIATA.



EPIDENDRUM VENOSUM.



CALYPSO BOREALIS.

Park Notes

The city of New York has over eighty parks, ranging in size from one acre to over 1,700 acres. The largest is Pelham Bay Park, near City Island, with 1,756 acres. The others are: Van Cortlandt Park, with 1,132 acres; Central Park, 843 acres; Bronx Park, 660 acres, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 516 acres, besides other smaller parks and breathing spots, making a total of nearly 7,000 acres.

* * *

The Wisconsin Inter-State Park Commission has acquired eleven of the fourteen holdings of land necessary for the Wisconsin-Minnesota Inter-State Park, in the Dalles of the St. Croix. The appropriation for the purpose was \$6,500, and the land acquired has cost from \$3 to \$7 an acre. It is proposed by the Wisconsin Commission to keep the land in its natural state as far as possible. Only rustic buildings will be erected. There will be roads built, and the board may employ a landscape architect to lay out the park.

* * *

Superintendent Stegall, of the parks of Chattanooga, Tenn., is making preparations for the improvement of Sam Houston Park, soon to be laid out in that city. The park is a small tract having diagonal walks running from the corners to a circular plot in the center reserved for shrubbery and ornamental planting. The paths are to be made of chert, and will be flanked with trees, chiefly horse chestnuts, poplars and water oaks. Several thousand cuttings have been made for planting the park.

* * *

The Park Board of Cedar Rapids, Ia., composed of Messrs. Krebs, Haskell and Redmond, has been praised by the local press for efficient work during the past season. Important preliminary construction work has been done at Ellis Park. At Beaver Park a large additional tract has been cleared, and a bear pit constructed. The floods in the early spring prevented much work in Riverside Park, but the Commission expects to make extensive improvements there next season.

* * *

Three states, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, have united in the effort to create a national park in the Greenhorn mountains, thirty miles from Pueblo, Col. A bill, having strong political support, is to be presented at the next session of Congress in both houses. C. S. Harrison, of York, Neb., is promoting the movement in that state and in Kansas. The beauty of the park lies mainly in the wonderful forests, containing trees of innumerable variety; in the ruggedness of the canyons and in the wonderful natural parks and "mesas." In this vicinity also is the great Greenhorn peak, rising 14,000 feet, and higher than any in the Yellowstone Park.

* * *

An interesting feature of the park at York, Neb., is a planting of Rocky Mountain trees under the care of C. S. Harrison, of that city, president of the Nebraska Park and Forest Association. The collection numbers 150 trees, and includes specimens of most of the twelve kinds of evergreens growing on the eastern slope in Colorado. The park contains ten acres of diversified land, and a northern slope sheltered from the sun has been chosen for the Rocky Mountain collection. Four kinds of Columbines, which grow in the Rockies, are to be planted, in addition to cacti, Spanish bayonet, Rubus deliciosus, and mountain spiraeas. The trees will all be labeled and the tract made as attractive as possible.

The Park Board of Peoria, Ill., has completed final arrangements for the construction of the proposed pleasure drive along the river bluff to Prospect Heights. Land has been granted for this purpose by the villages of Averyville and Peoria Heights, and the Board has voted to commence work at once on the roadway. This city is making a determined fight against the billboard nuisance. An ordinance is now being prepared for introduction in the City Council, repealing the present law, and taking radical measures toward the abolition of the billboard.

* * *

The first Park Commission of Lowell, Mass., came into office May 1, 1903, and the department has been thoroughly reorganized, with a view to eliminating politics from its management. The appropriation for the year was \$10,000, as against \$17,000 for 1902, but considerable work of improvement has been accomplished, although the new board found only \$6,827.64 available when they assumed control. The greatest improvement has been made in the South Common, the oldest of the city's breathing places. A wall has been cut within the line of trees bordering the park, and will probably be extended around the entire tract. A movement is on foot to have the city trees placed under the control of the Park Commission.

* * *

Ottawa, Ont., has 19 parks and playgrounds, the largest of them being Rockcliffe Park, a natural arboretum 89 acres in extent. It is about a mile outside the city proper, on the bank of the Ottawa river, which it overlooks from a height of 80 or 90 feet. Its topography is of a varied and striking character, hill and vale and rolling meadow combining to form one of the most charming wooded retreats in the province. Clumps of cedar mingle with the groups of stately pine, some of the latter attaining massive proportions. The Ottawa Improvement Commission and the Ottawa Horticultural Society have been instrumental in promoting the work of park development. Luke Williams is superintendent of the city parks.

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

W. W. Parce, of Denver, Col., has been awarded the prize of \$150 offered by the University of Colorado for the best plan for the improvement of the university grounds. Mr. Parce's plan includes, among other features, a large open-air amphitheater placed in natural surroundings on the campus. The center of the grounds will be taken up by a large quadrangle, around which will be grouped the buildings. This idea has been carried out in recent years when new buildings have been erected, and the quadrangle is now clearly defined. The plans include an outdoor gymnasium and an athletic field for the women students.

Mason L. Brown, of Detroit, Mich., has been engaged to furnish plans for the improvement of the new addition to Oak Grove Cemetery, Hillsdale, Mich. Attention will be paid to following the natural irregularities of the surface in the matter of grades, paths and driveways, instead of following the obsolete rectangular system.

The plans of Nelson Brothers, of Chicago, which have been adopted for the improvement of the new 190 acre cemetery at Des Moines, Ia., call for the expenditure of \$40,000 in beautifying 60 acres of the tract. Of this sum \$15,000 will be expended in the purchase of trees and ornamental shrubbery, and the balance will be expended in grading, graveling, building a chapel and receiving vault and otherwise beautifying the grounds. The planting plan provides for the use of 7,000 trees, 12,000 shrubs and 3,000 evergreens.



GROUP OF OHIO CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS, O.

Ohio Cemetery Officials in Convention.

The first annual convention of the Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials was held in Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th and 15th of October. The convention opened with a prayer by the Rev. Frank Garland, of Dayton. Hon. J. D. Clarke, as representative of the Mayor, delivered the address of welcome, and the response was made by George Van Atta, of Newark. J. C. Cline, of Dayton, delivered his address as president of the association. The reports followed.

In the afternoon the members of the Association visited the National Cash Register Co., where they were entertained by a lecture. A visit was also made to the National Soldiers' Home.

"Sunday Funerals" was the subject of a paper by Frederick Green of Cleveland. A discussion followed this, nearly all favoring doing away with Sunday funerals except in case of necessity.

Dr. A. L. Snyder, of Bryan, read his paper, "A New Use for Mortuary Chapels." He thought that mortuary chapels should be used as depositories for family records, etc.

"Why Should We Discourage Stone Work?" was ably set forth in a paper by J. J. Stevens. In doing away with so much of the above-the-ground stone work we should have more beautiful cemeteries, making them more park-like.

The session closed with the appointment of the different committees.

At the second day's session Mr. George Van Atta read a paper on "Vital Questions", which was in part as follows:

When it is thought necessary to establish a Cemetery in any community, you need to be very sure that it is absolutely necessary. There are already too many church-yard and small private or family burying grounds scattered over the State. If there was but one to the Township, or, better still, one to four Townships in the country districts, that one could and would be better cared for than if there were more to serve the same community.

The adoption of a rule or system whereby a fund will surely

be provided for the perpetual care of the grounds and lots, is one of the most important. This must be done when the lots and graves are sold. It should require no argument to convince any one who should provide this fund; clearly it should be provided by those who acquire the right of burial; they are the specially interested parties.

The question of monuments and markers is a question that should be very carefully considered. The thought that should govern the minds of those selecting memorials, for graves or lots, should be their appropriateness for the place for which they are intended, and their permanent character. If left to themselves and the marble dealer, these objects are seldom attained. What can look worse than a labyrinth of tall, tottering, and, I came near saying, drunken memorials in a Cemetery.

Another important matter to be considered is your records. Whether the Cemetery be new or old, provide yourselves with all the literature obtainable relating to cemeteries; rules and regulations of other cemeteries; join our association, and attend the meetings; ask questions—this will aid you in answering questions; subscribe for and read *Park and Cemetery*, have not only a copy for the Superintendent and each one of the Trustees or Directors, but several extra copies, that you may have some to distribute among your lot holders and patrons. It will have an educating influence, and in this way make it much easier for those having the management of cemeteries in charge. One gets a great big per cent on his investment when he subscribes for *Park and Cemetery*.

Avenues, fences, water supply, sewers, buildings, and all permanent structures and improvements are questions of the first importance. Great care should be taken in planning for these things, so that undoing after once doing may be avoided.

This was followed by a paper by George Gossard, of Washington C. H., entitled "Visits to Other Cemeteries and Attending Cemetery Conventions." Jacob Hartman discussed "Relationship Between Trustees and Superintendent."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. J. Stephens, Columbus, Ohio; Vice President, Frederick Green, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.

The next annual meeting will be held in Springfield,

Ohio, and all future meetings are to be held commencing on the second Wednesday in June.

The Executive Committee for the next year is as follows: Frederick Green, Cleveland; George Gosard, Washington C. H.; Edward Bechler, Lima.

In the afternoon the members and wives were driven around the city, and from there to Calvary and Woodland Cemeteries. After an inspection of these cemeteries, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cline entertained the guests at their home,

Cemetery Notes.

An Enterprising Cemetery Association.

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY: Reading in your late issue of the meeting of American Cemetery Superintendents in Rochester, N. Y., it inspired me to give you a little history of our Cemetery Association in Cisco, Tex., and how we began our work with very little money. It may be a help to some other small association which is struggling along, not knowing what to do. First, it is our intention to some time in the near future call a meeting, in some place in Texas, of the superintendents of cemeteries, for the purpose of organizing a State Association, believing it will strengthen the work all over the state, as many small associations are struggling along as we did; consequently their cemeteries are sadly neglected. It has always been a mystery to me how, when one of our loved ones is laid to rest, the living can close the gate of the cemetery on them, and leave their graves to grow up in weeds and grass. No person leaves this world who has been devoid of pride, and why not appreciate that pride by remembering them after they are sleeping beneath the sod? It will take but a few minutes each day to cultivate some flower on their grave which they loved during life, and how much better do we feel when we have done our duty to the dead! Our little Cemetery Association was formed three years ago last March, with ten charter members. Our first attempt was to raise money to work with (as we had not one cent to commence on). We gave a public dinner on election day, and netted \$76. Then our soliciting committee went to work, and our good citizens responded to their appeals, and soon funds were raised to fence a ten-acre plot. Outside of this plot were three and one-half acres, owned by the Texas Central R. R. Co., and after reading your PARK AND CEMETERY, I decided we needed this piece of land to beautify our cemetery; so I asked the company to donate it to us, and they kindly did so. We have that enclosed now, and planted in trees, evergreen, shrubbery and many pretty flowers. We have planted 250 trees, have all the streets laid out, and each corner marked by posts, and have marked all the unknown graves. We have all kinds of sexton's tools to work with; a wagon with a tin tank that holds 48 gallons of water for the use of those who wish to attend to their own flowers; we have 2,750 feet of water pipe and the water is contributed by our city. We have a fine iron gate that will compare with many in larger cities, hung on huge stone posts contributed by the owners of the Leuders Quarry, about 70 miles from Cisco, and the transportation was given by the ever-obliging Texas Central R. R. officials. Our marble men, Messrs. Aycock & Allen, saw the necessity of having them capped with some of their work, and so they donated the caps. We have received donations from every part of the

state and from several firms in St. Louis. When this association was organized our dead were conveyed to the grave in an express wagon; now we have two handsome hearses, and all the equipments for funerals. We employ a sexton, and keep our work moving on all the time. We often receive inquiries from different parts of the state, from those who have heard of the progress of our work, asking us to tell them how to proceed to make a success of their work. I always tell them to keep at work, and never let the work lag, or let their members continually bring excuses why they have not done what was assigned them to do. If they will let the people know they are in earnest, they will soon meet the co-operation of every citizen in town, and their cemetery will be a public pride. I am proud of the members of our little band, who have answered to every call made on them.

MRS. J. D. ALEXANDER, Pres. Cisco Cemetery Association.

* * *

Some Questions of Cemetery Practice.

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY: There are several points about a superintendent's work on which I should like to have the views of members of the association. Do superintendents attend all funerals, or as many as possible? Those who have a large number we know cannot attend all, and when they do, what part do they take in the exercises? My way is to always be present and have full control. I take charge of the alighting from the carriages, while the undertaker accompanies the pallbearers to the grave. I am always at the grave during the lowering of the casket, and if a lowering device is not used, I assist in the operation. Should an accident happen, which, we are happy to say, is very seldom with us, all interested come to the superintendent with their troubles. Not all persons make good pallbearers, which requires practice and nerve. In regard to the care and use of the device for lowering, who does all this extra work, when they are owned by the undertakers, and how much is charged for care? We have two devices owned by undertakers, but only one is in use, and I am not in favor of them. We wish to have all neat and tidy; the grave is lined and the dirt taken away or covered. We line graves with white; it is appropriate, and reasonable in cost; the same will often serve several times; our undertakers supply it. When and where do the duties and responsibilities of the undertaker end? If after the casket is lowered, has he the right to have control in the grounds exclusively and be held responsible for mistakes and accidents?

C. D. PHIPPS, Supt. Franklin Cemetery, Rocky Grove, Pa.

* * *

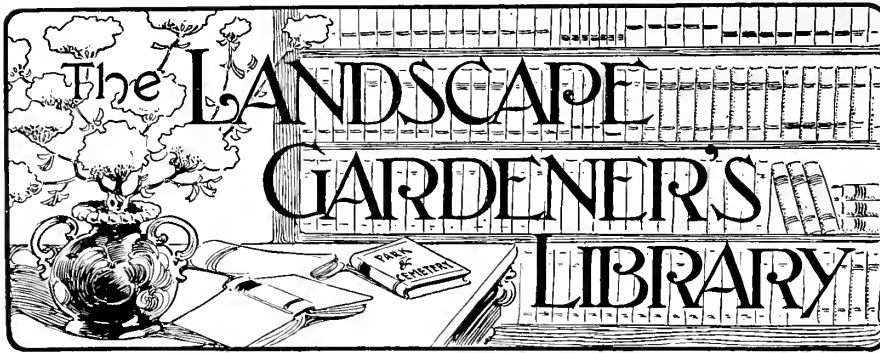
In the case of J. M. Bottorf vs. the West View Cemetery Association, at Kirksville, Mo., Judge Vermillion recently rendered a decision restraining the defendant company from opening any street in the old part of the cemetery which would run over an improved grave or lot without the written consent of the lot owner or the nearest relative of the dead buried there.

* * *

"Fernhill, the City of Sleep," is the title of an attractive little folder issued by Fernhill Cemetery, St. John, N. B. It contains a poem, an appropriate descriptive quotation and two illustrations. Fernhill is a tract of much natural beauty, and has been greatly improved during the past year. Next year Superintendent J. P. Clayton will devote a portion of the grounds to the cultivation of the native wild flowers.

* * *

A company is reported to be forming to open a new cemetery on modern lines at Lewiston, Me. It is expected to spend \$10,000 in building a chapel and making other improvements. Perpetual care will be given to all lots.



Garden Cities of To-morrow (being the second edition of "To-morrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform"). By Ebenezer Howard. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., Paternoster Square, 1902.

Very few people will disagree with the view of the growing necessity of diverting the tide of population from the city countryward, or with a proposition, carefully considered and worked out, of inviting city dwellers into town-country dwellings. And this is what Mr. Howard's book discusses. The possibility of creating garden cities, from the purchase of the requisite sites to the final establishment of a self-contained, beautiful town of some 32,000 inhabitants, is canvassed from many standpoints: financial, municipal, administrative and social, and both the advantages and difficulties are treated with the practical consideration which such a radical departure from old time city-making demands. The subject is a vastly important one at the present day, because so much thought is being expended upon social reforms and improvement work, and it is moreover one that requires deep study to realize conditions and practical aptitude to formulate and carry to a successful issue a scheme so full of detail, all to be correlated to the main purpose. Mr. Howard's garden city, as illustrated, suggests a total area of some 6,000 acres, the center of which is a public park, with boulevards radiating therefrom. In concentric circles about this park which, by the way, contains municipal and other public buildings, come: a crystal palace; houses and gardens; grand avenue; houses and gardens; factories, workshops and markets; circular railway connected to a main line in vicinity, and surrounding all this for the balance of the area, agricultural lands, market gardens, forest tracts and allotments of various kinds. That the proposition of Mr. Howard has been taken in earnest is attested by the fact that an association has been formed to put it on a working basis with a stock company to secure funds, and the latest

information is that a practical experiment is to be inaugurated to realize the Garden City idea. The application for shares has been encouraging, and an estate of some 4,000 acres, about 36 miles from London, has been secured. Mr. Howard's book is a study and of great interest to the student of "potentialities of applied science" in the making of a garden city, as the idea was referred to at a recent meeting of the British Association.

Principles of American Forestry; by Samuel B. Green, professor of horticulture and forestry, University of Minnesota; John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1903; price \$1.50: As a practical introduction to the study of forestry, this work will be of great service to students and others beginning the study, and its admirable clearness, simplicity of style, and orderly treatment will make it quite as well adapted to the lay reader who wishes to secure a general idea of the subject of forestry in North America. Much of the matter included in the book appeared in the same author's "Forestry in Minnesota," which has been reviewed in these columns. In this volume the subject is treated in a more general way, and enlarged to better adapt it to the whole country. It contains an astonishing mass of information that is indispensable to the young forester, is arranged in the form of a text book, and presupposes no technical knowledge on the part of the reader. This extract from the section on Street Trees in the chapter entitled "Nursery Practice," will serve to show the practical character of the matter presented: "The best trees for street planting in this country are the white elm, hackberry, green ash, basswood, box-elder, Norway maple, and soft maple. All of these trees do well in good soil, and, with the exception of the soft maple, they all do well in rather inferior land. Evergreens, especially the white pine, may sometimes be used to advantage along narrow drives, but they are seldom desirable as street trees. * * The distance between trees depends on the kind planted and the quality of the land. On rich land the trees named should be

put forty feet apart, in fairly good soil about thirty feet, and in poor soil twenty feet apart." The table of contents will give an adequate idea of the scope of the work: The Tree, Tree Growth, The Forest, Forest Influences, Tree Planting on Prairies, Forest Regeneration, Propagation, Nursery Practice, Forest Protection, Rate of Increase in Timber Trees, Forest Mensuration, Forest Problems, The Uses of Wood, Durability of Wood, Forest Economics, and a chapter of tabular information, including the following: Tabular classification, silvicultural data, and uses of important American timber trees; glossary of technical terms used in forestry; a list of the best books on forestry; publications of the Bureau of Forestry, and other U. S. departments of special interest to students. There are 73 illustrations, including half-tones and drawings, showing methods and instruments used in forestry work.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., for 1903: In addition to the administrative reports of the officers of the Board and of the Director, William Trelease, this volume contains an important revision of the genus *Lonicera*, by Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum, and a catalog by Mr. C. E. Hutchings, of the additions which have been made to the Sturtevant Prelinnean Library since the publication of the catalog of the original collection in the seventh report. The total receipts for the year were \$127,142.50, and the expenditures \$119,893.84. The Directors' Report shows that the mounted herbarium now consists of 427,797 specimens, valued at \$64,169.55. The number of visitors to the garden in 1902 was 112,314, which is 21,052 greater than the highest previous year, 1901. A number of interesting diagrams showing statistics of growth and progress in the different departments are given.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1902: Contains detailed reports of officers, and the general appendix, with 34 scientific articles by recognized authorities. The total expenditures of the institution for the year were \$69,653.44.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association: Vol. VII., Part I., Year Book and Record of the Seventh Annual Meeting at Buffalo, July 7-9, 1903: Contains a list of officers and members, by-laws, rules, members of affiliated societies and a report of the annual meeting, including the address of President Woodruff. Also a reprint of a number of circulars, letters, laws and ordinances relating to the billboard nuisance, which have been furthered by the association.

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THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

(Landscape Gardener's Library.—Continued.)

New England Association of Park Superintendents; Bulletin No. 32, July, 1903: This bulletin is issued in a new form by Secretary John W. Duncan, and is a report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the association at Albany, N. Y., June 23, 24 and 25. It contains reports of officers and many valuable extracts from the papers and discussions.

Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill.: A history of the organization and work of the association, and of park development in that city; compiled by Mr. E. J. Parker, president. The total park acreage of Quincy is 125 acres, with a valuation of \$215,000..

Norwich Cemetery Association, Norwich, Conn.: A brief history of the cemetery; articles of association; by-laws; rules and regulations, and schedule of prices.

Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Neb., 1903: Pocket size book of rules and regulations.

Looking Forward: An illustrated descriptive booklet of Graceland Cemetery, Albany, N. Y. A neatly printed booklet telling of the advantages of this cemetery.

Publisher's Notes.

W. N. Rudd, secretary and superintendent of Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago, has been elected president of the Chicago Florists' Club.

James Currie, superintendent of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., read an interesting paper before the recent convention of Wisconsin Funeral Directors in that city on The Process of Cremation.

The meeting of the Illinois State Hor-

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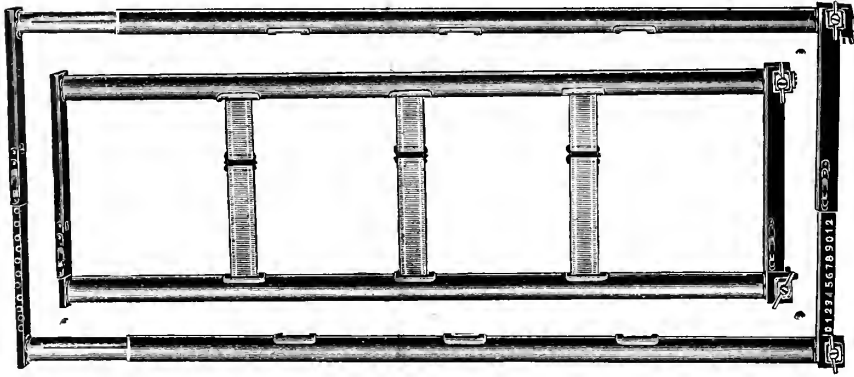
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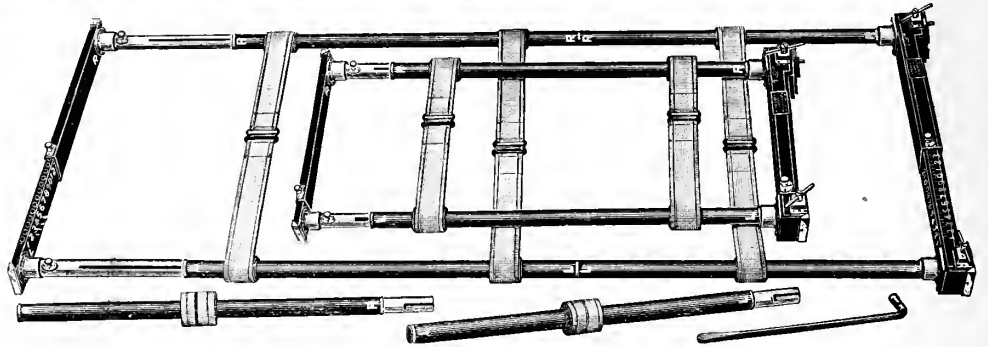
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(Publishers's Notes.—Continued.)

ticultural Society will be held at Champaign, Ill., December 16-18, 1903. Information can be obtained from L. R. Bryant, secretary, Princeton, Ill.

The Northern District Society will meet at Rockford, December 9 and 10, the Southern District Society at Salem November 24 and 25, and the Central District Society at Bloomington November 19 and 20.

Trade Literature Received.

Fence: Catalogue No. 23, of the Rogers Iron Co., Springfield, O. Illustrated descriptive catalogue giving instructions for measuring and showing many styles of the popular Rogers fences for parks and cemeteries.

Hardy Plants of Rare Quality; Catalogue No. 37, of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. A rarely illustrated and printed catalogue, giving many valuable suggestions for planting, pruning, etc.

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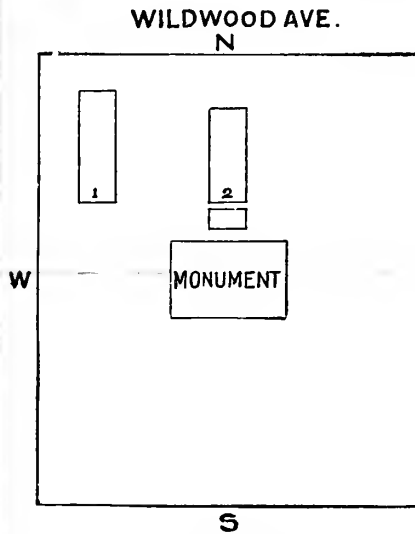
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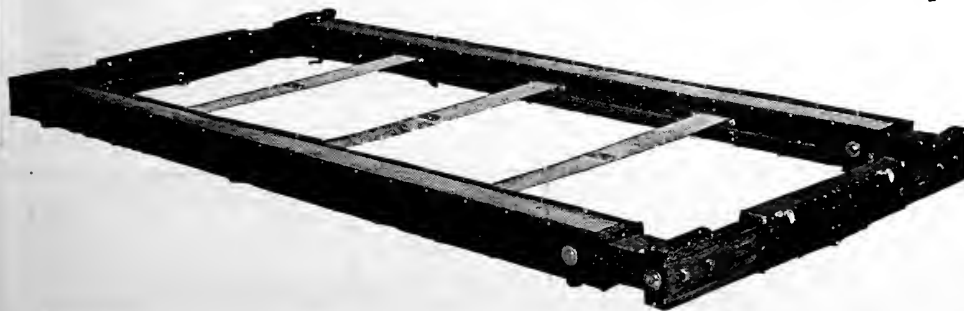
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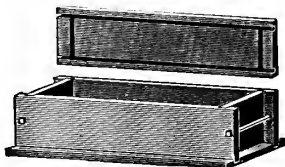
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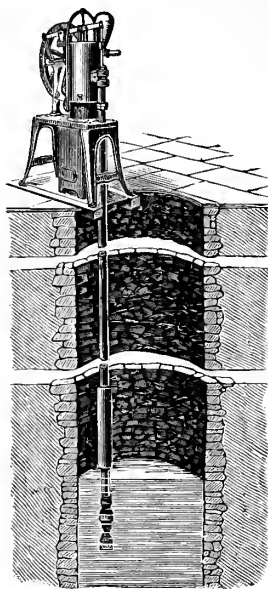
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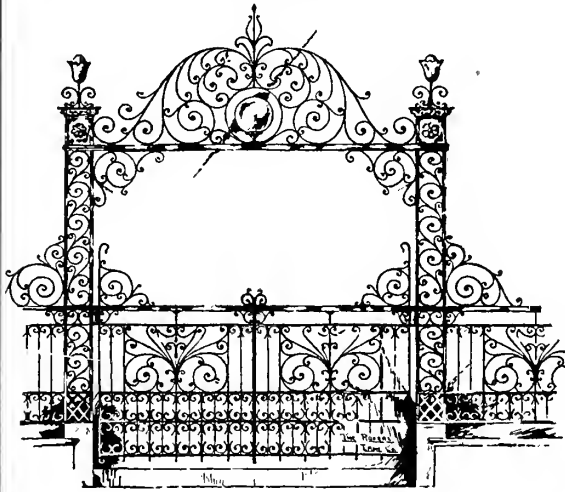
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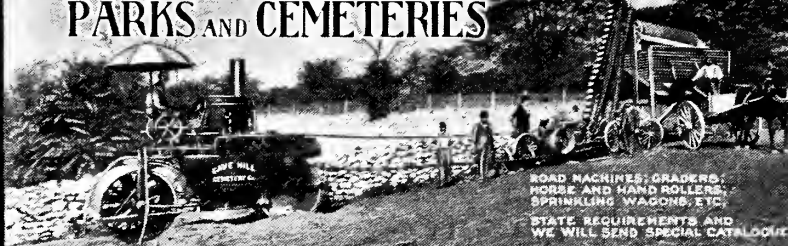
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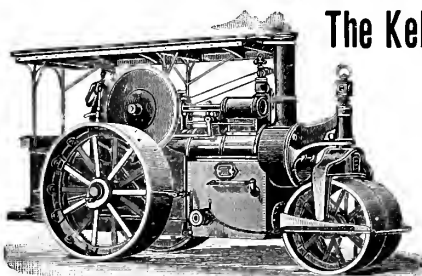


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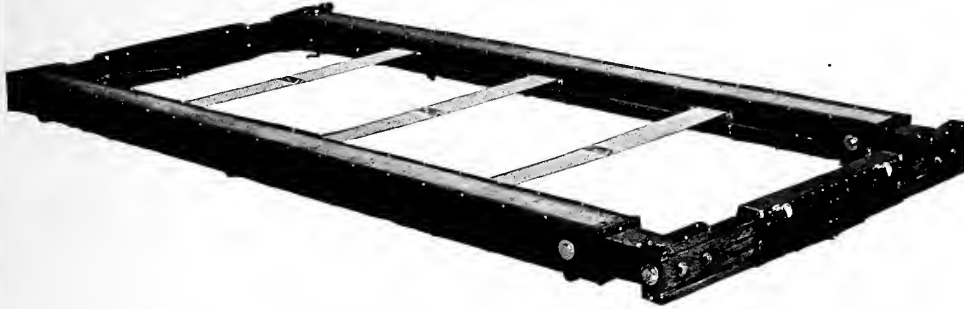
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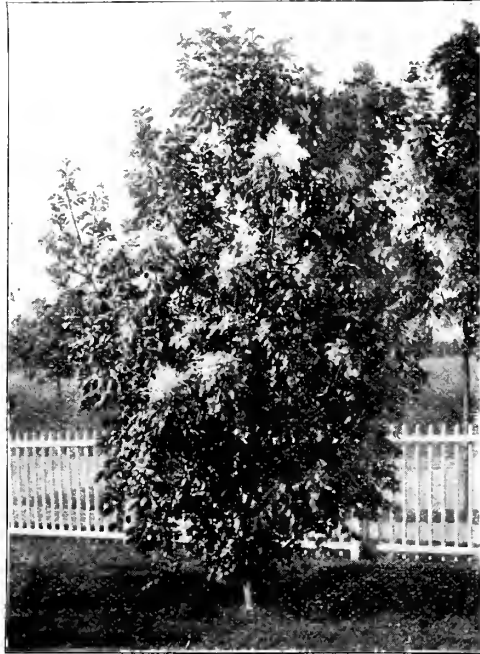
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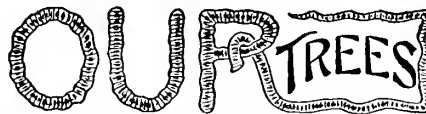
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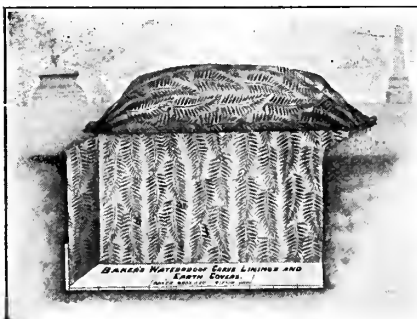
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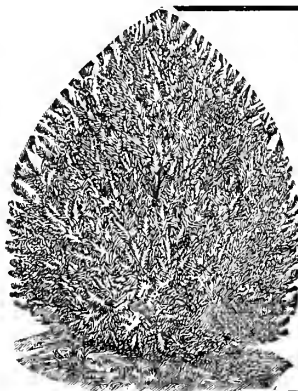
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1903

No. 10

The Parks of Los Angeles, Cal.

The "City of the Angels" numbers twelve parks. All of them are well located and all fairly well kept. There are, however, a select number that are so located as to command unusually fine views of the surrounding foothills, mountains and other prominent features of the ideal section of California in which Los Angeles is situated.

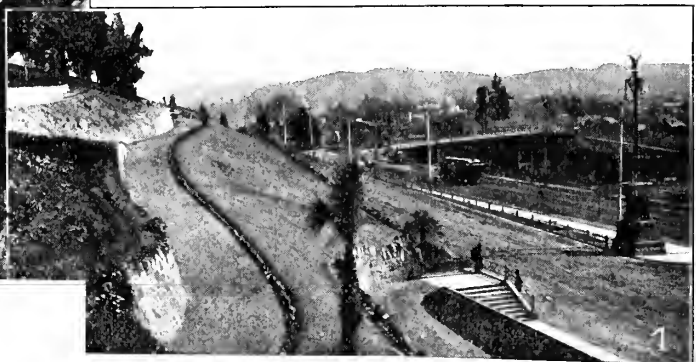
grown, but more of the Eucalyptus or Australian blue gum are propagated than any other tree.

The view from the northwest part of the park embraces the botanical gardens in the Chavez ravine, as well as the Eucalyptus plantations, and a mile-long terrace of brilliant and richly perfumed roses.

The drive from Fremont Gate to Mt. McKinley



1.—Entrance to Elysian Park.
2.—In Hollenbeck Park.



3.—In the Shades, Sixth Street Park.
4.—A View in Echo Park.

SCENES IN THE PARKS OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Elysian Park, taken altogether, has the finest natural features in respect to views, although closely followed by several others. Elysian is a part of the old Pueblo grant, and is located in the foothills to the northwest of Los Angeles, west of Buena Vista street. In area 632 acres, there is ample room for the large propagating houses, from which all the parks of the city are supplied with hardwooded plants. There are as many as 500 varieties of trees and shrubs annually

brings to view East Los Angeles; Bayle's Heights; the Hollenbeck Home and Hollenbeck Park, with vast orchards and hundreds of acres of green alfalfa, and the Los Angeles river, like a silver thread, winding through, and Mt. San Bernardino in the distance. Pasadena, the "crown of the valley," is seen against the foothills and Santa Monica and Long Beach with the dark blue waters of the Pacific ocean beyond, complete the view of the beautiful Elysian valley.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Los Angeles seems to have enjoyed a park boom during the nineties. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two dates several prominent parks. Few of them are open to the objection so often urged, that parks are formal flower gardens. Seldom has any city had the power of developing so many beautiful natural park sites. Los Angeles is now said to have the largest per capita park acreage of any city in the country, having one acre of parks to every twenty-seven inhabitants.

SIXTH STREET PARK.—Among the minor and residence parks, Sixth Street Park is conspicuous. It has many charms, not the least of which is that it is accessible, all times of the day, to the passing crowd. Time is required to visit suburban parks, but in the heart of the city a passer-by can tarry a while in the shade of Sixth Street Park, and never turn out of the regular route, nor miss the time.

Trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses and flowers are worked into an harmonious scheme. Trees, in California, mean palms, Norfolk Island pines and even roses. Such as these constitute the great charm of this ideal sylvan place of recreation, reached six ways from different parts of the city.

Trained into tree form is a La Marque rose, that has attained such proportions that it furnishes shade, seats being placed under the rose-laden branches.

Sixth Street Park is a model in regard to shade. The restful tone, the inviting aspect, of such a place, in any city, would be productive of hygienic benefit to throngs that would pass by glaring walks, geometrical beds and formal flower schemes.

ECHO PARK.—Albeit enjoying a beautifully suggestive name, this park is known on the official maps of the city as "Reservoir Site No. 4." It is situated on Bellevue avenue, somewhat removed from the heart of the city, and is distinguished for the lake, which covers eighteen of the thirty-three acres of which it is composed. The lake is long, narrow and winding. Bordering both sides and following the contour of the lake are broad driveways, shaded by trees interspersed with shrubs and gay with flowers of every hue.

Pepper trees are abundant in Echo Park, and weeping willows are largely adopted. The groups of willows are unique in effect. The long, lithe branches, sweeping downward, with every line of grace and beauty in their curvature, are like fountains of living green. Considering the unusual beauty of weeping willows, the wonder is that they are not more generally adopted for park planting.

Griffith Peak and Griffith Park are within view, above the green foothills, with range upon range of purple, misty mountains forming a pleasing background.

There are two car lines from the city to Echo Park,

and it is the custom for crowds to daily avail themselves of the ready transit to enjoy the row boats on the lake and the silvery, fresh fish that fill the water, and upon which there is no restriction. The silver-sides, bass, carp and trout never seem to diminish in numbers, despite the quantities regularly drawn from the lake.

HOLLENBECK PARK.—The city owes the park proper to the generosity of Hon. W. H. Warkman. He donated sixteen acres for a city park, in 1892. Ten acres additional were donated by Mrs. E. Hollenbeck, who had previously established the large and well constructed and amply provided Hollenbeck Home, as a memorial to her lamented husband, J. E. Hollenbeck. The Home for Aged Persons (one of the best) faces the park, the spacious grounds adding very much to the scenic effect. Nestled in the hills, surrounded by broad, sloping green lawns as smooth and soft as velvet, with trees in abundance, and the private residence and well kept grounds of Mrs. Hollenbeck, only the lake as bright and tranquil as a mirror is needed to idealize the park.

An extensive aviary, filled with linnets, thrush, mocking-birds, canaries, pheasants and flamingoes, is a source of entertainment to all who visit the home and the park.

MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

GRASS FOR DRY SITUATIONS.

W. W. Parce, Denver, Colo., has been experimenting with grasses for lawns in a dry situation and writes as follows in the Denver *Field and Farm* concerning the native grass known by the Department of Agriculture as *Distichlis spicata*:

"Its chief value consists in the fact that it thrives on poor soil without irrigation. It forms a dense, dark green sward which endures much tramping without showing wear. It seems very strange that this species has not been extensively used in the arid sections of our country as a lawn grass for parks, cemeteries, golf grounds, etc. For such purposes it would seem to be a godsend, and then, too, stock seem fond of it. The grass has a suckering root and can therefore be propagated either by plowing in roots or sowing the seed. My experiment with both ways of planting have been successful on a small scale. The long roots sprout and grow readily, and seed planted in boxes three weeks ago have sent up plants two inches above ground with but one artificial sprinkling. Wherever I have found this grass in the wild state it appears to take full possession of the ground, and I feel confident that if planted in good, deep soil and frequently mowed it would rival our best bluegrass lawns without the trouble or expense of watering. Gray's botany speaks of it as a valuable pasture and lawn grass."

Memorials to the Late President McKinley.

It is quite remarkable how strong the sentiment is throughout the country in the direction of erecting memorials to our late martyred President, William McKinley, and yet in the interest of the subject and of art itself, it should be held in control. Far be it from us to decry so wholesome an indication of appreciation of his sterling character, but in memorials to national public characters, there are so many questions of importance connected with them which require mature and deliberate consideration that a conservative course is always advisable. This has been proved in the history of all memorials. Not only in his public,

to consider designs. About 500 designs were submitted by well-known architects and sculptors, and the time for submitting designs was extended to January 1, 1904, when it is expected a selection will be made.

The monument to President McKinley illustrated on this page was unveiled at Adams, Mass., October 10. It was modeled by Augustus Lukeman, and cost \$10,000. The statue is of bronze, mounted on a pedestal of Stony Creek granite, and stands in front of the library of which President McKinley laid the corner stone. The statue represents the late President in the attitude of delivering an address. He has arrived



MCKINLEY MONUMENT, ADAMS, MASS. AUGUSTUS LUKEMAN, SC.

but also in his private life there was much in the character of our late President that could be so forcibly presented in ideal art; but in the haste in which statues of him are being erected, the number under way and the methods of promotion and control, there is ample cause for the conclusion that the majority of them will be unworthy of the cause. We already have far too many poor examples of statuary ostensibly erected to honor the person memorialized, but comparatively few do so from an artistic standpoint.

The McKinley National Memorial Association which is in charge of the erection of the National memorial at Canton, O., is now in charge of a fund of about \$500,000, and met in Washington November 19

at a point in his speech at which he is calling a halt to the rule of the Spanish nation in Cuba. The bronze was cast at the Jno. Williams Bronze Foundry, New York City, and the Kimball & Combe Co., of Providence, R. I., were the contractors for the pedestal.

Another McKinley monument was unveiled September 14 at Toledo, Ohio. It consists of a bronze statue modeled by Albert Weinert, on a pedestal of pink Milford granite, and stands 27 feet high. It is placed in front of the court house and shows the President standing erect, with one hand behind his back. The total cost was \$15,000. The bronze was cast by Aubry Bros. Co., of New York, and the granite work was done by Lloyd Bros., of Toledo.



PAMPAS GRASS (GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM).

PAMPAS GRASS (GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM).

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Ornamental grasses justly claim a good deal of the attention of our gardeners, they are so effective during the summer season wherever planted. One of the first to claim attention because of its highly ornamental character was the pampas grass, *Gynerium argenteum*. Though a native of South America, a country thought to have been well traversed by botanical collectors long before, it was not until 1848 that it was introduced into Europe. It immediately became extremely popular, and its popularity preceded it here, where it was introduced very soon after its advent into Europe. Because it is not quite hardy enough for general cultivation in the north, it is not so often met with there as a hardy plant. The rule is to place it in a cellar over winter. But commencing at Philadelphia, and from there southwardly, it may be deemed a hardy plant. Philadelphians cover the roots in winter. The tops are cut back, some box or other contrivance placed over it, to keep soil from rotting it, then soil, sawdust, manure or the like placed over the whole, to keep frost out. Treated in this way, the plants thrive and flower well, and their beauty when in perfection is well displayed in the illustration before us.

As the plumes are highly decorative and last for a long time, there is a demand for them in a commercial way; and in California quite an industry is maintained in the production of them. Both in their natural state

and when dyed there is a demand for them, many department stores adding them to the list of articles they keep for sale. Besides the normal, white flowered one, there is another, perhaps two, in which variations in color have appeared, some being of purplish tint, others of a yellowish white. Though perfect seeds can be had at times, propagation by dividing the roots is the plan most followed. This is best done in spring. The plant illustrated has about 75 flower spikes on it, a not uncommon number from a vigorous clump.

Although preferring a well-drained position, the pampas grass delights in heat and moisture when growing freely.

In connection with *Eulalias*, bamboos and like grasses and reeds, the pampas grass is a great feature in our summer gardens. Beds of grasses alone and of grasses as companions for other plants are to be seen on all large estates. The *Eulalias* and bamboos do not make the display of flowers the pampas does, but they are hardier, being largely Japanese plants.

When the plumes of the pampas or of any other grass are wanted for winter use, they should be cut in summer, as soon as in full display, their lasting qualities being enlarged by this.

LANDSCAPE "ARCHITECT" OR "GARDENER"?

One of the latest and most authoritative discussions of the ever present question of whether "landscape gardener" or "landscape architect" be the proper term, is to be found in the following letter, recently written to the *Boston Herald* by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.:

"In the course of your editorial on Monday, speaking in the highest terms of the late Frederick Law Olmsted, occurs the question: 'Who in the world first put into anybody's head this recent fad of calling a landscape gardener a landscape architect?' The question may be answered in a general way by the statement that Frederick Law Olmsted used this designation in connection with the first professional work he undertook—Central Park, New York, in 1857—and continued to use it during the whole of his career. His example has probably had more to do with the general adoption of the term than any other influence.

"In view of the denunciation of the term 'landscape architect' in your editorial may I suggest that Mr. Olmsted was very careful and thoughtful in his use of words, and that he had probably given much more careful consideration to the term than the person whose sentiments your editorial voices?

"Mr. Olmsted's avoidance of the term 'landscape gardening' as a general designation of the art which

he practiced was based mainly upon two considerations.

"In the first place, the term was used by its originator, Shenstone, to mean exclusively informal or picturesque gardening in contradistinction to formal or architectural gardening, and has been more or less generally so used ever since. Within Shenstone's lifetime landscape gardeners sprang up who made a practice of designing gardens and other pleasure grounds exclusively in this informal manner, then newly come into fashion in England, partly through its own excellence and partly through reaction from the puerile excesses of formal garden design in the early eighteenth century. It was not long, however, before men of breadth and ability, like Repton, engaged mainly in the practice of such informal design, and therefore called 'landscape gardeners,' began to realize that formal design had its own proper function and excellence, and began to use it under certain circumstances. But the loose extension of the term 'landscape gardening' to include such works was and is a serious twisting of its original meaning, and tends to a confusion of mind and a mixture of æsthetic motives.

"Now, the art which Mr. Olmsted practiced was by no means confined by arbitrary limitations, whether of fashion or personal prejudice, to the use of purely informal motives. He did not think it necessary to apologize for making formal designs where he felt them to be appropriate, as those who professed to be 'landscape gardeners' had often done. His art was that of 'arranging land for use with regard to the beauty of its appearance.' Where the conditions made a formal treatment appropriate, it was adopted without hesitation, as in the Court of Honor at the World's Fair; where the conditions made an informal treatment appropriate, that was as readily accepted and as consistently carried out, as in the lagoons and wooded island of the World's Fair; and the two kinds of motives were not jumbled and confused. He liked to call a spade and spade, and he had to much respect both for Shenstone's term, 'landscape gardening,' and for his own wider art, which included that and more, to adopt it as a designation for his profession.

"In the second place, the term 'landscape gardener' carries within itself two ideas, which are distinct and often contradictory. A garden is strictly a place engirt or inclosed, set apart, highly cultivated. A landscape is but the appearance of such part of the face of the earth as falls within the view, and it almost necessarily implies something of freedom and spaciousness. Many a beautiful landscape, peaceful, quiet and free from obtrusive evidence of man's elaborate control, has been painfully defaced by the would-be beautifier, who thrusts into its midst such garden elements as beds of

geraniums or rare and striking shrubs or clipped bushes and paths of stonework. On the other hand, many a cozy and secluded garden has been bereft of its charm by well intentioned 'opening out' to the view and throwing down of the barriers that were its most essential element; and many another containing rare and striking plants which might with orderly arrangement be very attractive is reduced to a state of mere confusion by the attempt to make an informal 'landscape' of it, when each element cries aloud for individual attention. The confusion of mind which leads to such results has been fostered not a little by the term 'landscape garden,' and for this reason also Mr. Olmsted was disinclined to use it, and disinclined even to use 'landscape gardening' without caution.

"Seeking for a name that would not be open to these objections, he adopted the title 'landscape architect,' either of his own motion, translating the term from the French, *architecte paysagiste*, or because the Central Park commission happened to give him that title when appointing him and his partner, Vaux. Etymologically the term was sound, for 'architect' means but 'master workman,' and no more fitting name could be found for him than 'master workman of landscapes.'

"That the meaning and intention of the name have been often misunderstood is unfortunately true, and the connotation which it conveys to many people that a landscape architect is but an architect of buildings who meddles with the landscape is most regrettable. Granting that the title is unsatisfactory, Mr. Olmsted still felt that it was less so upon the whole than 'landscape gardener,' and he looked in vain for a better.

"A name for the profession coined from the Greek *topos*, a place, a locality, a piece of the earth's surface, which appears in the word 'topography,' meaning the art of delineating the surface of the earth and what it bears, would be admirable in its etymology. The old Latin word *topiarius* from this root was precisely the 'man who lays out places,' who shapes and controls a locality, just as the topographer delineates it. But, unfortunately, the connotations of any such term would be even more misleading than those of 'landscape architect,' because 'topiary,' derived from this root, has been degraded in English to refer merely to one of the mechanical operations of the Roman *topiarius*, namely, that of clipping bushes into hedges and geometrical and fantastic forms.

"On the whole, since 'landscaper' and 'landscapist' have a rather barbarous sound, and have been already applied to landscape painters, there does not appear to be any better resort than 'landscape architect,' and it is generally used by those in this country who are endeavoring to practice the art in which the way was led by the late Frederick Law Olmsted."

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Wellesley, Mass., Billboard Suit.

Much interest is manifested in the suit to test the new law regarding billboards in Wellesley, Mass. The glaring billboard near the depot of the Boston & Albany R. R. is the *casus belli* and the Park Commission has been carefully preparing for the battle and apparently have the support of many men of wealth in the vicinity. It would appear that the billboard owners are encouraged by the result of a New York case, which was appealed, and the verdict of the lower court set aside, on the score that the Park Commission had exceeded its rights, in that it had no power in regard to property outside of that which directly came under its jurisdiction. An importance is given to this case for the reason that the action represents the park improvement sentiment throughout the state, and Massachusetts has shown a decided public sentiment against the billboard nuisance. The billboard crusade, whenever and wherever it exhibits activity, is one of the most striking illustrations we have of the conflict between civic betterment and low-graded commercialism, the latter involving a decided trespass upon the legitimate rights of every citizen to enjoy his surroundings without the obtrusion of his neighbor's trade personality.



The Modern Cemetery Superintendent.

The question of the fitness of a man for the position of superintendent of a modern cemetery is nowadays a broad one. As a matter of fact, looking to the requirements in up-to-date cemetery practice, he must be a broad man; not only a good organizer, manager and superintendent of the cemetery in a general sense, but he should be a good gardener and have more or less knowledge of forestry. It is in no restricted meaning that the term gardener is used; it intends that the knowledge of plants shall not be confined to the mere sticking them into the ground and cultivating them to a successful development, but in addition, an understanding of the demands of landscape art so that the effect of arrangement and planting shall be the best possible with the means at command. Then, again, the landscape development of a cemetery calls for a knowledge of trees, and some acquaintance with forestry is practically more or less essential. The development of knowledge in these details of the last few years make it a necessity that the man who has charge of a modern cemetery must not only have the present ability, but the intelligence to keep himself in touch with the trend of the times—constantly informed of the latest practice connected with his work in hand. In relation to this view of what the cemetery superintendent of today should be, the several associations of the country,

organized for development and improvement in cemetery matters, might take up this large question of fitness and endeavor to exert an influence on cemetery corporations to the end that the essential requisites in a superintendent should not be overlooked in such appointments. After all it is another matter of education, to which cemetery superintendents' associations might well devote attention. Missionary work in this direction might be quite effective in transforming the smaller cemeteries into more attractive burial places.



Tree Planting on the Pacific Coast.

The tree planting movement has evidently taken hold in California. It has been suggested by the Town and Gown Club of Berkeley, the exclusive woman's club of that university town, that an ordinance be framed and passed to compel the planting of trees in the streets and thoroughfares by the adjacent property owners. Whether this could or could not be made compulsory, it serves to show the awakening to the idea of civic betterment, and this, in connection with the proposition for a joint observance of an Arbor Day with the newly organized tree planting club of Oakland, is a suggestion of zeal in a cause which pays large interest on every investment of intelligent effort.



Gardening and Elementary Agriculture in Common Schools.

As an indication of the available literature for the instruction of both teacher and scholar of the common schools in nature study, school gardening and elementary agriculture, one need only peruse circular No. 52, recently issued from the office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is published to "suggest a few books which would aid the teacher just beginning nature study work to get the proper point of view; supplementary aids for the teacher, interesting nature stories for pupils, up-to-date elementary texts on agriculture, suitable for pupils in the last two years of the grammar school and the first two years of the high school, and publications which might serve as a nucleus for a public school agriculture library." It is a very serious question in the agricultural districts how to cultivate and maintain an interest in agriculture and agricultural pursuits in the growing generation, which is to the keen observer in some large measure due to the lack of intelligent instruction and attractive presentation. Agriculture, in its various departments, if intelligently undertaken, affords absorbing interest, and more certain results, than the majority of callings, and it is the very foundation of a nation's prosperity. As a fact, however, it has been strangely neglected in our educational system."

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

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MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following extracts are from one of the most interesting reports presented at the Buffalo convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. It was read by Prof. W. J. Stevens, of St. Louis.

Your committee is pleased to say that one of the chief difficulties it experiences in making this report is the abundance of material at hand from which to make selection. The forward strides that are being made in attempts to improve the sanitation of rural, village and urban communities, and to beautify them, are so great and so numerous that it is impossible to keep pace with the movement.

Your committee was fortunate in having a representative of a small city, a representative of a city of

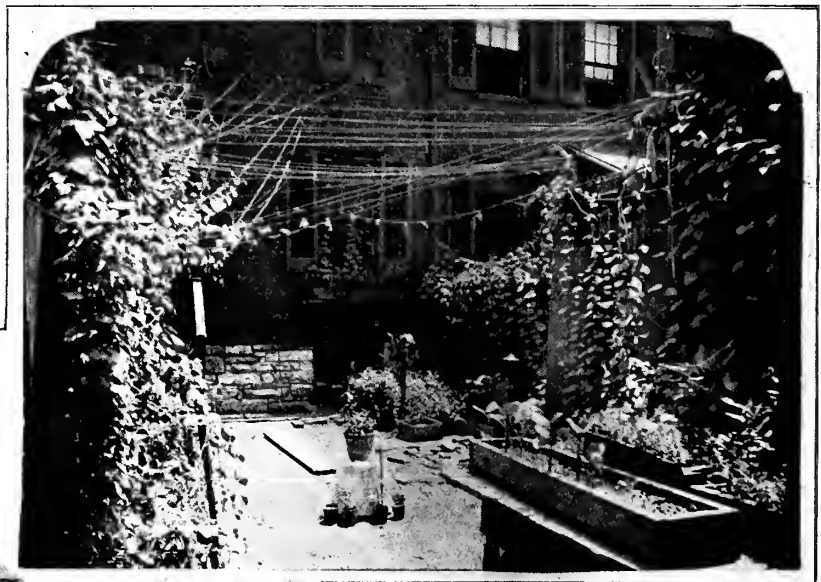
facturing town, and Billerica Center, which is a residence town.

Public meetings were held in each of the villages, and addresses were made by men well informed as to the needs of town and city. An organization was formed.

The Association will be incorporated, so as to acquire title to reservations. At present the membership fee is voluntary, but many think this will be changed so that there shall be two membership fees, a small one for children and a larger one for adults.

The chief feature of the work at North Billerica that are worthy of imitation are:

First. Securing the services of an expert. Specialists who have devoted years of study and ob-



THE LEAGUE ENCOURAGES HOME IMPROVEMENT.

servation to the matter of exterior adornment of home, highway and park, and to comprehensive plans for city building must be employed if the community hopes to have a beautiful entity.

Second. An effort to improve the highways and to increase the park areas may well be made in every

community.

Third. The active interest taken by local corporations, and enlisting the aid of the children are means of bringing about desirable ends.

Work in a Medium Sized City.

As a sample of local improvement methods in cities of medium size, we cannot do better than to refer to the work done at Harrisburg, Pa., where liberal sums of money were spent in securing the services of



SCHOOL GARDENS OF JUNIOR SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE, ST. LOUIS.

medium size, and a representative of a metropolis. They have deemed best to give the methods for local improvement adopted in these communities, pointing out what they regard as worthy of adoption in other communities similarly situated.

Work in a Small City.

North Billerica, Massachusetts, is a town of large area, with a population of about 3,000. There are really two villages, North Billerica, which is a manu-

PARK AND CEMETERY.

experts, who made comprehensive plans for a rejuvenated and greatly beautified city.

This systematic planning for years to come, planning upon a comprehensive scale, is the feature of the "Harrisburg plan" that should be adopted in every village, city or metropolis.

An interesting feature of the plan of the Harrisburg Civic Club is the work of the Department of Forestry and Town Improvement. Quoting from a recent Bulletin issued by this department:

"When the Civic Club was first organized, in 1898, this department was formed of four committees, viz.: Parks, Tree Planting, Forestry, Playgrounds.

Since the Civic Club began its efforts to have a cleaner and more beautiful city, great changes have occurred. We now have a model Park Commission, our councilmen are interested in beautifying the streets, the Board of Control has granted us permission to have school grounds planted, and other progressive measures render some of our former aims superfluous.

It seemed, therefore, a sensible thing to re-organize on the two lines of greatest usefulness, viz.: Playgrounds and Home Improvements, and at the general meeting held in December, 1902, January and February, 1903, it was voted—

1st. To continue the playgrounds and to enlarge their equipment.

2nd. To repeat the prize planting of 1902.

3d. To reorganize in two main committees—Playgrounds and Planting.

The pamphlet gives explanations regarding the prizes offered, and excellent specific directions for work.

Work in a Metropolis.

The work of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis during the fifteen months of its existence exemplifies what may be accomplished for civic betterment by organization and the combined efforts of all citizens who are willing to contribute money, time, social talent or organizing ability in an attempt to improve local conditions.

The membership at present is about 2,000. Each member pays \$2 annually. Several hundred are honorary members, paying \$25 annually. There are also donations from public spirited citizens, so that the league spends between \$500 and \$600 per month in furthering good movements, besides expending about \$3,000 this year for playgrounds.

The committees of the league are:

Executive, Ways and Means, Press, Legislation, Open Air Playground, Public Bath, Waste Paper Boxes, Sanitary, R. R. Track Depression, Membership, Vacant Lot, Statuary, Sign and Sign Board, Civic Cleaning Days, Junior League, and Committee

for Marking Historical Spots.

Among the things accomplished, in whole or in part, through this league may be mentioned:

First. The distribution, in connection with the Engelman Botanical Club, of several thousand copies of a pamphlet upon the subject of tree planting in the city, giving full instructions as to kinds and methods with which success would most likely be assured.

Second. The establishment of six open air playgrounds for children in the congested districts remote from parks. All of these are provided with shower baths and a library.

These six playgrounds, together with those in charge of the Vacation Playground Association, a sister organization, make a total of thirteen playgrounds maintained during the summer for the children.

These grounds are patronized by thousands. As many as three thousand baths may be given daily. The police department asserts that in the districts where these playgrounds were maintained commitments for crimes and misdemeanors decreased one-half.

Third. Some of the shrewd brewers made an attempt to get the monopoly of supplying waste paper boxes for the street corners and using them for advertising. Their efforts were thwarted, and there is a prospect that the city may supply the boxes free from advertisements or under special regulations.

Fourth. The more general enforcement of the wide-tire laws.

Fifth. The enactment of an anti-spitting ordinance and its quite general enforcement.

Sixth. Through the efforts of the Sanitary Committee, there has been a marked improvement in the 3d and 4th wards, where special work has been done. Clubs have been organized among the women for the purpose of teaching sanitation. Three "breathing spots" have been prepared. Fifty of the women have entered a prize contest for home improvement.

Seventh. The depression of the R. R. tracks in the vicinity of Forest Park and the World's Fair Grounds.

Eighth. Enforcement of the ordinance relating to sign boards, and prospective legislation for better laws regarding the same. The League's counsel is now preparing a bill board ordinance, which is to be made a part of the revised building laws.

Ninth. The completion of plans for an extensive boulevard system connecting the parks of the city and adding to the park system several strips of high bluff having commanding views of the Mississippi river.

Tenth. Formulating plans for organizing all the children of the city into Junior Civic Leagues. A novel feature of the organization is that the members of this league pay annual dues, but not in money. Their annual dues are paid by their doing some active work to make St. Louis clean, healthy and beautiful, and

in making a written report of their work. During May and June more than 1,000 children joined this league.

Eleventh. The inauguration of two plans of school gardening. One plan is to have a garden in each school yard, or on a near-by vacant lot, where each room of the school shall have several small plots of ground upon which to grow and study plants.

The other system, the Junior School of Horticulture, is modeled in part after that of the Hartford School of Horticulture, and that of the National Cash Register Co. It provides a garden of good size for any boy in the city who wants one. Competent instruction is given, and boys come miles from different sections of the city to take their lessons. This has already assumed such proportions that if there is a demand for them as many as 1,000 boys can be given gardens and horticultural instruction next year.

SYSTEM OF CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION.

Paper read by Frederick Green, of Cleveland, O., at the Rochester Convention of Cemetery Superintendents.

Immediately subordinate to a board of trustees or directors there are usually found in a cemetery organization, a treasurer, a clerk, and superintendent, and sometimes an engineer, each directly appointed by and responsible to the board.

The superintendent usually divides his employees into gangs according to the nature of the work they are to do. Thus he has a foreman and a gang whose duty it is to clean the roads, another to dig graves, a third to cut grass, a fourth to put in foundations, etc., the size and number of the gangs depending upon the volume of business.

When one in his first bereavement goes to one of our large cemeteries to arrange for the burial of a beloved one, a man called a salesman helps him to select a lot, another takes his order for an interment, a third receipts for his money, a fourth, whom he may never see again, lowers his best beloved into the grave, and later a gang of mowers cuts the grass as often as the superintendent thinks necessary and the financial policy of the board permits.

A large cemetery so administered seems to lack heart, while the small cemetery, where the superintendent comes directly into touch with his lot owners, has the advantage of a personality which makes for good.

To efficiently administer the affairs of a cemetery it would seem there should be a large board of trustees, who should meet about once in six months to hear reports and determine the larger questions of policy.

This board should appoint an executive committee of, say, five members, who should meet as often as once each month. The executive committee should select an executive officer, who would be responsible for all the duties usually devolving upon the clerk, treasurer, superintendent and engineer. This executive officer,

by whatever title known, should hire and discharge, directly or indirectly, all employees of the association, and his word should go in the office or on the grounds.

As far as practical the men on the grounds should be worked not in gangs, but as individuals. For instance, a man should be given a part of the cemetery, say a section, and it should be his business to cut the grass, water and care for the flowers, clean the roadways, and, at the same time, to check any unseemly conduct on the part of visitors. He should know the location of each lot on his section, and it should be his duty to render any little assistance in his power to any of the lot owners on his section. In short, it should be his business to know his lot owners and to be a favorite with them.

A number of contiguous sections should constitute a division, and, of course, the number of divisions would depend upon the size of the cemetery. Each division should be placed in charge of a foreman, or perhaps a better name would be "Division Superintendent." He should, with the approval of the executive officer, hire and discharge the section men, and instruct them in the performance of their duties and keep their time. He should attend all funerals on his division, and be responsible for the neat appearance of the opened grave, the orderly conducting of the funerals, the closing of the grave, the placing of the cut flowers after the interment, and the removal from the lot of all material used at the burial. He could, of course, call upon the section man to help him, and in this way both he and the section man would be enabled to remember without effort the names and locations of the more recent interments, and afterwards to readily respond to inquiries from friends or relatives.

A book of rules definitely defining the individual and general duties of each employee would be a great aid in promoting a feeling of individual responsibility for the general welfare of the whole cemetery.

In Lake View good discipline is largely enforced by a committee of the employees selected by them.

Complaints of lot owners are referred to this committee and report is made at the next monthly meeting of the employees, and if anyone has been at fault the committee states the case and announces the assessment of a small fine, which is paid into the employees' sick benefit fund.

It is also the imperative duty of certain employees, and it is the privilege of all, to report to the committee any mishap, delay or other accident.

The fundamental idea upon which we are working in Lake View is to develop individualism as opposed to gangism in the management of employees, resulting in a federation of small cemeteries, thus adding the good points of the small organization to the numerous advantages possessed by a large enterprise.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Concerning the Decoration of Home Grounds.

There are some remarks about "The Decoration of Home Grounds" quoted in the November number of *Park and Cemetery* which should not be passed without comment. Not that they lack truth, but that, being too general and sweeping, they are very misleading.

For instance, "Paths (through a wood) are always beautiful, while walks laid out by an individual seldom are." Come, now! Isn't that a little too hard on Repton, Downing, Olmsted and us, their descendants? Do we never lay down road or path lines that are beautiful in themselves, and develop their beauty by foliage? Is no path beautiful unless it resembles a woodland track, and is there no beauty in anything artificial? Is there no beauty in all the finite and infinite forms and curves of architecture and decoration, and in the no less really artificial lines of sculpture and all the other arts, including landscape gardening?

Next, "It seems curious to see a person pay \$2,000 for a canvas landscape and then pay a gardener to prevent the real thing from forming outside his own window."

This is a saying to make one wonder which of a hundred different answers is the right one for the occasion. It cannot be discussed thoroughly in less than a good sized volume. But, are we to have no artificial gardens, no lawns and exotic plants outside our windows? Are not these things beautiful in their way and much more fit for their place than a piece of

natural scenery? Is an artificial scene necessarily bad because a natural one is often good?

Again, "Every 'Keep off the Grass' and 'No Trespassing' sign, and every barrier to divert travel, and every trampled down projecting corner is conclusive evidence that the contest between bad designing and public utility is on."

Surely this is a little too sweeping. If you have only a square of grass 50x100 feet to serve the needs of thousands of people (as often happens in towns) must all of them lose the sight of a spot of green that a few of them may trample it out of sight?

Is it not desirable to confine travel to certain limits, even in parks? If paths were to be laid out in every direction in which people would naturally travel there would be no fences and no lawns, and little of anything else. Are not even projecting corners to be allowed on certain occasions for the sake of symmetry or harmony of line?

These remarks call for comment, because, though they contain a good deal of truth, they are likely to give very wrong impressions of the principles of outdoor designing. A park must first of all be useful, but it cannot be useful without being beautiful, and while the beauty should be constructed on the needs of utility, beauty cannot always give way to utility. It is the balance between the two that preserves the best ingredients, and proportions of both that constitute good design.

H. A. CAPARN.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCVI.

Musales.

The Zingiber, Maranta and Musa Alliance.



MUSA ENSETE.

There are 4 tribes, 41 genera, and 520 species, with a host of varieties, in this group, often included under *Epigynæ* by systematists. All are tropical or subtropical except, perhaps, *Thalia dealbata*, *Canna flaccida* and a very few others. All are classed as herbs, although the *Musæ* frequently have tree-like or even woody stems. They have simple petioled leaves, with veins diverging from the midribs. The large leaves of *Musa*, *Strelitzia*, etc., split into sections when exposed to wind. The flowers are often strangely unsymmetrical, and highly colored as are the bracts. The ovaries are three-celled as a rule, sometimes by abortion unicellular, while in the case of the edible bananas the seeds are abortive. Many are rhizomatous, and the roots of several such will endure the winters of the south quite well. Among these, species of *Hedychium*, *Curcuma*, *Zingiber*, *Alpinia* and *Canna* are the most familiar, but more attention should be paid to the summer blooming *Heliconias*, which are often magnificent. At the north, where there is the convenience of



HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM.

glass, or even warm, light cellars, several of the hardier Musas and Strelitzias may easily be kept, and beds covered with low growing variegated or plain plants of the group, and studded with such plants as Hedychium, Gardnerianum and its hybrids, Heliconia, Bihai, Musa coccinea or Strelitzia Reginae, would be among the most attractive features of a garden. I may say, too, in passing, that no background can be afforded which will contrast with Monocotyledones to better advantage than Conifers; and the Pinetum exactly needs such embellishment as the fine light green or beautifully variegated foliage and handsome flowers of this division supply.

Hedychium has 25 species from tropical and sub-tropical Asia, several species being found at considerable elevations. The yellow and red flowered *H. Gardnerianum* and its varieties are Himalayan, and there are now several hybrids. The white flowered moisture-loving *H. coronarium* and perhaps another or two are also in southern gardens.

Curcuma has about 30 species distributed over the old world tropics. Some species have brilliantly colored bracts, the winter blooming *C. Roscoeana* being one of the best known in American gardens.

Zingiber has 25 or 30 species, *Z. officinalis*, which grows well south, being the ginger of commerce.

Alpinia has 45 species in tropical and sub-tropical parts of Asia, Australasia and the Pacific Islands. A beautiful species with white, yellow and orange flow-

ers is grown south, and in Florida the roots stand well.

Thalia dealbata is a native of Florida, and the most hardy of the Marantæ.

Myrosma, with three or four species from tropical America, is represented in southern gardens.

Canna has 20 species and endless varieties. If someone would give attention to the massive large growing species and improve their flowers, as Crozy has the dwarfer kinds, they would do a service to gardening, for these fine plants hold their own with remarkable persistency in spite of poor flowers.

Phrynium has 20 species from India, Malaysia and tropical Africa. According to the authorities, the plant in gardens known as *P. variegatum*, is merely a variety of the common arrowroot, *Maranta arundinacea*.

Heliconia has 25 species, natives of tropical America, and several are magnificent plants.

Musa has about 20 species, mostly Asiatic and African, but widely distributed in cultivation. *M. superba*, of the western coast of India, is a close rival of the better known *M. Ensete*. Several have finely spotted or variegated foliage, while others have splendid flowers.

Strelitzia has 4 or 5 species from the southern regions of Africa. The flowers are very singular in form, and some are highly colored. The stems of others are woody and the plants tree-like.

Ravenala has 2 species, one in Northern Brazil, and the Guianas, the other is the so-called "travellers' tree," of Madagascar. There has been a lot of stuff published about it. The dirty water collected in the sheaths of its footstalks might be endurable in a pinch of desert thirst; the plant doesn't grow in deserts, however, but where water is commonly a-plenty.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



CANNA IRIDIFLORA VAR. EHMANNI.



VIEW IN THE SHRUB COLLECTION, HIGHLAND PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Notes of Trees and Shrubs.

Shrubbery in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

A series of greenhouses for the cultivation of rare plants is one of the improvements planned for Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., for the coming year. This department is to be under the direction of Assistant Superintendent John Dunbar, and will be a valuable addition to what is already one of the best collections of fine trees and shrubs in the country. A new shelter house near the entrance to the park and some extensive road building are among the other improvements to be made, at an estimated expenditure of about \$10,000. Additional land is to be purchased for the Seneca parks, east and west. The tract will cost \$50,000.

* * *

The Cork Bark Elm.

A California correspondent of the *Weekly Florists' Review* says: "The common cork bark elm, which was largely planted until a few years ago, has lost favor on account of its succoring. It plays havoc with well kept lawns and has the faculty of breaking cement sidewalks anywhere in its immediate vicinity. Carolina poplars and white flowering locust have been discarded for the same reason.

* * *

Doctoring Trees.

A new method of feeding trees and plants without the agency of the roots has been discovered by the well-known entomologist, M. S. A. Mokrshezki, who has explained his discovery in a lecture before the Imperial Botanical Society of India. He has invented an apparatus by which he can introduce into the stems of apple and pear trees salts of iron, either in the form of a solid or in solution. The effect of the chemicals is, on the one hand, completely to cure the tree of chlorose, and, on the other, to stimulate its growth in an important degree. Among other extensive re-

searches the scientist has applied his theory to 800 fruit trees growing on the southern shore of the Crimea. By introducing dry sulphate of copper into the stems he produced an unusual development of the trees, as many photographs testified. M. Mokrshezki considers that in this way the size of a fruit tree can be increased, its color improved and varied, and its diseases removed. The discovery opens up a wide field of practical utility, and is regarded as most important.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

* * *

Cutting Trees by Electricity.

It is reported in the German press that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way; no sawdust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process.—*Gardening*.

* * *

Don't Shear Your Shrubs!

The beauty and interest of a shrub surely lie in its natural habit and form, says Prof. L. H. Bailey in *Country Life in America*. When shrubs are sheared into formal shapes the shrub no longer exists for itself, but is only a means of expressing some queer conceit of the shearer. Of course, shrubs should be pruned, to make them healthy and vigorous, to keep them within bounds, to increase the size of bloom, to check mere waywardness; but all this leaves the shrub a shrub, with the hand of the pruner unseen, and does not make it to counterfeit a bottle or a barrel or a

parachute. If the forsythia has superlative merit, it is for the wealth of early spring bloom. Yet I know a yard in which the forsythias are annually sheared into shapeless shapes, and this is done when they are in bloom. Last year two-thirds of the bloom was cut from these bushes when it was just opening, and the reply of the Irishman who barbered them, when I remonstrated, was, "Indade, they hev no shape."

* * *

Borers in Trees.

It is not the fruit grower alone who has to be on the alert to prevent borers injuring his trees; the nurseryman has need to watch many of his trees as well, and closely, too. Besides the many fruit trees which they like to attack, many ornamental trees come in for attention as well. The mountain ash, the English hawthorn and the beech come to mind as I write as representing these ornamental trees. The borer is particularly partial to the mountain ash and the English hawthorn, and these need close watching to save them from harm. One or two year old peach trees are usually free from attack, so there is but little to do in protecting them, but specimen trees in orchards, which many firms have for the furnishing of grafting and budding supplies, require attention. Twice a year, in early July and in September, suspected trees should be looked over. The soil should be raked away for an inch or two below the surface, as in this part of the trunk is where the borer likes to operate. Sawdust will show whether the enemy is at work or not, and a piece of wire and a sharp-pointed knife will uncover the pest should it be present. Many a fine specimen of mountain ash is lost because borer attacks are not suspected, and the same is true of the double-flowered and other thorns when worked on the English stock.—*Joseph Meehan, in The Florists' Exchange*.

Horticulture at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

The Palace of Horticulture at the World's Fair at St. Louis, illustrated on this page, stands on the summit of Skinker Hill, and is separated from the Palace of Agriculture by 250 feet of model gardens. It is 400 by 800 feet in extreme measurements, and is in the form of a cross, with a center pavilion 400 feet square, and two wings, each 204 by 330 feet. The wings are divided from the center pavilion by glass partitions and the floor of each is 9 feet lower than that of the center pavilion. This difference in elevation produces a monumental effect, which is further heightened by the use in the main entrance on the north front of two towers 150 feet high. The eastern wing of the building is almost entirely of glass and will be used as a conservatory. Plants will be forced during the winter and early spring for outdoor planting, and in the conservatories will be kept tropical plants. In this wing will be shown specimens of plants grown in different countries for use and ornament, and the forced culture of vegetables and fruits. The west wing is used for general horticultural exhibits. In the basement of this wing cold storage is provided for the fruit to be exhibited, the cellar having double walls packed with sawdust. A gallery is provided on three sides. The west and north galleries will be used as restaurants, where the visitor may observe the exhibits below while at lunch. The center pavilion will contain the pomological exhibits. This department has just issued a circular of 40 pages, giving complete information about its exhibits and plans. It will be sent on request by Frederic W. Taylor, Chief, Department of Horticulture. Outdoor exhibits will be a prominent feature, as the department has 69 acres of land at its disposal. A large area is set aside for distinctly Ameri-

can trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Information as to new or desirable things which should be included in this collection is sought by the Department.

* * *

The World's Fair lawns, in the 69 acres comprising the horticulture section, are exhibits, and have been carefully planned by Mr. Joseph A. Hadkinson, superintendent of outdoor planting. Some of the lawns have been grown under the most discouraging conditions. All along the east side of the Palace of Agriculture a few months ago was a mass of yellow, sticky clay. A ravine, 17 feet deep, was filled with clay brought from the top of a neighboring hill. This was smoothed, plowed and harrowed and a top dressing of good soil, nearly a foot thick, was spread over the clay. This was worked, pulverized and prepared for the seed. The seed selected was blue grass and rye grass, mixed in equal parts. The rye was first in evidence, but it has done the work that was required of it and has passed away. It peeps up in six or seven days and is a nurse crop for the blue grass. Another difficulty encountered was found in the moles, that were exterminated in the following manner: The mole takes his meals regularly at 6 a. m., noon, and at 6 p. m., and at these hours he was watched. The ridges were beaten down, and when the mole went over the route again the ridge was raised. Then a spade was driven in the ground across the mole's route and behind him to prevent his escaping into one of the deep holes that he has provided for emergencies. The spade stopped his progress and he was easily dug out and dispatched. In less than a month the moles were banished from the agricultural section of the World's Fair.

* * *

An old English garden is to be repro-

duced at the World's Fair. Mr. T. W. Brown of London, recently chief landscape architect to the Sultan of Morocco, is now in St. Louis to supervise the transformation of the grounds surrounding Great Britain's building into an English country-seat garden of 200 years ago. Mr. Brown says of this garden: "In the garden which we shall create here there will be no paling fences and no geranium beds such as I observe in the American gardens. Hedges will be a predominant feature, thus at the very borders of the garden giving it a distinctly English motif; and instead of the blossoms chiefly featured in present-day landscape treatment we shall have the old-fashioned flowers as our chief aids to color variety." Perhaps the most English of any of the features of this old garden will be the pleached alley in the nature of an arbor, with poplars or other handsome trees planted in parallel rows to form the side walls. The branches will meet and cross overhead, forming a roof of shade. The whole tract will be bordered with hedges of yew several feet wide, trimmed flat at the top and perpendicular at the sides. A great sun-dial, of quaint design, will form the centerpiece of a series of pathways on the level ground east of the Orangery. Throughout the grounds will be placed sculptured pieces in bronze or urns of marble. There will be two fountains, which at night will be ablaze with electric lights. In the basins opportunity will be afforded for the display of aquatic plants. It is the purpose of this garden to show the magnificent wealth of English flora. Blended with such old-fashioned flowers as the hollyhock, the sweet william, the heartsease, the phlox, the periwinkle, the wild thyme, the sweet briar, the primrose and the gilly flower will be many blossoms of later culture.



HORTICULTURE BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

Park Notes

The common council of Charlotte, Mich., has authorized a special committee to purchase the Gale woods, consisting of 105 acres, which will be converted into a park. Battle Creek, which flows through the tract, will be dredged and an artificial lake constructed. The tract is to cost about \$10,000.

* * *

An elaborate entrance gate of Bedford limestone is now under construction at the Sherman-Heineman Park Woods in Mansfield, O. Eight Doric columns 22 feet high, surmounted by carved caps and balls, form the essential features of the gateway which is to cost about \$2,000. E. M. Wolff & Co., of Mansfield, are the contractors for the work.

* * *

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, Kas., has given \$10,000 to that city for the improvement of the public park which the company recently deeded to the city. The company will give \$10,000 more next year for the improvement of the tract, and \$5,000 yearly thereafter as long as its street railway franchise is held.

* * *

The Grand Rapids, Mich., Park and Boulevard Association has decided to purchase the Indian Mounds and 18 acres of surrounding land in connection with the river boulevard to be built between that city and Grandville, a distance of six miles. The driveway will be 66 feet wide, and the work of construction will include grading, the building of culverts over the small streams, and the terracing of the river banks.

* * *

Much public agitation is being given to the plans of the South Park Board of Chicago for the acquiring of an outer belt line of great natural parks around that city. It is pointed out that while Chicago is the second city in the country in population, it ranks eighth in point of park acreage, and thirty-second in per capita park acreage, having only one acre of parks to every 789 inhabitants.

* * *

Superintendent of Public Grounds Doogue, of Boston, Mass., last spring planted Boston Common with grain for the purpose of strengthening the soil. Wheat, rye, buckwheat, millet, Hungarian millet, and clover were used, and when the grain was about to ripen it was cut in order that the nutriment which would ordinarily go into the grain pod might remain in the roots. The stubble was recently turned with plows and grass seed will be sown in the spring.

* * *

Hon. D. J. Pattee, of Perry, Ia., has offered to that city a twenty acre tract to be used as a public park on condition that \$1,000 be raised for its improvement. A fund of \$2,000 has already been raised, and \$1,000 more is in prospect. The tract lies in the center of the town, and has a spring-fed creek with high banks running through it, offering good opportunity for effective landscape treatment.

* * *

L. C. Brand, of Los Angeles, Cal., will present to Los Angeles County a tract of 640 acres for a public park. The land is picturesquely situated in the foothills near Glendale, commanding a splendid view of the San Fernando valley. It includes a large canyon and about a quarter of a mile of sloping land approaching the canyon. In the main canyon and upon the hillsides are beautiful oaks, sycamores, bay trees and other trees and shrubbery native to the foothills of that section of the state.

Macon, Ga., is to plant 1,000 trees in the parks and along the streets of that city. The trees include five varieties as follows: 600 coral poplars, and 100 each of the following: Silver maples, ash-leaved maples, American white ash, and tulip poplars. A planting day is to be designated and the work done under the direction of the park committee. Some years ago the Board of Aldermen of that city adopted an ordinance permitting any citizen to purchase a tree for public planting, which should be named after the donor. Many fine trees have been planted in this way and are now in charge of the park committee.

* * *

The Fairmount Park Commission, of Philadelphia, has asked the City Council for an appropriation of \$857,673 for maintaining Fairmount Park next year, which is \$115,332.50 more than was received for the current year. The chief items of the estimated expenditures are as follows: \$128,000 for maintenance; music, \$13,000; care of Horticultural Hall, \$22,000; salaries and equipment of Park Guards, \$118,492; improvements in Zoological Garden, \$17,500; and completion of Speedway and constructing drive from Greenland Drive, \$60,000, and the following new items: Constructing approaches to Thirty-third street, from Girard avenue, \$20,000; tearing down buildings, etc., \$20,000; to establish athletic grounds, West Park, \$40,000; improvements on both sides of river at Falls of Schuylkill, \$25,000; improvements in vicinity of Strawberry Mansion, \$10,000, and constructing footways along the Wissahickon, from Ridge avenue to Hermit lane, \$10,000.

* * *

Additions made to the collections in the New York Botanical Garden, in Bronx Park, by the expeditions that have just returned from gathering material in the West Indies, Honduras and Bolivia, amount to more than 24,000 specimens of some 6,000 species, of which several hundred are new to science, says the *New York Herald*. The garden has a million specimens of plant life, as compared with 3 millions at Kew, 2½ millions at Berlin, and 2 millions at Paris. In the Bronx conservatory now there are 6,000 kinds of living plants, with many duplicates, and 4,000 other kinds growing outdoors. D. O. Mills, president of the garden, has purchased and presented to the herbarium the greatest single collection of tropical American ferns in existence. It comprises about 4,000 specimens of 1,000 species, collected by the late L. S. Jenman, director of the botanical garden at Georgetown, Demarara, British Guiana.

NEW PARKS, ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The state of Illinois has purchased the site of the historic Fort Massac, near Metropolis, Ill., and will improve and maintain it as a state park. Mrs. M. T. Scott, of Bloomington, is president of the commission in charge of the work.

Citizens of Santa Barbara, Cal., are circulating a petition asking the city council to purchase a small tract west of the city, known as Oak Park, in order that a fine grove of trees may be saved from destruction.

The boundary line of the Yellowstone National Park has recently been surveyed, and marked with granite posts at intervals of half a mile.

An extension to Riverside Park, Winona, Minn., has recently been purchased and is now being improved.

The contract has been let for the erection of a new pavilion in the park at Peoria, Ill. The structure will be of brick 30 x 70 feet and will cost about \$12,500.

The town of Stanhope, Ia., has completed arrangements for the purchase of the Kepler Grove property for a public park at a cost of \$550.

Santa Barbara, Cal., has begun condemnation proceedings to acquire land along the river front for a public park. When this tract is obtained, the city will have possession of the entire eastern water front.

A movement is on foot in Bristol, N. H., to organize a Park Association to acquire the Coolidge farm, near that city, for a public park. The tract includes about 20 acres.

S. W. Nichols has donated \$10,000 to the town of Jacksonville, Ill., to establish and maintain a public park.

AMONG THE LANDSCAPE GARDENERS.

The Park Board of Minneapolis is considering the acquiring and parking of a 51-acre tract which is now vacant land and unsightly city property. Thomas Lowry has offered to donate and improve six blocks of the tract on condition that the rest of it be obtained by the park board. Warren H. Manning, of Boston, has prepared plans for the improvement. The land and improvements, it is estimated, will cost about \$70,000.

J. Wesson Phelps, of Hartford, Conn., is in charge of the extensive landscape improvements now being made at Oak Hill Cemetery, Southington, Conn., under the direction of G. A. Parker, of Hartford. The entrance will be brought nearer the street, and the approach will be by a reverse curve instead of a straight drive up the hill as at present. The grade of the west drive will also be lowered, and other improvements made. It is expected that it will take two seasons to complete the work.

The City Improvement Association of Boulder, Colo., has employed W. W. Parce of Denver, to make plans for improvement of the Chautauqua grounds. The contract calls for general outlines, special grading and planting plans complete, and contemplates extensive improvements of the grounds.

Messrs. Harlan P. Kelsey and Irving T. Guild, of Boston, have entered into partnership for the practice of landscape architecture, with offices at 6 Beacon street. Mr. Kelsey has had long experience in arranging and planting estates and parks and in growing of plants. Mr. Guild is an architect, formerly of the architectural publishing house of Bates & Guild, and formerly editor of the *Architectural Review*.

Mr. Herbert J. Kellaway, with the firm of Olmsted Brothers, contributed an interesting article on Revere Beach Reservation of the Metropolitan Park System of Boston, to the *Engineering Record* of Oct. 24, 1903. It is a complete historical and descriptive account of this park, and is illustrated with a number of suggestive views showing some of the improvements accomplished.

Cemetery Notes.

Cemetery shares are said to be quite a market feature in Scotland and are actively dealt in on the Edinburgh Stock Exchange.

An agreement has been reached between the undertakers, liverymen and cemetery officials in Leadville, Col., whereby Sunday funerals will be abolished, says *The Sunnyside*.

A new map of Scott County, Iowa, now being prepared, shows 29 cemeteries located in the county. There are six in Davenport and Davenport township, and six in Hickory Grove township.

Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo., has advanced its

rates for Sunday interments for the purpose of discouraging Sunday funerals. The former charges were: Adults, \$5; children, \$3, the same rates for week days and Sundays. The new rates are: Adults, \$7; children, \$5; Sundays, adults, \$10; children, \$7.

The Union Railway Belt Line, Memphis, Tenn., has under consideration a plan to extend its tracks into each of the four city cemeteries, so that funeral trains may be operated from the depots or any railroad crossings to the cemeteries. It is proposed to charge \$25 for a funeral train, consisting of engine and one coach, and \$10 for each additional coach.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., has acquired six acres of adjoining territory and has employed a landscape gardener to improve it to conform to the rest of the tract. Avenues and driveways are being built, and a comprehensive scheme of drainage is under construction. A portion of the work will be finished this autumn.

Graceland Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., is now showing substantial results from the improvement work which has been in progress for the past two years. It is laid out on the park plan, and grave mounds higher than two inches are not allowed. An attractive entrance gate has been erected, and a granite mortuary chapel of gothic architecture is under construction.

Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, suffered damages amounting to about \$50,000 from a fire November 8. The blaze started in the barns, and spread rapidly to the adjoining hay sheds, and finally to the trees and shrubbery, covering a tract of about four square blocks. The firemen were unused to fighting forest fires and had much difficulty in getting it under control. Forty horses, which had escaped from the barns, and the squirrels, gophers, and other small animals from the forest added to the confusion. Two frame buildings, three greenhouses, twenty wagons and many tons of hay were destroyed, while the large growth of shrubbery and trees was almost consumed.

Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., will soon add 40 acres to its territory, making the total area 237 acres. At a recent meeting of the association measures were discussed for the more rigid censorship of monuments, and for the best method of investing the permanent improvement fund, which includes 20 per cent of the receipts as provided by the state law. Mr. Charles M. Loring, Treasurer of the Association, is quoted as follows in one of the local papers: "We desire to make Lakewood cemetery the park cemetery of the United States. We are working hard towards this end, and doing it as economically as possible. There is not a single salaried official, excepting those directly connected with the grounds, and the trustees receive no pay. The cemetery is not conducted for profit. At the last two meetings of the association of cemetery superintendents we were complimented on having the most beautiful and well kept grounds in the country."

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

A new stone chapel was recently dedicated at Calvary Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

Stromsburg Cemetery, Stromsburg, Neb., was recently presented with new iron entrance gates by the Stromsburg Women's Club.

Among the improvements made at Mount Mora Cemetery, St. Joseph, Mo., were the erection of a new iron fence and

gateway and a superintendent's residence. The total expenditure for improvements was about \$10,000.

St. Mary's Catholic church of Sharpsburg, Pa., is to open a new cemetery of 78 acres adjoining the old one.

An addition of about ten acres to Woodlawn Cemetery, Winona, Minn., is being graded, preparatory to improvement. * * The trustees of West Cemetery, Meriden, Conn., are making preparations to expend \$5,000 in improvements. * * Grove Cemetery, Seymour, Conn., has received a legacy of \$10,000 from the late Bronson B. Tuttle. * * A new stone wall and fence are to be built at Union Green Cemetery, Gallion, O. * * Highland Cemetery, near Cincinnati, Ohio, has added 16 acres of adjoining territory at a cost of \$4,338.50. * * Six acres of territory have been purchased by the Pine Grove Cemetery Association, Ansonia, Conn. * * County Surveyor L. B. Neighbor has been employed to lay out an addition of 25 acres to Oakwood Cemetery, Dixon, Ill.

NEW CEMETERY STRUCTURES.

A movement is on foot to build a crematory at Mt. Feake Cemetery, Waltham, Mass. * * A new stone entrance gate is being built at Riverview Cemetery, Middletown, Conn. * * Austin Cemetery, Austin, Minn., has recently dedicated a new chapel and receiving vault. * * A new chapel and receiving vault is under construction at Canajoharie Falls Cemetery, Canajoharie, N. Y. The interior of the chapel will be finished in red sandstone, and the receiving vault will have 20 catacombs. * * Plans by Vernon Redding have been adopted for a new entrance to the cemetery at Ashland, O. * * The Schiller Memorial Chapel, in St. Mary's Cemetery, Rome, N. Y., has been completed and is to be dedicated this month. * * Elmwood Hill Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., has erected a new entrance gate and fence. * * Work is in progress on a new iron gateway for Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton, N. Y. A fund of \$6,100 has been subscribed for the work. * * A new entrance to the cemetery at Thompsonville, Conn., is being built by McGregory & Casman, of Springfield, Mass.

Cemetery Legal Decisions.

Valid Mortgage and Foreclosure Sale.

In *Ross vs. Glenwood Cemetery Association*, the third appellate division of the supreme court of New York says (81 New York Supplement, 779) it thinks that the bond and mortgage, and a part of the transaction of conveyance by valid and enforceable, and that the foreclosure sale divested the association of its title and interest in the portion of the Smith tract so sold. The mortgage was a purchase money mortgage, and a part of the transaction of conveyance by Smith to the association of a tract of 12.20 acres. The deed and mortgage constituted an indivisible act, and were to be regarded as one instrument, and construed as a conveyance, upon condition of payment expressed in the mortgage.

The sale under the foreclosure judgment of the unoccupied portion of the Smith tract was not prohibited by chapter 419, p. 829, Laws 1871. No question arose in this case as to the right to sell, under a foreclosure judgment, lands upon which interments had been made, or which had been sold by the cemetery association, for burial purposes, but upon which interments had not yet been made, as all such portions of the mortgaged lands were expressly excepted from sale by the decree of foreclosure and sale.

Widow Not Entitled to Removal of Remains.

A widow, who buried the remains of her deceased husband in a burial plot belonging to his sister, with the consent of the latter, and who prepared the grave for the reception of her own remains after death, with like consent, knowing that the said lot was so occupied that no consent would be given for other interments therein, the court of chancery of New Jersey holds (*Smith vs. Shepherd*, 54 Atlantic Reporter, 806), was not entitled to require the owner of the plot to permit her to remove the remains merely because his children by a former wife (also buried therein) and his children by her could not be buried therein.

The fact that the sister, the owner of the plot, refused to consent to the removal of her brother's remains from said plot for the purpose of burying the same in a plot belonging to the widow, and also refused to consent to the removal of the remains of the first wife of the deceased for the purpose of burying the same in the plot of the second wife, now his widow, the court holds, raised no equity justifying a decree requiring her to give such consent in either case.

The right of the widow, in respect to access or care or adornment of the grave of her deceased husband, was not involved in or decided in the present case, and the dismissal of the bill of complaint was without prejudice to her seeking relief thereafter, if her rights in those respects, if any, should be interfered with.

* * *

Rights of Lot Owner and Family.

The sale of lots in a public cemetery, the supreme court of Illinois holds (*McWhirter vs. Newell*, 66 Northeastern Reporter, 345), does not pass to the grantees the title in fee to such lots, but thereby assures to the grantee a license or easement therein for burial purposes, so long as the cemetery shall be used for cemetery purposes. This license or easement becomes the property of the family of the original grantee of the lot upon his or her decease. The fee of the lots in such case remains in the trustees of the cemetery, or their grantees, in trust for the use and benefit of the association and of the lot owners.

Where a person's name is noted in the record books in the proper column for that purpose as the owner of a lot, the implication is that, being owner, he has paid for it. Moreover, where the license or easement has rested in a person and his heirs at law for nearly 40 years, unquestioned and undisputed by the trustees of the cemetery, the ownership of his family in the lot, the court holds, should not be disturbed, even though the record books of the cemetery do not state upon their face that he paid for the lot.

The trustees of a public cemetery have no authority, after having once set aside and devoted a certain lot to a certain person or his family, to subsequently exercise any acts of control over the lot in the way of applying it, or devoting it, or any portion of it, to the use of any other person, until the original grantee or owner of the license or easement in the lot, or his descendants and family, have abandoned the lot, either by removing from the vicinity of the cemetery, or by the extinguishment of the family as a component part of the community, or in some other way.

Neither the widow nor children of a deceased lot owner knowing of the burial of another in the lot until two years thereafter, when complaint was made to the trustees, and for years afterwards applications were made to the widow of the second buried party to remove his remains from the lot, there was no abandonment of the lot by the family of the original owner, and no acquiescence in the use of the lot by the second widow.

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Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, 1904.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Publisher's Notes.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society was held at Minneapolis December 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1903, in conjunction with the meetings of the Minnesota State Forestry Association, the Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association and the Woman's Auxiliary. A large, varied and successful program was presented. Among the papers read that were of especial interest were the following: Our Cousins, the Trees, by Mrs. Florence B. Loring, of Minneapolis; Peonies, C. S. Harrison, York, Neb.; Some Improved Home Grounds in Minneapolis, by Mrs. M. M. Barnard; Improving Country School Grounds, by Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis; Evergreens for Hedges, by C. L. Key; The Farmer's Wood Lot, by Warren H. Manning, of Boston.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society dedicated its new Horticultural Building at Columbia, Mo., at the forty-sixth annual meeting December 8, 9 and 10. Reports of officers were heard, and many subjects of interest to fruit growers discussed. Among the papers presented were: Horticulture at the World's Fair, by F. W. Taylor, Chief of Department, and a report on the question, Will Forestry Pay in Missouri? by Herman von Schrenck.

The fourteenth annual banquet given by the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., to the gardeners of the institution, and invited florists, nurserymen, and market gardeners, was held December 11 at the Mercantile Club in that city.

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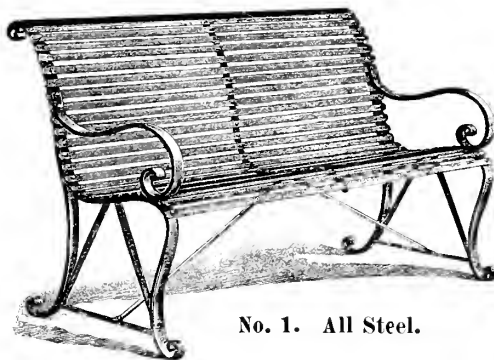
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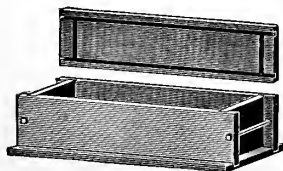
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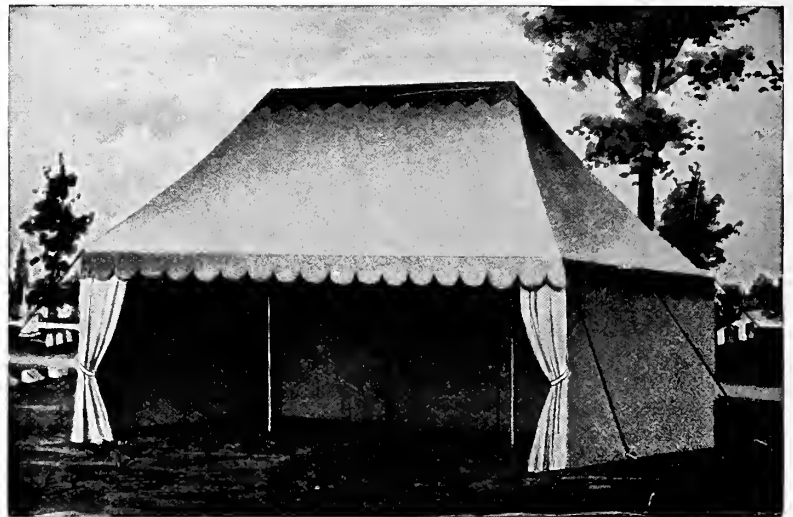
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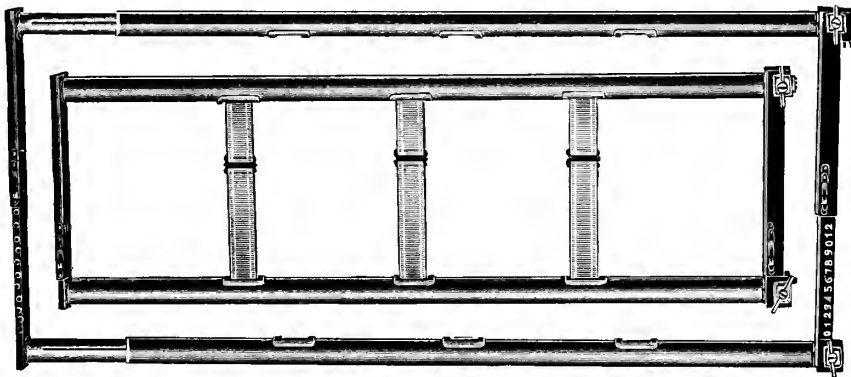


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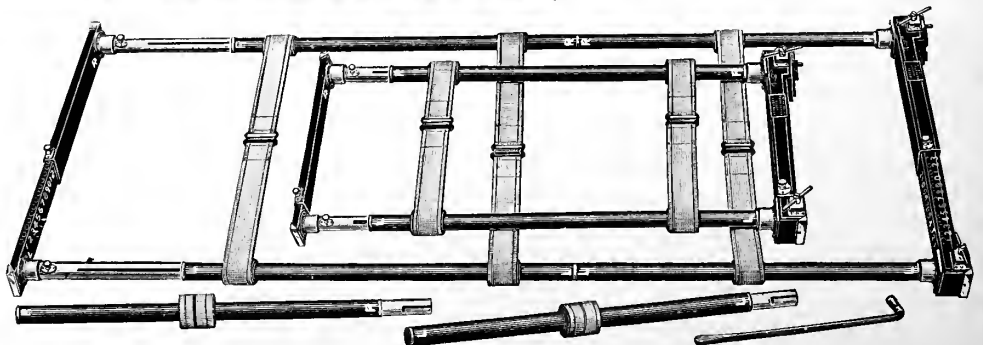
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The Iowa Park and Forestry Association held its third annual meeting at Des Moines, December 7th and 8th, and presented a program of unusual interest, embracing many subjects pertinent to outdoor art. Among the papers read were the following: Hardy Herbaceous Perennials, by Wesley Greene; Ornamental Hedges, by E. E. Little; Street Trees, Prof. A. T. Erwin; Railroad Planting of Parks, J. Sexton; Our Iowa Birds, by Hon. John Bailey; Tree Planting, Why It Fails, by Thos. H. Douglas; The Architect and Landscape Artist, by O. H. Carpenter; Native Shrubs of Iowa, Prof. B. Shimek; Parks for Small Cities and Villages, by Frank H. Nutter; The Park Problem in Western Cities, by Mr. Vandever.

Mr. John W. Keller, superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., was recently bereaved by the loss of his five-year-old daughter, Mildred, who died suddenly of diphtheria November 11.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association has just issued Vol. VII, Part II, of its publications, containing the reports of standing committees made at the Buffalo meeting. It contains a number of striking pictures showing examples of the billboard nuisance, and several other interesting illustrations.

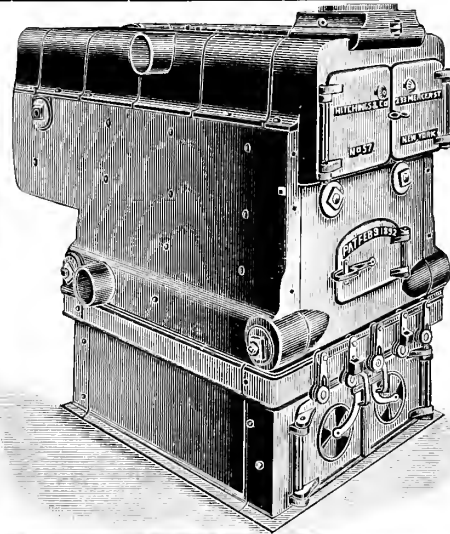
The magnificently illustrated annual Christmas double number of *Country Life in America* presents some of the most fascinating pictures of outdoor life that can be found. Some of the special articles that will be of interest to our readers are: Winter Flowers, by J. N. Gerard; Christmas Greens and Flowers, by Thomas McAdam; The Home of a Naturalist, being a description of Ernest Thompson Seton's home in Connecticut, and many other richly illustrated articles showing winter out-of-doors; price 50c, \$3.00 a year; Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Trade Literature Received.

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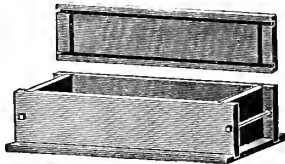
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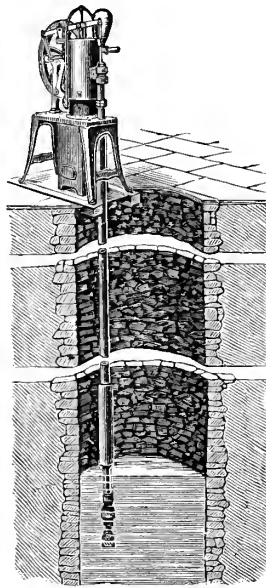
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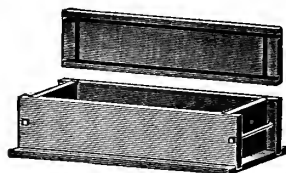
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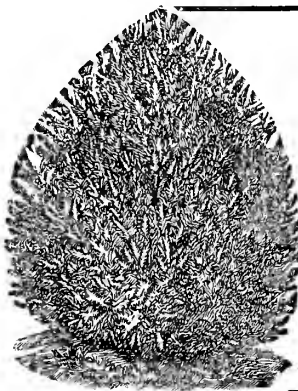
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VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1904

No. 11

Some Notes on the Maples of the Northern States.

BY WILFRED A. BROTHERTON, MEMBER MICHIGAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Among the people of our Northern states maples are universal favorites as shade trees, and yet scarcely one person in ten can distinguish the various species, a remarkable fact, as the various species differ so widely in appearance, ornamental and shade value, and in practical utility. About the only distinction an ordinary individual can make in maples is to call some "hard maples" and some "soft maples."

HARD MAPLES; SUGAR MAPLES.

The black maple (*Acer nigrum*) is by far the best of all our native maples for shade and ornament, as a shade tree surpassing any foreign maple of my acquaintance, much superior to the Norway maple; and yet, strangely enough, this superb species is very little known, but very few nurserymen cataloging it. Even botanists have been troubled by it, confusing it with sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), some calling it a variety of that species, etc. Future research will undoubtedly fully demonstrate not only that the black maple is a distinct species from sugar maple, but that in various portions of our country, as yet not fully investigated by botanists, several other species of maples occur, which some botanists today confuse with the sugar maple. The black maple is usually a smaller tree than the sugar maple, but still a large tree, the form of the tree very unlike that of the sugar maple, being ovate or oval in outline, the branches not widespread as in that species, but nearly all ascending at a sharp angle, the many branchlets forming a close, dense head; bark nearly black. But the beauty of the tree is its splendid foliage, the leaves densely covering the tree, very large (commonly five or six inches wide, often larger), thick, heavy, but soft and velvety, very dark rich green above, clear green and velvety below, five-lobed, remarkable for the very large basal lobes, which often cover the top of the velvety leaf stalk. A tree of this species in full perfection is a beautiful object, because of its elegant form and splendid dark green foliage. Where known at all it is preferred to all other maples as a shade tree, as the eye never tires of resting upon its superb, very dark green foliage. Produces sugar, but less than sugar maple.

BEARDED MAPLE (*Acer barbatum*).—Although this species is found within fifty miles of my locality, I

have not seen it. Leaves much smaller, three lobed, somewhat velvety beneath. Bark usually lighter colored. Sap said to be remarkably sweet, much richer in sugar than sugar maple. While in Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region in 1901 I found many maples of this same group, plainly of some undescribed species, very unlike either the maples already noticed or the sugar maple. The leaves were smaller than black maple, but larger and broader than those of sugar maple, five-lobed, with lobes again divided, velvety only on the veins beneath. I suspect this tree is the main source of the bird's-eye and "curly" maples of that region. The branches are more nearly horizontal, forming a rounder head than black maple, but a more dense one than sugar maple. Promises well for a shade tree. Valuable for timber and sugar. Tree very branching; branches wide spreading.

THE SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*) is our best known maple, next to the white maple, our largest maple. Tree very coarsely branched, the branches coarse, very widespreading. Bark gray; leaves much smaller than black maple, smooth both sides, paler beneath. Very well known. In forests grows very tall, but wider spread in the open.

THE SOFT MAPLES.

The silver maple or white maple, *Acer saccharinum* (wrongly *A. dasycarpum*) when it attains its full size is by far our largest native maple, sometimes becoming five or six feet, possibly more, in diameter. Its shaggy bark, deeply cut leaves, so silvery white beneath and so conspicuous in every breeze, are very easily recognized. It is truly a noble and very beautiful tree, greatly contrasting with the black maple. It is by far our most rapidly growing maple, but unfortunately very liable to attacks of borers and is not very long-lived. It is not a shade tree a young man should plant to enjoy in his old age, as a very slight injury will kill it just when one may need it most. Still, it is so beautiful we should not entirely dispense with it. It has one variety with autumnal foliage of richest red, even handsomer than red maple, the leaves being so much the larger. The cut-leaved silver maple is justly admired, especially the weeping form.

THE RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*) is also common-

ly called "soft maple" and often injudiciously planted with the white maple. Suppose both species are of same size at time of planting. Ten years from the planting of such a mixed row of maples the effect is anything but pleasing. The white maple is our most rapid-growing native maple, and the red maple, one of our very smallest and most slowly-growing species. Within ten years the white maple attains twice the height and size of the red maple, the distant outline of such a mixed row of trees being an exceedingly jagged one and anything but pleasing in appearance. Still, we can find a place for the red maple, but we should recognize all its peculiarities before planting. Like white maple, it is very susceptible to attacks of borers, its wood being rather soft. The tree is lower topped and rounder-headed than white maple. Leaves much smaller, much less deeply cut, and leaf stalks very slender. Its flowers are decidedly handsome, being rich, dark red, at first opening in short, dense clusters, then greatly enlarging, the dark red flower stalks becoming three or four inches long. Quite showy when the tree is entirely leafless. And then when autumn comes, who can fail to admire its glorious, rich red foliage? A very blaze of crimson it often appears. All summer long it has been a dainty, quiet, and unassuming tree, but the frosts of autumn render it one of the most conspicuous of trees, fitly placing it with the various cornels and sumachs. The fruits (samaras) of white maples are about the largest of all our maples, while those of the red maple are the smallest of all.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. NEGUNDO (*Acer Negundo*).—Very foolishly called "box elder." Another illustration of common English fool names. Differs from our other maples in having leaves composed of three to five leaflets. Very well known. Rapid grower. Wood soft. Not very long-lived tree, and not becoming very large. Adds variety to a plantation of trees and easily grown.

PENNSYLVANIA MAPLE. STRIPED MAPLE (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*).—This handsome shrub has always been a favorite of the writer, being one of the objects he first noticed about his forest home not far from Lake Superior more than forty years ago, and always admires when he revisits those scenes of his early days. It rarely exceeds twenty feet high, yet always commands one's attention. It is so neat and elegant in appearance. The smoothish bark is deep green with darker stripes. Flowers greenish yellow in drooping clusters. Leaves of a very pleasing light green, smooth, and somewhat shining above, with three lobes near the tip. Grows on dry hills, among rocks, etc.

MOUNTAIN MAPLE (*Acer spicatum*).—Another very neat shrub rarely over twenty feet tall, often forming large clumps. The old bark is a light gray, young bark dark green. The three to five lobed leaves very pretty and the very numerous *erect* clusters of greenish yellow flowers decidedly handsome. These fine shrub maples should have a place in every park.

Improvement of the Farm Home.

BY JOHN CRAIG. THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

If it were possible to compare accurately and graphically the external and internal conditions of the average farm home of ten years ago with those of today the contrast would be impressively in favor of the home of today and the points of difference between the two most significant of the progress of events. The improvement of the farm home includes many things. It supposes not solely an awakening to the desirability of considering the æsthetics of home surroundings; not alone the means of rural transportation and communication; nor yet exclusively the means of keeping in touch with the march of events as chronicled in the daily press and distributed by rural free delivery. But more than that, above and beyond all that, it is a genuine desire to live in the country for the sake of the surroundings and a wish to make the home so attractive exteriorly as well as interiorly that the rising generation, or a reasonable percentage thereof, will feel that it is a desirable place to live, that it is good to be there.

What are the tangible evidences of improvement in the living of the country people? They are many.

First, and of the greatest significance, a stronger inclination to co-operate commercially and for educational and social purposes. The spirit of co-operation among the rural people is intensifying each year. Ignorance opposes co-operation. But we see this new ideal of country expressed in various industrial efforts—the local telephone, the farmers' insurance company, and the farmers' purchasing association. We recognize it in the increasing strength of the grange, an educational factor of wonderful power and greater promise. We see it in the consolidated central school; in the country high school; in the growing eagerness of farmers to take advantage of correspondence courses in agriculture, and the increasing popularity of the farmers' institute as an educating agent. It is to be observed in the perceptiveness of the average rural audience. Ten years ago, nay, even five years ago, an institute speaker in addressing an audience of farmers took care to use few technical terms, and, if it were necessary to do so, employed them with diffidence accompanied by elaborate explanation. Today he addresses a won-

derfully advanced class of the same type of pupils. No apology and few explanations are needed in connection with the use of such terms as protein, carbohydrates, nitrification, nutritive ratio, and the like. His audience knows that an insect unprovided with biting mouth parts is not to be killed with an arsenite, and that a fungus is not a microscopic animal but a parasitic vegetable. Of course, there are dullards and there are misfits in farm life who don't learn and don't care. But, happily, the process of natural selection is weeding these out.

The city man, too, is coming to the country with (possibly) his money and certainly his business instincts, but, what is better, with a craving for the soil, the plant, and the animal. These men are often the leaven which lifts the country mass. The neatly planted and well-kept lawn is soon imitated. Improvement of the lawn leads to cleaner, tidier farming, and so the influence spreads.

A good indication of the development of æsthetic tastes in rural communities is the number of lawn

mowers in use today as compared with a period of five years ago. It is possible to drive along country roads in all parts of New York state—perhaps more particularly the western section where fences and unkempt lawns are the exception, where trees, shrubs, flowers and grass in health and order give the homes an appearance of comfort and beauty, while suggesting culture and refinement within. Progress is making, but much is needed. The constant influx of the more or less uneducated foreign element, and the gradual acquirement of this class of small holdings in the suburbs of cities give rise to serious and difficult problems. We need rural improvement societies, as well as those of village and town. Better country roads and better country schools are two of the live rural problems of today. There is much to be done, but the outlook for rural improvement is promising. There is a growing demand for suggestion and advice at the present time. It should be fostered. Let us rejoice in the forward and upward movement in methods and ideals of country living.

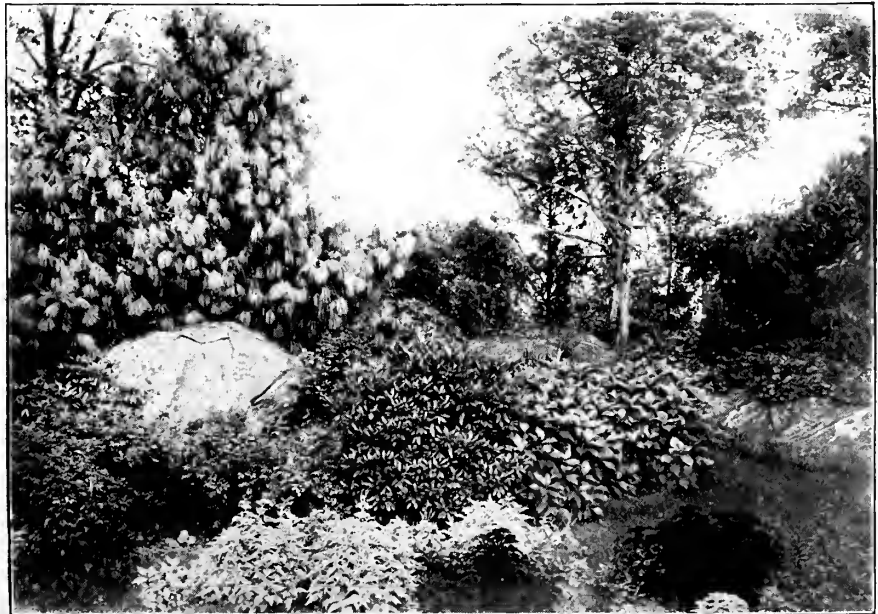
Natural Rocks and Unnatural Plants.

By H. A. CAPARN.

The old-fashioned style of rockery made of a sort of cairn of stones with such earth as could be packed into the chinks for the insufficient sustenance of a few uncomfortable plants seems to have well-nigh disappeared. The average rockery nowadays appears to have been made with some idea of arranging the stones as if they might have been placed by the processes of nature; they are apt to be imbedded in the earth instead of having the earth imbedded in them and the plants that are intended to drape and adorn and unite them have more than a chance of existence.

Still there is usually much room for improvement. Take, for instance, the beautiful pile of rock in the picture, which was arranged ages ago by the forces of geology. The cedars that found a foothold in its crevices have been spared and encouraged, and enough fertile soil has been put somewhere among the masses of stone to support in luxury the Himalayan-pine and the rhododendrons. Even the tender hydrangea looks not incongruous with these vegetables of three or four continents, and all produce admirable masses of foliage

and contrast of greens and leafage; and all form a harmonious dress for the manifold lichen tints of the rock. But how about the yellow and red colors in the foreground? Even the camera appears to have rebelled against these gaudy plants in such a place, and though it could not record the yellowness of the yellow nor the redness of the *Verschaffelti*, it has made them stand



NATURAL ROCKS AND UNNATURAL PLANTS.

out and spoil the harmony of the picture by methods of its own.

Group of Rosa Multiflora (Japanese Rose.)

Among the very great number of new roses appearing every season the good old Japanese species, multiflora, still holds high rank. It is not such an old sort as many others, but the multitude of new ones every year sees introduced makes even a twenty-year-old sort seem aged.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia it is much seen in hedges, in which place it is well fitted. It makes a handsome hedge; and when in flower it is indeed a sight to see. The illustration represents a large specimen of it which has been permitted to ramble at will among other roses and shrubs, and when in the height of its flowering it was a great treat to see. The flowers come in huge panicles, hundreds of flowers often on one panicle. After the flowers the berries form; and in autumn there is a sheet of red fruit in the place the flowers occupied.

When used as a hedge plant it must only be in places where exact trimming into shape will not be required, as this rose needs a good deal of its old wood undisturbed if a fine display of flowers is looked for. A situation where it can ramble at will, such as the plant

photographed has pre-empted, is where its best merits are displayed.

The freedom of seeding which this rose has makes



ROSA MULTIFLORA.

the raising of it from seed the easiest way of increasing it. The berries, washed free of pulp and sown before winter sets in, germinate well when spring opens.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association.

The Iowa Park and Forestry Association closed its third annual meeting at Des Moines December 7.

This association is quite an infant yet, being only two years old, and has a great field of labor. Less than 12 per cent of the state's area is in timber, and some sections of it are an absolute prairie with the exception of recent plantings.

One of the most interesting papers presented was that of Mr. W. A. Burnap, of Clear Lake, on the subject, "Trees on the Prairie." Mr. Burnap spoke of the great change that had occurred since his coming to Iowa in 1857. At that time the northern half of the state was absolutely devoid, almost, of arborescent flora, and that region was one vast, treeless sea of land. Tree planting there has not only made a land of beauty, but without doubt has modified to quite a degree its climate.

Professor B. Shimek, of the State University, called attention to the importance of planting the right kind of trees in this region, and in the proper way. In many cases he observed that black walnut was planted in rows. This tree is essentially a society tree in its make-

up and does not do well when planted alone. It should be planted in groves. On the other hand, the poplar does the best when planted in single rows or alone, and when planted in groves those toward the interior often do poorly. Our native trees should be used so far as possible, and he named the White Ash as the best one of the entire list.

Professor Henry Sabm discussed the "Boy and the Tree." Boys and trees have an attachment for each other. The growing tree can illustrate some things in natural philosophy better than the finest apparatus man can devise.

In the country schools, at farmers' institutes, etc., simple and elementary lessons should be taught in tree planting. Probably not over one-fifth of all the trees planted on Arbor Day, during the past decade, are alive today.

Mr. O. H. Carpenter presented the topic of "Architect and the Landscape Artist." At present we put great care and study on our buildings and neglect their surroundings. We do not realize the artistic possibilities of grass and trees when used in connection with a

good building to make a pleasing picture. The architect and the landscape gardener should have a common interest and work together.

Mr. Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis, gave a talk on "Parks for Small Cities and Villages." He pointed out the growth of these interests and the advancement that has been made along the line of public ideals. In some of our cities at the present time the definite-sized area for park purposes is required for a certain population, just as streets and other public utilities are.

On the subject of "Civic Improvement" Professor A. T. Erwin of the Iowa State College stated that one of the most pressing needs in our state today is legislation to protect street trees. Through the multiplication of the telephone industry the past year miles of splendid street and roadside trees have been ruthlessly butchered or destroyed by the linemen. This is an absolute disregard for the rights of property and the interest of the public. We need legislation which would protect the owners from this source, and where it is wilfully persisted in the doer should be landed behind the bars.

The officers that were re-elected for the coming year are: President, Professor Thomas H. MacBride, Iowa City; Vice President, Wesley Greene, Des Moines;

Secretary, Professor L. H. Pammel, Ames; Treasurer, Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Iowa.

SUGGESTION FOR A CEMETERY NAME.

The discriminating elements having recently destroyed the wholly unworthy statue of Henry Clay formerly surmounting the monument over his tomb, which occupies a commanding situation in the beautiful City Cemetery of Lexington, Ky., it is sincerely hoped that advantage will be taken of this fortunate opportunity to make both monument and statue artistically balance the name and character that they commemorate. When this is done it would also seem fitting to suitably christen the grounds that contain the dust of this justly celebrated man. It has been suggested that in giving the Cemetery a name, the landscape gardener who has been its Superintendent for years, and to whom its landscape beauty is due, should be recognized by selecting one that shall have his name for its first syllable. This would seem a graceful and appropriate thing to do under the circumstances. The name Bell can be associated with many titles apt for the purpose, as Bellglade, or if preferred, the French spelling might be adopted—Belleglade, Bellewood, Belle Forest, Bellefontaine, Belleview, etc.

F. C. S.

Melia Azederach.

Is the "pride of India," or in the variety nicely shown in the illustration of young trees in a Los Angeles park, is called the "Texas umbrella tree." It is said by Philip Miller to have been originally derived from Syria, but it is one of those deciduous trees which readily naturalize in warm temperate climates, and is found more or less throughout the Mediterranean regions and the southern United States, where it is popular as a rapid-growing, useful shade tree.

A great many ideas have obtained from time to time

as to the virtues of the berries. Miller mentions that "the pulp which surrounds the nut if mixed with grease and given to dogs will kill them," while Dr. Porcher mentions their having been used as food for horses, which are "particularly fond of the berries."

The tree grows well on pine barren soils but is easily blown over. It thrives north to southern Virginia, and has even been planted at Washington, not attaining any size, however.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



"TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES" IN ST. JAMES PARK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The New Year.

The stable condition of the country so far as ordinary business is concerned is a matter for sincere congratulation, for it not only diverts consideration from immediate material needs in a general sense, but permits of more devoted attention to the several lines of public improvement that have been inaugurated the past few years, and are progressing, if slowly, nevertheless surely. It fits in with certain lines of improvement endeavor, to realize that to the agricultural development of the country is this stability to be attributed. The rise and fall of stocks and bonds, always the field of the speculator, and not of the legitimate producer or trader, have, now, little effect on the tide of prosperity, for the agricultural interests are the dominant factors of a nation's welfare, and once they attain the ruling condition, other factors rank in order. It is exceedingly well that a determined effort is being made to give prominence to agricultural education in every grade of public schooling, to the end that progress may be assured to this most important department of national upbuilding.



Proposed National Park in the Colorado Rockies.

A movement has been started to establish a national park in the forest reserve set apart by the government in Colorado. The tract suggested comprises an area of some twelve by twenty-four miles, having its gateway at Beulah, twenty-eight miles from Pueblo, which is now connected with the latter city by a stage line. It is unsurpassed, according to experts, in mountain scenery of every description, with the diversified and beautiful flora of Colorado, together with several natural phenomena equal to the Yellowstone district. It is the common complaint that the Yellowstone is too far distant for the general public of even the middle states, and this proposed mountain park would be a boon to the contiguous states. In this broad land we need many more national parks and with the reputation of Colorado for salubrity, productiveness, and magnificent scenery. This movement should receive abundant support.



The San Francisco Cemeteries.

We recorded a short time since the decision of the California Supreme Court upholding the city ordinance of March, 1900, prohibiting interments in the city and county of San Francisco after August 1, 1901. The trustees of Laurel Hill Cemetery Association, believing that the reasons for the ordinance did not apply to that cemetery, procured an injunction restraining the enforcement of the ordinance until No-

vember 13 last, on which date application was again made to the authorities for burial permits, which were refused. The trustees appear determined not to give up the fight, and have issued an address to their lot owners accompanied by the report of an expert bacteriologist, in which they recite the history and conditions of the cemetery and promise to carry the case to the highest court in the land. The question involved is one that all cities have to meet, and while scientific authorities differ and in some respects differ widely, as to the effect on the general health of the community from cemeteries operated in their midst, it would appear that so sweeping an ordinance as that of San Francisco unquestionably does more or less injustice to cemeteries conducted on up-to-date methods and modern rules and regulations. On the other hand the right of a city to regulate by ordinance conditions intimately associated with the public health must be held inviolate against either individual or corporate attack, wherever and whenever such have been framed under the full light of experience and current scientific knowledge and suggestion.



Livery Drivers' Strike, Chicago.

From the labor union standpoint there would appear to be no fact of life sacred enough to be held as neutral ground, in its frantic efforts to dominate so as to secure whatever demands it may choose to make. No better evidence of this unjustifiable spirit has yet been shown than in the livery drivers' strike, now in progress in Chicago. In its opening days the union refused to permit its members to drive either the hearse or carriages at funerals, and even went so far as to picket residences which the death messenger had visited, in order to prevent, if possible, the use of vehicles owned by funeral directors or liverymen. No such sight was ever seen in any metropolitan city of the world as that of funerals passing through the streets, the coffins in undertakers' wagons and most of the mourners on foot; and this from the outrageous disregard for public rights of a labor union. On the other hand, it is well, for the fact of such a disposition on the part of labor has awakened public sentiment, and modified the quasi sympathy, and more or less apathy, which has permitted defiance of law as characteristic of labor ebullitions. The most ardent friend of labor now realizes that the line must be drawn between right and wrong, as regards public liberty. The terrible Iroquois theater calamity compelled a truce for the time being, but no settlement of the difficulty has yet been made.

Character and Horticulture.

In an address before the summer meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, the Hon. Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, made an eloquent plea for the subordination of commercialism in horticulture. The strong tendency to measure success on all lines of work by the money standard cannot but be detrimental to the development of higher character in man; and students of sociology in all the centers of learning are also earnestly pleading against the undoubted results of this tendency in its deteriorating effects on the American people. In the evolution of character there is perhaps no broader field of influence than is offered by horticulture, and all the great names associated with its development have been men of marked humanity in its high and broad meaning. Notwithstanding these facts, however, it is to be noted that commercialism permeates the discussions in horticultural meetings to a serious extent, but it is a matter of congratulation to realize that the pursuit of horticulture as a calling compels the subordination of human intelligence to that higher intelligence which dominates all things, in a greater degree perhaps than any other line of activity, and so tends to develop the better manhood.

*Agriculture in the Public Schools.*

The addition of the school garden and some instruction in the elements of agriculture to our public school courses is now an issue in the national educational problem. The eagerness with which the subjects have been received certainly indicates a public appreciation to say nothing of need, and the unlimited importance of agriculture in the economy of nations prompts a vigorous campaign in a cause which has been too long neglected already. The state of Missouri has already taken a decided step in this direction.

STREET PARKS FOR TOWNS.

Perhaps few of our country towns and villages, or even the smaller cities, feel the necessity for public parks, and though desiring some such improvement are possibly unable to secure them. Generally speaking, in such cases, although the lands are not very valuable, it would be a fitting practice to require that in every subdivision of property the streets should be platted of sufficient width to allow of their conversion into modest parks or driveways, or even play grounds, for the population is not so dense as to prevent such a conversion or cause inconvenience by so doing.

Such an idea as the Chicago boulevard system might readily be adopted in a minor way.

For instance: Lay the streets out, say, eight to twelve rods wide, with narrow drives and sidewalks along the property lines; or even one drive passing

by long, easy curves through the central park space, affording little play grounds, flower gardens, or shrubbery plantings, on one side or the other of the road as its meandering might permit.

The finest thing yet suggested for residence districts is to lay out short branch streets from the main thoroughfares, following the topography of the tract into little parks in which are set residences facing on the parks or built into them. Such residences thus become in a sense secluded, which lends a great charm to the home. A true home is one for the family alone, when they desire to have it so. Herein is a strong suggestion for local improvement societies.

ADVERTISING ON TOMBSTONES.

We in America have the somewhat egotistical idea that we are so progressive that we have used all the ideas possible in the advertising line, yet I was very much amused on a recent visit to the Alloway Kirk-yard, Ayr, writes D. M. Lord, of Chicago, in *Judicious Advertising*. This is the church (now in ruins) that was made famous by Burns' poem of "Tam O'Shanter." It was here that Tam, after tarrying too long at the wine cup, on his way home saw the de'il and the witches having a dance in the church. In wandering through this old churchyard I discovered a new medium of advertising, which, so far as my knowledge goes, has never been used in America, at least. It was advertising on tombstones. Reading the inscriptions on some of the old tombstones, I was very much amused at apparently a peculiar name—"James Bartlie Molecatcher," the "Molecatcher" being in the same letters as the name. Upon calling the attention of some of the party to the peculiar name, I discovered that this tombstone was erected by James Bartlie, molecatcher, to the memory of some of his family and relatives. Upon investigation I found that in this same burying ground it was quite the general method adopted. This molecatcher, for instance, erected this tombstone and made it sacred to four members of his family.

Within a few feet I found where John Boyd, blacksmith, had erected a tombstone to the memory of some of his numerous family, and not very far distant I found some man who differed in the traditional respect that a man is supposed to hold for his wife's mother, for Charlie Hutchinson had erected quite a pretentious monument to the memory of his mother-in-law. Then I found a monument had been erected by Mr. Walham, a merchant of Wallace street, Ayr. It seems that Mr. Walham did not wish some other merchant in Ayr to have the benefit of this advertisement, so he designated in it his place of business. In looking over the churchyard I found a house-painter had also erected a monument to the memory of some of his friends, and among the numerous trades represented in the same manner were seedsmen, weavers, senior farmers, farmers, builders, hardware merchants, etc.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

BEAUTIFY THE WATER FRONT.

Winter is the proper time to prepare for the spring campaign of improvement work, and we wish to call the attention of residents of river towns to their opportunities. These are of wide scope, ranging from the purely commercial to the purely aesthetic—all of which



THE DAM, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. Showing waterworks, elevators, railway, etc. This beautiful stream contentedly turns the wheels of commerce.

should go without saying. In practice, however, all but the commercial are overlooked or neglected. Of those it is unnecessary to speak; they speak for themselves, and in a language that men of affairs are familiar with as well as in sympathy with, as is perfectly right and proper. Business does come before pleasure, particularly when it is a matter of earning a living. But there soon comes a time in the affairs of all progressive, stirring towns and cities when beauty of surroundings should be considered not only for beauty's sake but because of the material advantages resulting from the cultivation of a pleasing exterior. Attractive surroundings invite the attention of men of high character, and such men are in demand in every community. If a place offers excellent natural material advantages and, in addition, also offers desirable sites and surroundings for home making, its success would seem to be pretty well assured. Many old, established towns and small cities are in these days turning from the ways



RIVER FRONT, NEAR FIRST AVE., CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Showing factories, mills and business blocks and shore in downtown district adorned with masses of fine foliage instead of the usual accompaniment of ash dumps, broken crockery and other unsightly and unsanitary debris.

of ugliness into the pleasant paths of beauty, so why should not younger places take time by the forelock and seek to get started in the right way while it may be inexpensively done?

The experience and example of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., should be a sufficient incentive to every small and medium-sized western city to try civic beauty in a systematic, business-like way. The literature of the Harrisburg Civic League should be in the hands of all improvement workers, but will be found especially suggestive and helpful to those living in towns and cities similarly situated—river towns.

Some western cities have already started in these new and pleasant ways, as the accompanying illustrations plainly show. It will be seen that both the practical and æsthetical sides of river opportunities have been taken advantage of by Cedar Rapids, Ia., a city that is noted for its neatness and beauty—facts which are patent and which commend themselves to all who visit the place and which have already done much to make it one of the most successful business and residence towns of the great corn state and of the middle west.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



CEDAR RIVER, NEAR CEDAR RAPIDS. Showing its quiet beauty undisturbed and undiminished by the practical uses it is made to serve. Other streams will work with equal patient cheerfulness while at the same time taking their place as the chief charm of a city, town or village. The purity of their waters should be unpoluted and the beauty of their shores should be preserved.

WHAT LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS ARE DOING.

The first annual floral and vegetable display of the Town Improvement Association of Exeter, N. H., held in the town hall on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 10, is spoken of as "an unqualified success." The Association booth, which occupied the center of the hall, is described as "a tasteful creation made entirely of barberries and hydrangeas on a background of draped fish net." This booth was in charge of the officials of the society and a substantial addition to the membership is credited to the efforts of Mrs. Noah S. Walker. Other booths were devoted to (1) a display of the flora of the locality; (2) refreshments; (3) punch; while donations of

flowers, both wild and cultivated, occupied long tables on one side of the room and vegetables in great variety were shown on similar tables on the opposite side. One corner was filled with an extensive showing of potted plants from a local conservatory, and the stage was elaborately decorated with plants and cut flowers. During the afternoon a piano recital was given by a Boston expert, a lecture was delivered by a member of the faculty of the New Hampshire college on "Plant Travelers," and the chairman of the executive board of the organization, Rev. Edward Green, made an address explaining the object of the association and telling of the work it had accomplished. An orchestra furnished music in the evening.

This account is fruitful in suggestions for other organizations. A fall flower show on similar lines might be given with decided advantage by nearly every improvement society.

* * *

The North Andover (Mass.) Improvement Association, Mr. Geo. E. Kunhardt, President, has devoted its attention and efforts during the past year chiefly to three important matters, viz., (1) the extension of the Common or Village Green; (2) to a project started by the North Andover Young Men's Club to erect a club building and (3) to provide a field for athletic sports.

* * *

A Village Improvement Conference was held in Boston, Mass., Oct. 1 and 2, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League. All improvement organizations in the state were asked to send delegates and many responded.

* * *

The City Improvement Society of Lincoln, Neb., Mrs. Willis M. Richardson, Secretary, last summer planted trees, shrubs and vines on postoffice square, on the grounds of one grammar and one high school, on the college settlement grounds and in two public parks.

* * *

The Dudley (Mass.) Village Improvement Society last spring distributed flower seeds among the children of the town and offered prizes for the three best displays of flowers grown from them and shown at the annual fair of the society in July. Two prizes were also offered for the first and second best kept grounds on Dudley hill. Chairman of committee on June entertainment and July fair, Miss Alice M. Arnold.

* * *

The Village Improvement Association of Falmouth, Mass., Mr. Wm. H. Hewins, President, is credited with originating three phases of work that have proved so popular that all have been adopted by the Town Board, which has relieved the association of further expense in those directions. These were, in the order named, (1) establishing and maintaining street lights in the village, (2) setting out and caring for street shade trees, and destroying destructive caterpillars, and, (3) watering the principal streets during the three summer months. After setting these several examples the town appropriated \$2,700 for street lights, \$300 for setting and caring for trees and \$200 for destroying caterpillars, and \$500 a year for street watering. The society is now looking anxiously around for more worlds to conquer.

* * *

The Pigeon Cove (Mass.) Improvement Society has been in existence 15 years, and during the past season made a specialty of waging war on the brown tail moth, accounted one of the worst pests of that region. Its method was to offer prizes for the greatest number of nests collected. The total number of nests gathered footed up 1,012, and as it is estimated that each nest contains not less than 2,221 eggs, the result assumes commendable proportions.

The women of the Civic Improvement Association of Portland, Me., have roused deep feeling among certain residents. One, described as a "conservative citizen," is said to have complained that "them women had got their heads together to run the whole city, and that the prospect was that a feller would soon have to go out of town to spit." Beg pardon for the lack of taste that some may consider evidenced by using this quotation, but it seems almost too good to be lost to improvement workers. It is not exactly elegant either in matter or manner, but doesn't it sound rather encouraging?

* * *

It is said that an anti-expectoration ordinance has been passed and is enforced in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Spokane (Wash.) and other Pacific Coast cities, and that active measures have been taken by the officers of the local Civic League to have an existing similar ordinance enforced in the city of Portland, Ore. As we go to press fresh impetus has been given this steadily growing movement by the opening of an anti-expectoration crusade by the Progressive Health Club of Chicago. Dr. Mary Seymour, its president, says: "I mean to appoint a committee, of which I shall be a member, to wait upon the managers of the elevated roads and of the Union Traction Company to determine whether something cannot be done toward the cleansing of the city from this infection-breeding habit."

THOMPSON MONUMENT, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

An interesting coincidence in connection with the Thompson monument, illustrated on this page, is found in the fact of the birth and death of Mr. Amos Thompson, whose grave



THOMPSON MONUMENT, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

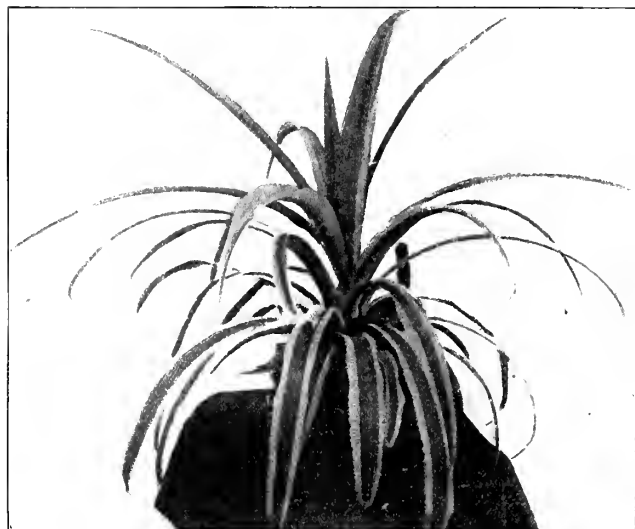
it marks, having occurred at Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., respectively. His birth and death also occurred in the month of April, 1807-1901. The monument is in Greenmount Cemetery, Belleville, Ill., and is the work of Thomas & Miller, of Quincy, Mass. We are indebted to Mr. Geo. A. Harvey, secretary of the cemetery, for the photograph and facts.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCVII.—Narcissales.

The Bromelia, Iris and Agave Alliance.

The important group of ornamental plants included under the above term would, I think, be better distinguished as Iridales, for not only are the Irises more widely distributed and distinct from lilies, but they exhibit the epigynous character as well or better than Narcissus. There are 17 tribes, 198 genera, and 2,250 species, a few of which, such as the Tillandsiæ, have their ovaries free or nearly free. They are largely tropical and sub-tropical and in habit vary considerably. Several are climbers, such as the Alstroemerieæ and Dioscoreæ, represented north by *Dioscorea villosa* and *Tamus communis*. A few are tree-like with low, woody stems, such as *Puya*, *Hechtia*, *Doryanthes*, and *Agave* sometimes. The curious *Vellozias* and *Barbacenias*, too, have stems a few feet high, often built up by adding layer upon layer of roots to their outsides

Freesia, *Narcissus*, *Polianthes*, *Crinum* and others. The main distribution of the hardier species is from the Mediterranean and Himalayan regions northward and eastward, but there is a wide field in the warmer



ANANASSA SATIVA VARIEGATA.

in the manner of some tree ferns. Several of the Agaveæ have tree-like flower stems of 20 to 30 feet high. All these are warm country genera whose leaves have frequently thorny margins or points. Many of the Bromeliads are epiphytal and a few extend to Florida; in fact, the "Spanish moss" *Tillandsia usneoides* is found north to southeast Virginia. This plant differs so remarkably from the Pineapple, the best known of all Bromeliæ, that hardly anything can better illustrate the varying effect of plants within quite narrow, systematic limits.

The majority of the warm and cold temperate species are rhizomatous, cormous, bulbous, tuberous, fibrous rooted and sometimes aquatic herbs, with various sword-shaped and often two-ranked leaves. These have parallel veins converging at the points—even, too, in such netted broad-leaved genera as *Dioscorea*. A very large proportion of the flowers are brilliantly colored, and not infrequently highly fragrant, as in *Iris*,



Gardener's Chronicle.

IRIS TAURI.

United States for the cultivation of sub-tropical kinds from the Himalayas, North Africa, South Africa more especially, Australasia and the elevated parts of South America.

There are scores of fine species of the Irideæ; *Ixieæ* and *Amaryllideæ* of those regions well worth looking after for the south and Pacific coasts.



Gardener's Chronicle,

MORÆA ROBINSONIANA, THE "WEDDING FLOWER." LORD HOWE'S ISLAND.

Ophiopogon has four species from the Himalayas and Eastern Asia, the best known of which are the variegated forms of *O. Japonicum* and *O. Jaburan*. A form of the latter called *Aureus variegatus* with purple flowers is a very pretty plant, and I should think hardy at southern points.

Iris has at least 150 species, with innumerable vari-



Courtesy J. M. Thorburn & Co., Copyright.
CROCUS VERNUS, VARS.

eties. They are natives chiefly of warm and cold temperate regions in Europe, Asia, America and Africa. They are popular and beautiful rhizomatous and cormous herbs, generally divided into four sections by systematists. The so-called German Irises are best known far north, and have a great variety of colors.

Many owe their origin to the equally hardy *I. Florentina* and yield the orris-root of the perfumers in common with it. Another remarkable but somewhat more tender set is derived from the Asiatic *I. lævigata*, which Japanese gardeners have wrought up by fertilizers, irrigation, and possibly hybridization, to a wonderful pitch of development and coloring. Dwarf Irises in blue-purple, lilac, yellow and white are also often quite hardy and a good deal grown. The so-called bulbous Irises are better adapted to the Pacific coast. *I. xiphium*, for instance, is a winter grower. *I. xiphoides* is later, but it also may be caught by spring frosts, even south.

These and many other species from the Mediterranean regions are wonderfully colored and sometimes highly fragrant flowers. The European *I. pseudacorus*, the native *I. versicolor* and others are semi-aquatics. All require good soil ranging from heavy loam to sandy loam and leaf-mold for the finer, more delicate kinds. *Moræas* are the fugitive flowered Irises of the Southern Hemisphere. Two or three are in southern gardens and have long seasons of bloom.

Tigridia has seven species of Mexican, Central and South American cormous herbs, treated north like gladioli, but hardy in the warm sections of country. *T. Pannonia grandiflora* and *alba* are very effective massed.

Crocus has seventy or eighty species in cultivation besides varieties. The greater numbers of these are autumn flowering species rarely or never seen in American gardens, probably because none but the very early bloomers would get a chance to show themselves north, but at the south a number ought to succeed.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Notes About Monuments.

A design has been accepted and the contract is soon to be let for a memorial arched entrance to Snyder Park, Springfield, Ohio. The design is a modification by Architect Robert C. Gotwald of the original drawing by Mrs. Nelson Fitch. It will be of buff Ohio limestone, 27 feet high and 24 feet wide. A fund of \$5,800 has been raised for its construction.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League, of St. Louis, has appointed a committee to look after the matter of preserving some of the most popular pieces of statuary of the World's Fair, for use in St. Louis parks and highways after the Exposition is over. The idea is for the league to replace one or two of these statutes each year in bronze, thus making it possible to distribute the expense over a long period of time. Robert P. Bringhurst is a member of the committee.

* * *

Jonathan Reed, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is said to have lived for the past ten years in the mausoleum in Evergreen cemetery, in that city, where his wife was laid to rest, in fulfillment of a vow that he would never leave her side. He has brought mementoes from their old home to the tomb, and placed flowers about it, which he attends daily. The vault is built on the side of a knoll overlooking a small lake, and the old man is well contented to wait till he can join his dead wife.

The colossal bronze statue of the late Governor Hazen S. Pingree has been placed on its pedestal in Detroit and is to be unveiled next spring. The statue was modeled and cast by Rudolph Schwarz, of Indianapolis. The casting was made by what is said to be a revival of the ancient Greek method of casting bronzes. The governor is shown seated with one hand on his knee and the other on the arm of his chair. McDonnell & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., were the contractors for the pedestal.

* * *

Charles J. Mulligan, of Chicago, is modeling a statue of the late President McKinley, to be erected in McKinley Park, in this city. The figure is to be cast from the bronze of the old Columbus statue, which formerly stood on the lake front in that city, but was condemned a number of years ago and taken to the rubbish heap in Washington Park. The statue is a gift from D. F. Crilly, formerly president of the South Park Board, and shows Mr. McKinley as a representative in congress in the act of presenting and advocating the McKinley tariff bill. "My idea," said Mr. Mulligan, "is that the statue, being placed in a workingman's park, should set forth Mr. McKinley's most conspicuous act in their behalf. One hand rests on his desk and the other holds the memoranda of his speech. I have attempted to depict his earnestness and enthusiasm in presenting and urging the important measure."

SOME OLD HISTORIC TREES

One of the most significant facts in the prevailing activity for local and national improvements is the growing interest in tree preservation, writes W. R. Crane in the *New York Evening Post*. Old and historic trees, except in a few isolated cases, have never been regarded with more devotion than at the present time. A popular love of nature is abroad. It has found expression not only in the jealous care bestowed upon certain individual trees, but in the demand for state and national forest reservations.

In this city and Boston the subject of tree preservation has appealed powerfully to the popular mind. Here the sacrifice of hundreds of shade trees along the route of the underground railway came as a heavy blow to many of the residents of the city, while the people of Boston about the same time experienced the shock of realizing that the old elms on their historic Common were in danger of annihilation through decay and lack of proper care. In fact, three large elms, dating back before Revolutionary days, had to be cut down. They were the noblest survivors of American elms on the Common since the famous Common elm was blown down in a gale in 1876. English elms have been planted in their places, and steps have been taken to prevent the transformation of the historic little park and playground into a miniature prairie. The famous dwarf ginkgo tree still remains, dear to the heart of every Bostonian and lover of Holmes, for the latter immortalized the tree in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

It is also of interest to note the permanent preservation of the celebrated Waverly oaks and the majestic Carlisle pines, accomplished primarily through the efforts of the Appalachian Mountain Club. Of the Waverly oaks it has been said that there is not another group of such noble trees in the Eastern States. Their age has been estimated at from 400 to 800 years. James Russell Lowell, who made a careful study of one that was cut down over fifty years ago, said he counted 750 rings in the base of the trunk. These survivors of the forest primeval are in the Beaver Brook Park Reservation, a short distance from Boston. There are over fifty acres in the park, and it was the first to be acquired by the Metropolitan Park Commission which was created in 1893.

The Carlisle pines, which were saved from all danger of destruction about two

years ago, stand in a little reservation of ten acres, twenty miles from Boston. The Appalachian Mountain Club is custodian of the property. The trees are white pines, and the group is the only remaining one of the extensive white pine forest which covered a large part of New England in aboriginal days.

The difficulties of tree preservation were illustrated a few weeks ago in Hartford, when despite popular appeals the old Wadsworth elm, or Washington elm as it was also familiarly called, was cut down, owing to its decayed condition. The elm stood in front of the Wadsworth Athenæum and in 1894 the Sons of the American Revolution placed a bronze shield upon the trunk recording the fact that Washington was entertained there by Captain Jeremiah Wadsworth on June 29, 1775, while on his way to Cambridge to take command of the American army. Since the loss of the Charter Oak this elm was the most historic tree in Hartford. It was badly decayed, and when the trunk was cut through it was found that the live wood was barely two inches thick. The fear that the venerable elm might fall during a storm led the municipal authorities to order its demolition. A large section of the trunk has been placed in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society.

The Charter Oak, although it is now nearing half a century since a great storm hurled it to the ground, still lives not only in memory but in countless souvenirs shaped from its wood and, better yet, in two vigorous offshoots, now sturdy and graceful trees growing in Bushnell Park, Hartford. Since Mark Twain uttered the facetious remark that the bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford was built entirely of Charter Oak timbers, a natural suspicion has been directed against the Charter Oak souvenirs. In the city of its home, however, one may see some handsome pieces of the original tree. The Connecticut Historical Society possesses several, but the finest specimen is in the Capitol. It is a chair made wholly from Charter Oak, exquisitely carved, and is occupied by the Speaker of the Senate during the legislative sessions. The old Connecticut charter is still sheltered within the tree as it was in 1687, only instead of being secretly hid in the great cavity it is now in a box made from wood which was carefully selected after the destruction of the oak. Many estimates have been made of the probable age of the historic

tree; and from 900 to 1,000 years have been accepted by many botanists.

Some of the prettiest legends in European folklore are centered about trees and indeed mythical trees have not entirely died out to-day. The cherry tree that the youthful George Washington cut down is a magnificent specimen of the modern tree myth. It had its origin not in the soil, but in the imaginative brain of Parson Weems, an itinerant preacher, book peddler, and writer of great men's biographies. Local tradition has also invested many trees with so many interesting and remarkable associations that deeper reverence is paid to them than the stern facts of history would justify. This is true to a large extent of a venerable tree in Waltham, Mass., upon which a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently placed a tablet reciting the fact that Burgoyne and his army halted beneath the branches during their march, after the surrender, to Boston.

George Washington was a great admirer of fine trees, and he set a worthy example for tree culture on his Mount Vernon estate, where immediately after the Revolution he had several hundred trees planted around the house. A number are still standing. While it is impossible to claim that Washington actually planted any of them, they were at least set out under his personal direction and care. Frequent mention of his gardening and tree planting is made in his diary, and under date of February 28, 1785, Washington says: "Planted all the mulberry trees, maple trees, and black gums in my serpentine walks, and the poplars on the right walk." Among some of the survivors that add so much to the rural beauty of Mount Vernon today are a linden with a trunk four feet in diameter, a few oaks averaging three feet in diameter, a large maple, some tulip trees, elms, poplars, and magnolias.

The increasing interest which has been given to local history within recent years, the organization of various Revolutionary and other patriotic societies, together with a commendable growth in civic pride which is paying some attention to the beauty as well as to the utility of its improvements, have all exerted a beneficent influence upon tree culture and tree preservation. Schools of forestry are doing their share to prevent the wanton destruction of large areas of woodland. The problems of how to cut trees and how to preserve them are receiving careful study, and this broader and deeper view of the tree question is certain to produce results of far-reaching importance throughout the entire country.

PRACTICAL NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

*Extracts from Bulletins of
the New England Assn. of
Park Superintendents.*

Preparation of Ground for Planting.

The preparation of ground for the planting of trees or shrubbery is as much a matter for consideration as the question of when to plant or what to plant. Due importance is frequently not given to this fact. Trees and shrubs often are crowded into holes that are not large enough to permit even their roots being extended. Such planting generally is accompanied by a lack of subsequent cultivation, and the result is failure. A proper preparation of the ground (when intended for mass planting) entails plowing and subsoil plowing, continued in cross directions until the ground is thoroughly broken up and reduced to a mellow condition. Should humus, or organic matter, be deficient in the soil, this should be corrected by a dressing of stable manure, peat, or other organic matter. This treatment will insure a condition of the soil which will make it hold moisture and assimilate fertilizers. In dry, sandy, or gravelly soils too much importance cannot be given to the value of surface mulching, or constant cultivation, after planting. For single specimen trees, or for widely spaced trees, holes for planting should be prepared not less than fifteen feet square and three and a half feet deep. If the subsoil is good a simple loosening up, with an admixture of stable manure or peat, will be sufficient; if of sand or sterile gravel, and the best results are desired, it would be better to excavate the whole and substitute loam. "A silk purse cannot be made from a sow's ear," neither can a tree be grown to fine proportions unless the proper conditions are given.

J. A. PETTIGREW.

* * *

Management of Parks and Streets.

I do not agree that it is a good thing to consolidate the parks and streets under a single department of the city government, for the reason that it is almost certain to subordinate beauty to economy, and other practical considerations, whereas beauty is the controlling factor in properly managed parks, and it is not difficult with a good park superintendent for a park commission to secure economy and efficiency of administration. I do think that parks are sometimes managed too independently of other branches of city government. Surely the heads of all branches of a city should have a joint meeting, presided over by the mayor, at stated in-

tervals, so as to act in harmony with each other and co-operatively—not only could the street department sometimes get or put filling from or in a park or parkway with economy, but the park department could advise the street department as to matters of design, and could attend to planting in the streets. The street department can often rent or loan a steam road roller to the park department, and it can also sometimes supply crushed stone. Supplies to both should often be secured under a single contract, as, for instance, coal. But the management of parks must, in my judgment, be under the control of commissioners selected for having good taste, which quality is rarely considered in selecting street commissioners.

JOHN C. OLMSTED.

* * *

Shrubs Under Shade Trees.

What shrubs are best for an irregular screen in a very shady place? There are a good many shrubs, like the lilacs and Spiræas that, if set out when the shade trees are, will become so well established before the shade becomes dense that they will flourish in spite of the shade. *Stephanandra flexuosa* I have found to grow well when set out under the dense shade of maple trees, but it is too low growing for a screen; while *Retinosporas* and some other evergreens grow well under American elms. But under low growing shade trees I have not been successful in establishing a leafy screen, although it has been much needed in some places.

EDWARD P. ADAMS.

* * *

I find that under branched trees many good varieties of deciduous shrubs may be used. I have used the following with splendid results: *Ligustrum ovalifolium*, *Ibota*, *Forsythia viridissima*, *Andromeda Mariana*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Lonicera fragrantissima*, *Viburnum tomentosum*, *Lantana*, *Cornus sanguinea*, etc., *Ilex verticillata*, *Kalmia latifolia*. For low growing shade trees I would recommend as follows: *Azalea nudiflora*, *Callicarpa purpurea*, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, *Lonicera Halleana*, *brachypoda*, *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Ceanothus Americanus*, *Euonymus radicans* (Evergreen), *Rhus aromatica*, *Zanthorrhiza apiifolia*, *Taxus adpressa*, *baccata* and *Canadensis*, and *Vinca minor*.

J. F. HUSS.

When and How to Prune.

I am well aware of the theory and practice of some of not pruning except in the spring, or a special time for different trees. I once asked the question through the columns of three different Agricultural papers, and when the numerous answers came I confess I was more puzzled than before, for in the several answers nearly each month in the year was recommended. Therefore, I concluded that observation, practice, and experience must be my teachers, and by so doing I have come to the conclusion that a maple can be safely pruned in the fall and first half of winter, also in June, without any apparent injury from flow of sap. Then again, does it injure a tree if pruned when the sap is flowing? If so, why do trees thrive in our northern sugar orchards? Really, I do not believe it makes much difference if the wound is coated over with lead and oil paint or perhaps coal tar. It is true that in extensive plantations pruning must be done at other times than any particular ideal time. I have pruned maple trees from October to December with good results, also in spring. Now comes the most important question—how to prune large trees, where large limbs are to be removed. The method I follow is to make my first cut 12 inches or more from body of tree; second, cut a plumb cut with body. This prevents any split; this cut I shave off smooth, if necessary use a chisel or gauge, then paint with a mixture as near the color of bark of tree as possible.

A. P. CAPEN.

* * *

The Pleasures of Landscape Work.

It is a pleasure to plant and see the trees, shrubs, and flowers develop with a continuous and intelligent oversight; to anticipate the requirements of the seasons and the resultant needs of the many growths, ranging from the hardy to the exotic plants; to see daily results of your care developed with the advancing season, and know that thousands are enjoying the results of your labor, in addition to the pleasure you may derive from it yourself. It is this progressive work that pleases and affords the interest and charm to the landscape architect and park superintendent. Nature responds so generously when she is understood, and the more intimate one becomes with her laws the closer become the ties that bind one to her.

W. S. EGERTON.

Park Notes

Extensive improvements are being planned for the Chicago parks for the coming year. Three sites for new parks have been purchased by the South Park Board at a cost of \$283,000. The largest of these includes 60 acres lying between 52d and 55th streets and Loomis street and Center avenue, and cost \$183,000. The other two are smaller and were acquired at an expenditure of \$50,000 each. The West Park Board plans the construction of a new conservatory at Garfield Park to be the largest in the city. It will cost about \$150,000. The total expenditures for the West Side parks for the year were \$682,000, the total bonded indebtedness \$1,260,000.

* * *

After three years of litigation the legality of the bond issue for the purchase of Central Park, Louisville, Ky., has been established and the park is soon to be taken over by the city. The bond issue of \$250,000 was approved by a close popular vote, and suit was brought to compel the election commissioners to recount a part of the vote. A recent decision of the Appellate Court decides that the bonds are valid, and the only remaining step to be taken is for the park board to exchange the bonds for the property. The park is a beautiful wooded tract in the heart of the fashionable residence district, and is the only park of considerable size within the city limits.

* * *

Citizens of Morgan Park, near Chicago, Ill., have formed a separate park district in accordance with an act of the Legislature of that state. A special election was held last fall, and the Calumet Park District organized. The park district law was enacted for the purpose of enabling the reclamation of submerged river and lake lands for park purposes and giving the residents of any district not assessed for park or boulevard purposes the opportunity to organize a park district and elect a board of park commissioners with power to levy a tax not to exceed four mills for improving and maintaining parks and boulevards.

* * *

Mr. E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., tells the story of the park work of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association in a recent issue of the *Covington Courier*, Covington, Ky., for the benefit of the park association of that city. The association was incorporated in 1888, and began work with an old abandoned cemetery as the city's first park. It now has an annual income of \$12,300, and the city has 125 acres of parks, valued at \$215,000. By a resolution of the City Council, the proceeds of the tax on dogs, one dollar per head, and amounting to about \$1,300 per year, is turned over to the association. The association has, since it assumed the care of the city parks, planted several hundred thousand trees and flowering shrubs, using mostly native flora of Illinois and Missouri.

* * *

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, who is to make plans for the extensive beautifying of Harrisburg, Pa., recently visited that city and outlined before the commission the plans for Harrisburg's splendid system of parkways, including the girdling of the city with a six mile driveway 200 feet wide stretching practically from the river at Lochiel to the river at Lucknow. He showed in detail what was planned for the city and the scheme to use the State Capitol and the river front as the inner park system, while the parkway, a drive with a chain of parks, was discussed as one of the future improvements.

City Forester William F. Gale, of Springfield, Mass., in his annual report recommends that a special appropriation be granted for apparatus for thinning out the city's trees. Attention is also called to the fact that many trees are damaged by horses left standing near them and not provided with muzzles, and it is suggested that trees could be properly protected with wire guards. The forester states that the trees are generally in good condition, although the work of pruning has been curtailed, because of the cutting down of the appropriation. The appropriation was \$8,000, and the earnings of the department \$1,231.54, making a total of \$9,231.54, while the expenditures have been \$9,242.90.

* * *

Representative Parker has introduced a bill in Congress for the termination of the present National Park Commission, and for the formation of a new one to consist of five members to be appointed by the President with consent of the Senate, two members to be men who have served in the Confederate army, and for the next ten years each appointee must have seen active service. The first membership to also include one member of each of the existing military park commissions, and one officer of the army. It will be the duty of this commission, should the bill pass, to submit to Congress recommendations as to the places for the establishment of National parks, and an estimate of the expense for establishment and maintenance, and upon approval of such recommendations by Congress, the Commission would have the power to acquire the necessary lands, rights of way, to superintend the opening and construction of roads, to ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battles; they would also have the power to accept gifts and to allow the erection of monuments by State or municipal governments, military societies or others.

* * *

The park system of Kansas City has been constructed almost entirely within the last nine years. Land was first taken for park purposes and the work of improving it begun in 1894. The North park district of the city has since acquired parks and parkways comprising 219 acres, upon which it has expended for original purchase and improvements, \$2,157,923. The South park district in the same time has acquired 148 acres, upon which it has spent \$1,544,715; the West park district, 136 acres, involving expenditures of \$635,524; the East park district 165 acres which, with improvements, have cost \$28,927—a total of 734 acres, costing, with improvements, \$5,514,197. These parks divide themselves into three types; the terraces, covering portions of the bluffs that face the bottom lands of the Missouri river in the northern section of the city and along the Kansas river in the West park district; parks and boulevards of the usual type in the residential district above the river bottoms and the wild Swope park, an extensive rural reservation several miles southeast from the business center. The park board of this city was recently engaged in moving 400 elms from Gladstone boulevard for planting on the Parade in 15th street and in other parks and boulevards. The trees are twelve years old, and many of them from eight to ten inches in diameter. Two derricks and a wagon with an inclined bed constituted the moving machinery, one of the derricks being used for releasing the trees from the ground and loading them on the wagon, the other for placing them in the excavations prepared for them.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

Topeka, Kas., is to spend \$10,000 on improvements in the city park during the coming year, as against \$5,000 for the past year. One of the improvements planned is a new entrance gate of stone and iron.

The city council of Trenton, N. J., has authorized a bond

issue of \$10,000 for the construction of a river park and driveway on which work is soon to be begun.

James Gordon Bennett, of New York City, will lay out and improve a large park in that city in memory of his father, the founder of the *New York Herald*. It will be north of 182d street, between Broadway and the Boulevard Lafayette, and will contain a monument to the elder James Gordon Bennett.

An ornamental entrance gate is to be erected at Miller Park, Bloomington, Ill.

The Joliet Improvement Association, Joliet, Ill., is forming plans to convert the banks of the Drainage Canal in that city into a park.

Charles Leavitt, Jr., has prepared plans for the improvement of the southern portion of Palmer Park, the large tract recently presented to Colorado Springs, Col., by General William Palmer.

Cemetery Notes.

An injunction has been granted Asa Backus, of Norwich, Conn., to prevent the city from narrowing River avenue in Yantic Cemetery to make room for additional single grave space. The officials have decided not to contest the injunction, and will let the avenue remain as it is.

* * *

At the 105th semi-annual meeting of the Boston Catholic Cemetery Association recently held at Roxbury, Mass., the total number of interments in Mount Calvary, New Calvary, Mount Benedict and Old Dorchester cemeteries, of Boston, was given as 119,200.

* * *

Thompsonville Cemetery, Thompsonville, Conn., has just completed a handsome new entrance. The gates are of iron, five feet high, hung on two finely carved posts of polished Quincy granite nine feet high, and surmounted by two polished balls of the same material. The approaches are also of granite, and describe a part circle with two posts at each end. On the polished surface of the post at the left is the inscription, "Until the day break," and on the post to the right is inscribed, "And the shadows flee away."

* * *

A company to be known as the Inter-State Cemetery Company has purchased 250 acres of land between Trainer and Claymont, Pa., and will improve it for a cemetery. The capitalization of the company is \$250,000 and all the stock is subscribed and the charter applied for. The work of improvement will begin as soon as the weather permits. It is said that a number of capitalists of Chester, Pa., are interested in the enterprise.

* * *

Pine Hill cemetery at East Taunton, Mass., was laid out as a burial place in 1750. Between that date and 1800 there were 46 interments, or a little less than one a year for the half century. Of the first 46 buried there, 34 bore the name of Dean.

* * *

The stockholders and lot owners of the Union Cemetery Corporation, Brockton, Mass., decided at a recent special meeting to raise a fund of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for the perpetual care of the cemetery. A committee of 25 is to be appointed to determine ways and means for raising the fund.

* * * The Highland Cemetery Association, Wichita, Kas., has started a movement to raise \$10,000 for the perpetual care of Highland Cemetery.

The New England Cemetery Association held a banquet at the Quincy House, Boston, Dec. 21. Pres. Timothy McCarthy presided. Fourteen new members were admitted and the by-laws perfected. The only other important business was the appointment of a committee to arrange for a ladies' night sometime in March.

* * *

William Allen, of New Castle, Pa., was recently convicted of destroying ornamental evergreens in Graceland Cemetery in that city. The Pennsylvania statutes prescribe a penalty of one year's imprisonment or a fine of \$100 for such an offense, but the officials agreed to suspend the sentence on the payment of costs by the defendant, as this was the first offense of this kind ever perpetrated in the cemetery.

* * *

The reports of officers at the annual meeting of the Oakland Cemetery Association, St. Paul, Minn., showed a prosperous condition of affairs. Supt. John M. Boxell reported that one and one-half acres of ground have been graded and seeded, about 1,000 square feet of cements walks laid, 227 monuments and grave marks placed, 370 trees, shrubs and evergreens planted, and 1,270 vases and flower beds filled for owners, besides more than 21,000 plants used by the association to decorate lawns. Less than one-half of the cemetery has been sold for burial purposes. During the year to Oct. 31 there were 317 interments, making a total of 14,827. The receipts for the year were \$31,928.20. The principal items of expenditure were as follows: Operations, \$21,417.66; investments for the perpetual care fund, \$9,300; salaries and wages, \$15,629.31; fuel, \$1,372.45; lots and single graves surrendered, \$1,252; investments for perpetual care fund amount to \$123,300. The officers were all re-elected.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

The Catholic churches of Lorain, O., have bought 20 acres of land for \$4,600 to be laid out as a union cemetery.

St. Joseph's church, Aurora, Ill., has bought 25 acres of land to be improved at St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery. The tract cost \$100 an acre.

A new and attractive entrance has just been completed at Poquetanuck Cemetery, Poquetanuck, Conn. It comprises two iron gates, a boulder wall, and four rough-faced stone posts 8 feet high, with pyramid tops. The total cost was about \$500.

McCully & Henderson, civil engineers, have been employed to lay out the 90-acre cemetery of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, near Westview, Pa.

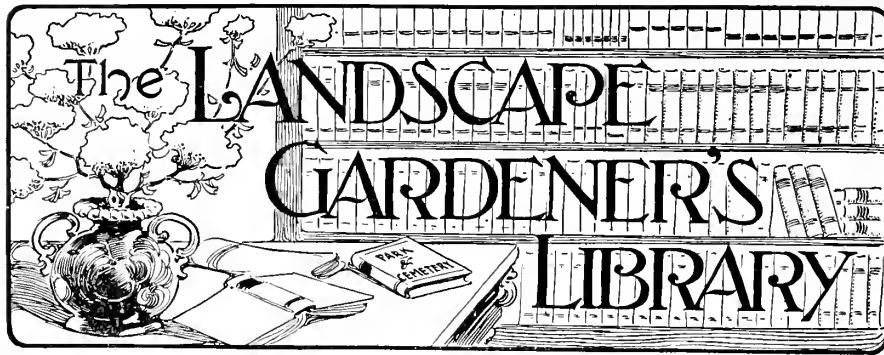
Architects are preparing plans for a new arched rough-stone entrance for Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Ind. The main arch will be 35 feet high, and there will be two side entrances for pedestrians. The total cost will be about \$1,400.

French residents of Haverhill, Mass., have purchased ten acres of land on Hilldale avenue from the Taylor estate for a cemetery.

The Cashion Cemetery Association, Cashion, Oklahoma, has added three acres to its territory and is to erect a new fence.

Franklin Cemetery, Rocky Grove, Pa., will make improvements in the main entrance, and may build a new chapel.

The Board of Cemetery Commissioners of Grand Rapids, Mich., contemplate building a pumping station to supply the City Cemetery with water. The amount of water annually required is estimated at 5,000,000 cu. ft., and a system of drive wells is planned. An abundant supply of water can be reached at a depth of about forty feet. The territory to be supplied is about ninety acres, with varying elevations of 25 feet. They would like to receive suggestions from those experienced in such work.



Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect; Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Boston, 1903; price, \$3.50 net:

This story of the life and work of the late Charles Eliot is in effect an autobiography edited by his father, President Eliot of Harvard. It embraces a large and carefully selected collection of Mr. Eliot's letters, papers, and professional work, and furnishes a mine of valuable information on all forms of landscape work as well as an intimate biographical study of one of the masters of landscape art. President Eliot had every facility and qualification for writing a scholarly biography, but has chosen rather to let his talented son speak directly to his readers. To this end the major part of the text consists of the son's own writings, President Eliot's notes being chiefly introductory and explanatory. It is this method that gives the book the charm of a personal talk with Mr. Eliot, and keeps one in close touch with the growth of the man and the progress of his art.

Although his career as a practicing landscape architect owing to his untimely death at the age of 33, was a brief one, he was connected with much of the best work of his time both as a member of the firm of Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, and when practicing his art alone. The book contains nearly 800 pages, and is freely illustrated with fine photogravure views of before and after scenes showing specimens of Mr. Eliot's landscape work, and many of his own plans and drawings. These include examples of every phase of the art, from home grounds, country estates, and cemeteries to his great work for the Boston Metropolitan Park Commission.

Mr. Eliot was a ready and entertaining writer on topics pertaining to landscape art, and many of his contributions to current literature, and private letters form a valuable addition to landscape literature. Two chapters of this nature are those entitled: "The Function of the Landscape Architect," and "What Would be Fair Must First be Fit."

The relations between architects, landscape architects, and landscape gardeners,

and the distinction between these terms are frequently touched upon. His views in general on these points coincide with those of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., recently quoted in these pages, as will be seen from these extracts:

"As I understand it, all conscious arranging of visible things for man's convenience and for man's delight is architecture. * * Landscape architecture includes and covers landscape engineering, landscape gardening, and landscape forestry. A formal avenue or parkway is a work of landscape architecture; so is a well-designed picturesque park. The engineer and the gardener will each have his share in both pieces of work; but each must labor for the perfecting of the general design, if a successful result is to be achieved. * * Landscape gardening is that part of the landscape architect's labor which is directed to the development of formal or natural beauty by means of removing or setting out plants. As a matter of fact, I find it but a secondary part of the profession; the devising of general schemes which shall combine convenience with preserved, increased, or created beauty is the most important part of our work."

The book is in 40 chapters, the first ten dealing with Mr. Eliot's early life, professional training, and landscape study in Europe. Some of the chapters that will be of especial interest in addition to those mentioned are the following: Two Scenery Problems; Six Old American Country-Seats; Adequate Open Spaces for Urban Populations, and Public Ownership of Coast Scenery; Creation of the Preliminary Metropolitan Park Commission of 1892-93; General Principles in Selecting Public Reservations and Determining their Boundaries; Charles River—1891-96; Policy and Methods of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 1896; Making good use of the Skill and Experience of a Landscape Architect; Landscape Forestry in the Metropolitan Reservations; Metropolitan Parks and Parkways in 1902.

The Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, Vol. 3, No. 9, contains the following botanical contributions:

New or Noteworthy North American Crassulaceae, by N. L. Britton and J. N. Rose; The Flora of the Matawan Formation, by Edward W. Berry, illustrated; Bolivian Mosses, Part I, by R. S. Williams; The Dimensional Relations of the Members of Compound Leaves, by Charles Zeleny, with drawings.

Country Life in America will issue a special gardening number in March that will contain a number of articles of unusual value to landscape workers. Among them are the following: Practical suggestions from the Arnold Arboretum; My Back-Yard Garden; Rock Gardening; A Small Formal Garden 30 Years Old; How We Improved the Looks of Our School; A Brookside Wild Garden; Points on Rose Growing; Plants for Vacation Homes; A Back-Yard Water Garden. It will be a double number illustrated in the usual fine style of this publication and will be a treat to any one that loves the things out-of-doors. Price 50c; Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Des Moines, Ia., for the year ending April 6, 1903: Contains state laws, park rules and reports of officers. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$67,819.99, divided as follows: Land payments, \$27,751.17; maintenance, \$14,017.61; improvement, \$22,258.41; general maintenance, \$3,692.80. The city now has all the park property it can need for many years, except the tract along the east bank of the Des Moines river from Locust street to the Coon river, which it expects to acquire. High water during the season of 1902 prevented further improvement of the river front property already acquired, but extensive plans have been made for this work. The report is neatly bound and illustrated with a number of attractive half-tone views of park scenery.

Bureau of Parks, Troy, N. Y.: The Municipal Improvements Commission of Troy has issued a handsome illustrated report of the work of the Bureau of Parks for 1903. This commission was authorized by an act of the Legislature of 1903 to assume the park work formerly conducted by the Commissioners of Public Works. It includes a report by the Landscape Engineer, Garnet D. Baltimore, an historical sketch entitled The Park Idea, Superintendent's report, financial statement, etc. The receipts for the year were \$2,600, and the expenditures, \$2,291.

Proceedings of the 19th Annual Convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, held at Milwaukee, August 18-21, 1903. Contains detailed report of the proceedings and list of officers and members.

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THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Publisher's Notes.

Shaw's Garden, St. Louis, Mo., suffered a loss of \$3,500 from fire in November. The boiler house, which supplies heat for the orchid range and several of the growing houses, was completely destroyed. Half the East India and Mexican houses were burned and portions of the orchid and succulent propagating houses. A large number of species and varieties, 200 in number, will require years to replace. The collection of selaginella, including 28 species, was completely destroyed, the heat being so intense that the heavy zinc labels were melted down to the soil in the pots. Among the varieties lost were a number of staghorn ferns, such as *Platycerium grande* and *P. Aethiopicum*.

Many elaborate displays of formal gardening will be shown at the World's Fair at St. Louis. The Cascade Gardens, over a half mile long, are to cost about \$1,000,000, and France will have a reproduction of the gardens at Versailles. East of the Palace of Agriculture are six acres planted to roses, more than fifty thousand rose-trees being there on exhibition. Among the features upon the slope north of the Agriculture building is a floral clock one hundred feet in diameter, giving the correct time. The outdoor exhibit of the Department of Agriculture of the United States occupies six acres, and includes a map of the United States, indicated in useful plants characteristic of each State. Two strips of ground 25 x 210 feet near the rose garden are to be devoted to a history of the progress in horticulture and floriculture. Im-

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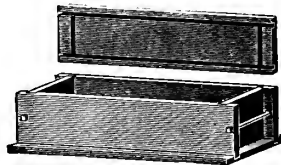
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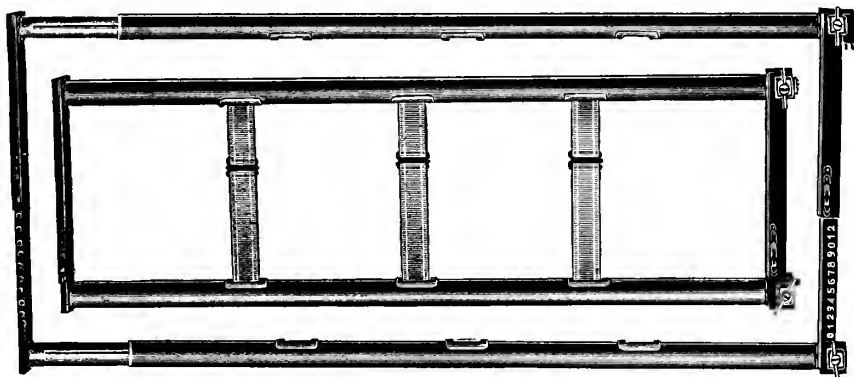
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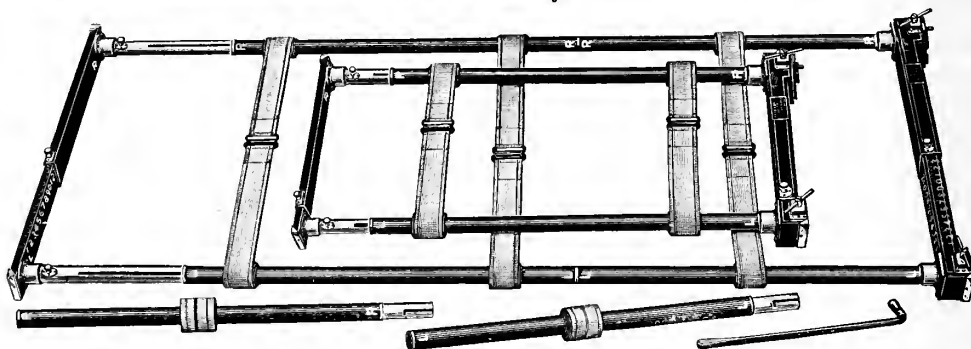
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portant facts and names will be spelled out in floral designs. In the landscape work throughout the central picture large trees are a part of the decoration. These are from 12 to 18 inches through the trunk, and to secure them involved a formidable undertaking in transplanting. This work was done so successfully that every tree is flourishing.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Crystal Lake Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., sends an attractive calendar for 1904, bearing a half-tone picture of the chapel and entrance, mounted on gray matting.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Mass., issues a tastefully mounted calendar showing a photograph of the Rhododendron maximum as it grows in his Highlands Nursery in North Carolina.

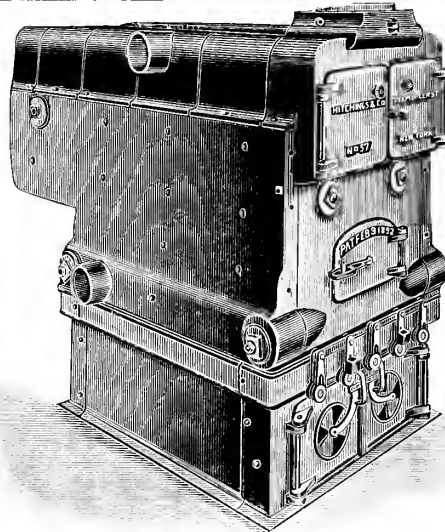
Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., sends a small hand-made, hand-lettered calendar. A photograph showing ferns growing along the side of a house is mounted in an inlaid mat, with this sentence painted above it: "Plant Ferns on the North Side of House."

Locust Wood Cemetery, the new burial place of Camden, N. J., which has been incorporated and is managed by two women, is issuing some progressive advertising literature. A calendar that can be used for many years merely by renewing the pad is one of their advertising devices. It has the name and address of the cemetery on a metal plate securely fastened to a wooden background, the pad fastened below showing the days of the month in figures six inches high. They also send two well-printed illustrated booklets, one of them containing the rules and regulations of the cemetery. The other is descriptive, and bears the title "The Future."

Dreer's Garden Book for 1904 is the usual compendium of information about things for the garden. It has a colored embossed cover, and embodies 208 pages, and four colored plates. It is profusely illustrated and devotes 30 pages to hardy perennial plants.

Blue Ribbon Seeds; catalog for Spring, 1904, from Wood, Stubbs & Co., Louisville, Ky.; 80 pages; printed throughout in two colors, with three color cover embodying their blue-ribbon trade-mark. A complete descriptive price list, of seeds, insecticides, and lawn and garden supplies; many illustrations. This firm issues a 16-page book, "Success with Lawns," which will be mailed on request.

California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal., illustrated descriptive book of roses; 32 pages; half-tone illustrations.



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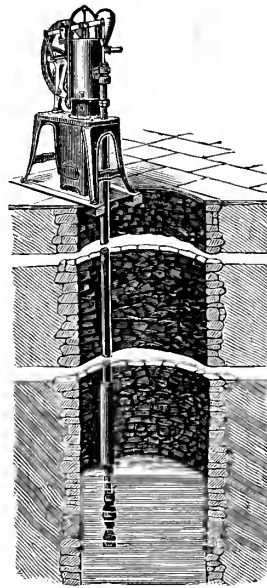
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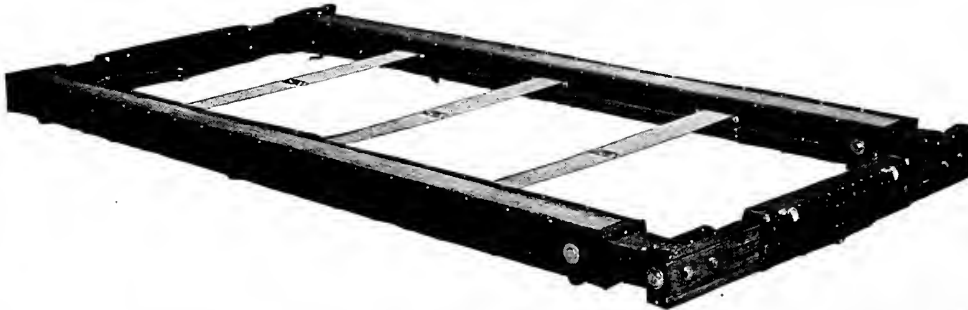
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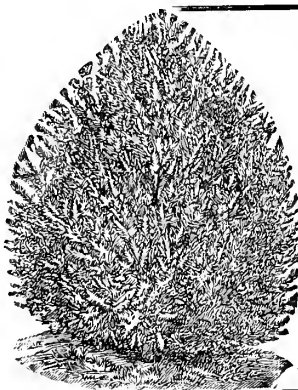
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIII

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1904

No. 12

Landscape Gardening at the World's Fair.

Contributed by a Subscriber.

Landscape art in its highest form will be one of the features of the great World's Fair in St. Louis this year. Only to one familiar with the surrounding conditions in the early stages of the exposition, can come to a full realization of the difficulties overcome in developing the grounds. Forest Park, the site of the exposition, is a naturally beautiful place and while many trees had to be cut away to carry out the general scheme and to make room for the buildings, a large

lagoons lined with fine trees, will be an interesting and imposing sight. Throughout this section, avenues of Maples ranging from ten to sixteen inches in diameter have been planted and, although failure was predicted for this work from various authorities through the country, the success of the undertaking has been remarkable. Out of 250 trees that line the avenues there have been but two failures. Nearly all these trees have passed through two summers and little anxiety is felt

SOME VIEWS OF THE
WORLD'S FAIR LAWNS.

1. Planting Trees and Shrubs on
Hillside South of the Education
Building.



3. Row of Birches Along the La-
goon South of Electrical Build-
ing.



2. Evergreens About Restaurant
Building, Planted Last Summer on
Made Ground.

area was left intact and it has been the object of the landscape architect so to merge this forest into the main grounds that the effect will be both pleasing and consistent.

The State buildings, situated as they are in the midst of the forest where all the trees have been carefully preserved, have perhaps the choicest location on the grounds. But the main picture with its cascades and

for their welfare this year. A special planting apparatus was used by the superintendent and about 600 trees including, Maples, Elms, and Evergreens were thus successfully handled. Bare hillsides have been transformed into small forests and in spite of many difficulties, the work has been pushed rapidly so that gratifying results have followed within a comparatively short time. It may be said here by way of ex-

PARK AND CEMETERY.

planation that the soil throughout this section is hard pan, consequently almost all soil used for filling in around trees and shrubs had to be brought in from surrounding places, thus practically doubling the labor. But results have justified all this additional expense and to one interested in the work there will be many features worthy of study.

Planting around the buildings has necessarily been restricted and in some cases entirely omitted because of the character of the architecture; but wherever permissible, masses of trees and shrubs have been banked in the corners and these together with the grass plots that surround every building, make the glare less trying and at the same time form a pleasing setting. Double rows of trees line the main lagoon with single rows along the minor ones and here too broad grass plots lead down to the banks. The effect of these long lines of green is very restful and they will be kept unbroken except for masses of shrubbery against the bridges and landings.

The point around which the greatest interest will probably center and the one which has most frequently been described is the Cascade garden. Surrounding the Cascades with Festival Hall in the center and the two Restaurants on either side, it is in its fine sweeping lines indeed a triumph for the landscape architect. The elevations seem to have been so planned that one obtains while passing along the most pleasing and ever changing views of the whole picture. The garland design which has been adopted as the floral scheme, carries out the architectural features expressed in the garlands on the Colonnade of States and again on the Restaurants and is therefore most appropriate; all the more so because the slope of the ground demands such an effect. The fact that the ground has been so perfectly sloped has made such a scheme possible without letting it become in the least monotonous; as the slope

becomes steeper, the garland becomes more pronounced, breaking finally at its steepest point into a tremendous shield; from there again following the architectural lines of the Cascades. The planting plan has been decided in part by the great distance over which the colors must carry in order to be effective and so the garden will be bright but not glaring; in fact all startling features have been carefully guarded against and an artistic success is assured. It will take about 150,000 plants to carry out the scheme; all the material for this as well as other gardens being grown in the greenhouses of the Landscape Department.

While the Cascade Gardens stand forth as the most prominent feature of the floral display, there are two others that should be mentioned. One is between the Machinery and Transportation buildings and is 1,000 feet long; the other is a sunken garden 750 feet long which is situated between the Liberal Arts and Mines buildings. Of the two, the latter will perhaps be the more interesting as this form of gardening is rather more unusual. For both gardens great masses of flowering plants will be used while carpet bedding in its strictest sense has been almost entirely eliminated. Unfortunately there is no provision in the main grounds for water plants and while the attempt was made to introduce them, the plans were not approved and so one of the most interesting forms of gardening will not be presented. However, the Department of Horticulture has taken up the matter and will probably have something along that line in connection with its exhibit.

With the grounds covering an area of 1,240 acres, no attempt has been made for special landscape work outside of the main section of the exposition and the grounds around the various state and foreign buildings will be cared for by the respective states and countries.

Meeting of Nebraska Park and Forest Society.

This organization held its annual meeting at Lincoln Jan. 21. The attendance was large and the meeting was enthusiastic. A word of greeting was extended by the president, who spoke of the great work before the society. The sand hills of the north were to be clothed with forests, and the semi-arid regions of the western part of the state were to be redeemed. The eastern portion must be transformed into a land of beauty. Prof. F. G. Miller, of the State University, read a paper "How to Make the Wood Lot Pay."

Prof. Bessey—just from his travels in Russia—spoke of the favor which many of our American trees received abroad.

Prof. E. H. Barbour, State Geologist, introduced to the audience another era, speaking of the prehistoric trees of Nebraska.

Then the president said: "The new century is

marked by the inauguration of stupendous enterprises, and chief among them is the foresting of the sand hills of the north. Mr. Scott, who is leading this enterprise, will now address you."

Mr. Scott spoke with confidence of what had been done and what could be done. The director carries with him the enthusiastic interest and sympathy of the whole state.

C. S. Harrison read a paper on "Nebraska Redeemed," and Prof. Emerson spoke of "Home Grounds." The old officers were re-elected as follows:

President, C. S. Harrison, of York; Secretary, L. D. Stillson, of York. Preparations will be made for a rousing summer meeting. The society last year published a neat illustrated manual on Forestry, and propose this year to publish another on Parks and Home Adornment.

Lights and Shadows on the Lawn.

By H. A. CAPARN.

This is a picture of a natural lawn; that is, a lawn whose contours were practically those left by the condition of alluvial deposit ages ago. Hollows have been filled and bumps smoothed down and the whole surface reclaimed and displayed by the plow, the harrow, the rake and the roller; but nature made the original sketch and her lines have been merely filled in and shaded off. In this lies the principle of informal gardening; and this is the way to make a natural lawn as opposed to the artificial lawn of the formal garden, which is a thing of entirely different feeling.

The picture will show some of the peculiar beauties of a natural lawn. No flat surface could ever carve such shadows out of the sunlight as this piece of turf. No flat piece of ground could add such variety and interest to a frame of irregular planting as this one, nor unfold such endless and mutable curves of surface from every new point of view. The composition is not altogether complete and consistent. There is a fence

(surmounted by a nearly invisible cat) and a drying machine which would be better screened, and the Wier's maple to the right should not have been so far



LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A NATURAL LAWN.

in front of the house. But the general effect is harmonious and fascinating, and is a simple kind of thing that can be realized much oftener than one who sees the ordinary suburban home would suppose.

Roadside Trees.

Mr. C. M. Loring, of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota State Forestry Association, in his annual report commended the work of the State Forestry Board, which has taken up the work of the association in so far as it relates to the preservation of the forests and the reforestation of the cut-over lands. The work for the association, he said, is in encouraging the planting and preserving of roadside trees, in disseminating instruction in farm forestry and arboriculture as an embellishment of the farm and village home.

Mr. Loring spoke as follows of the value and charm of Roadside Trees: "It is surprising how rapidly trees grow. There are elms eight to ten inches in diameter, growing on the streets surrounding two of the parks of Minneapolis which I raised from seedlings after I had been told by a neighbor who saw me planting the trees, that I was foolish to go to so much trouble, as I would never derive any benefit from them, for I would be too old to enjoy them when they were large enough to cast shade."

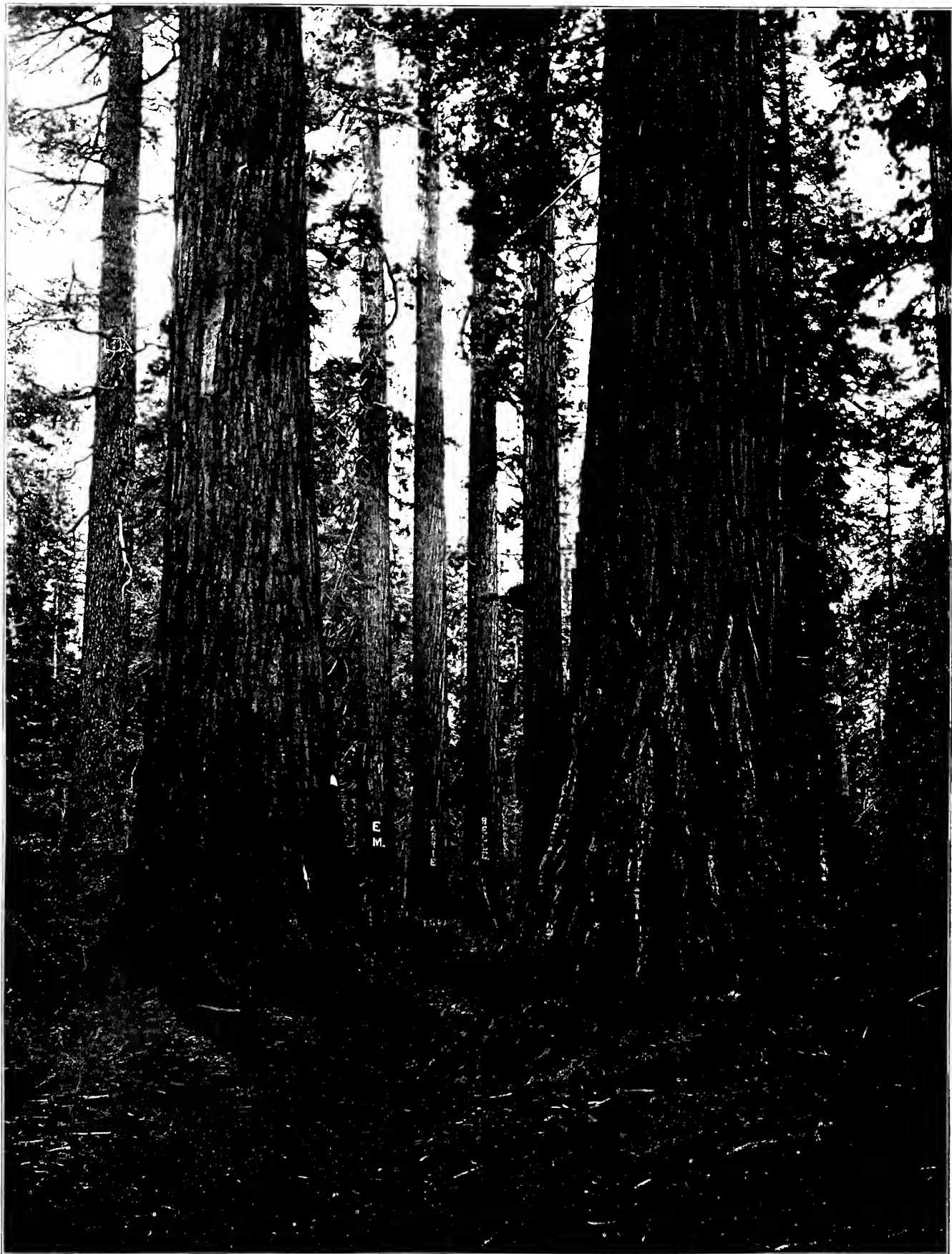
"Nearly all of the town and country roads in this state are laid out four rods wide, and I have frequently seen the entire width cleared of every tree and shrub, leaving a wide, dusty roadway with a border filled with

noxious weeds. A roadway twenty feet is broad enough for any country road; the remaining forty feet should have a natural border of trees and shrubs. Where there are no natural trees they should be planted, as our New England forefathers planted them fifty and one hundred years ago. The charm of New England today is its country roads and shaded lanes leading to the farm-houses. Roadside trees in many instances could be made to serve as shelter from the sun for cattle in pastures, and they are always a source of delight to those who drive over the roads.

"On a recent visit to a New England town there was great excitement because a road-master had mowed great excitement because a road-master had mowed an indignation meeting was held, and the offending officer was severely reprimanded.

"We are rapidly learning to 'lift our eyes' above the mere routine of animal necessities and to see more of the beautiful objects which surround us. Where can one find more natural beauty than in the country? And beauty needs no other excuse than its own and, as I have endeavored to demonstrate, farm-forestry, beauty, utility and common sense join in an appeal for an advanced place in the program of our daily lives.

PARK AND CEMETERY.



CALIFORNIA "BIG TREES." SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS IN THE CALAVERAS GROVE.

The Three Trees with inscriptions, in the background, are known as the "Three Graces," and are fully as large as those in the foreground.

Save the Big Trees of California.

By MRS. HERMAN J. HALL, 2d
Vice-Pres. A. P. and O. A. A.

*"I love the forest through and through.
I love to hear those giants hoary
Tell younger trees the endless story
About the ages long ago,
And heaps o' things that I don't know."*

—F. E. Brooks.

Since the beginning of historic data, the world has known many protective movements promoted and conducted to a successful finish by women, but none deserves more commendation than the effort of feminine lovers of the forest to preserve that unique feature of vegetable life—the California red wood, or Sequoia sempervirens which exists in forest form only on the Pacific Coast between Oregon on the north and Monterey on the south.

Here are found the largest specimens in the world, reaching from 200 to 300 feet in height, with a circumference of from 60 to 100 feet. These trees first attained renown when an Englishman purchased one of the largest, removed the bark and took it to the World's Fair in London in 1854, where it was erected in the form of a cylinder. Thence spread the fame of the Big Trees. This "Mother of the Forest" was taken from the Calaveras Grove, and the Sequoias now growing in England, France and Italy sprang from seeds sent from this grove. The majestic dignity of the Calaveras trees is indescribable and should of itself stay the destructive commercial hand if the eyes of men were not blinded by their insatiable greed.

The Sempervirens Club, composed of leading men and women of California, was organized in May, 1900, for the purpose of securing the preservation of that section of forest known as the Big Basin, situated in the Santa Cruz mountains. This basin is a natural park containing many beautiful forms of plant life besides the trees. The women of this club adopted every means within their power to secure the legislative appropriation of \$250,000 to purchase 3,800 acres in the Basin, and at the eleventh hour finished their crusade by peppering the Governor with prayerful telegrams, which reached him every few minutes on the day the bill was to be vetoed or signed. The effect of the 150 telegrams was that the Governor, who had decided to veto the bill in the morning, changed his mind and signed it in the evening.

The President of the Sempervirens Club is Mrs. Lovell White, wife of a well-known San Francisco business man, and a club woman of rare culture and unusual ability. The other officers include such noted Californians as Senator Joseph Knowland, the Honorable J. P. Irish, and Miss Eliza Keith.

The club is on a permanent working basis, with the

purpose of assisting in the promotion of the interests of this park and of encouraging scientific forestry throughout the state. It is now attempting to save from destruction the largest Sequoia gigantea in the world. This tree belongs to the Sanger Lumber Co., who value it at \$1,500 for its 300,000 feet of lumber. The club is trying to induce the company to donate to the state the acre of land containing this specimen.

The most strenuous of all the efforts, however, has been made by the California Outdoor Art League, which is heroically mothering the bill now pending before Congress which relates to the preservation of the Calaveras Big Tree Grove. Former bills were approved by the Public Lands Committee and the Senate, but never reached the House of Representatives. The bill provides for condemnation proceedings within sixty days of its passage, unless the Secretary of the Interior purchases the grove for a sum not to exceed \$200,000. Should condemnation proceedings be instituted, without the support of Congress, the proceedings will be dismissed. The present bill has passed the Public Lands Committee, and there is every reason to believe it will reach the House. The League has secured over one and a half million signatures on its petition to the President. Councils have been organized in twenty-two states, which have used every means to arouse sentiment for tree preservation in those likely to influence the passage of the bill. Minnesota has been most loyal and Illinois has reached the ear of Speaker Cannon, through friends many times over—to receive the glad response that he is heart and soul for the Big Trees, as all truly patriotic men must be.

Mrs. C. F. Millsbaugh, the indefatigable President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, has been of the greatest assistance to the League since she was made chairman of the Illinois Council. In club rooms and in parlors she has preached the gospel of worth and beauty in forestry, and has induced busy editors and still busier men of commerce to sign their names to her petition and use their influence with Congressmen for the protection of the grove. Such men as General J. C. Black, President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago, Dr. E. J. James of the Northwestern University, E. E. Ayer, President of the Field Columbian Museum, Martin Ryerson, Judges Freeman and Tuthill, Mathew Scott of Bloomington, and Mrs. Chas. Henrotin, President of the Woman's Club of Chicago, are among those in co-operation. The personal plea of Mrs. Henrotin to Speaker Cannon marks one of the happy episodes in this worthy campaign.

The following message, sent by President Roosevelt, reveals the vital interest felt by the chief executive:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives I transmit herewith a petition to the President of the United States to aid in preserving the Calaveras groves of big trees, submitted by the Calaveras Big Trees Committee and citizens of California and elsewhere. I cordially recommend it to the favorable consideration of Congress. The Calaveras big tree grove is not only a California but a national inheritance, and all that can be done by the Government to insure its preservation should be done."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

This action of the President is one step forward in governmental influence towards the protection of natural beauty in America that can scarcely be overestimated. He knows, also, that the preservation of the forests preserves the climatic conditions that affect the land, and is therefore necessary from an economic standpoint as well.

The most important reason for the preservation of this grove is that the trees show some reproduction, while the northern species of Sequoia is practically unfruitful. They are the sole survivors of a prehistoric genus of trees once growing widely over the globe. For thousands of years they have towered above the tragedies and comedies of humanity and have survived the warfare of the elements. And now forty milling and logging companies are at work destroying these monuments of the forest to furnish material for cigar boxes! Think of it, you who are mercenary or indifferent, and let us save our forests before the woodsman cries—"too late."

EMPRESS TREE, PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Among the many beautiful trees of Japan which add to the charm of spring in the Middle States, is the Empress Tree, Paulownia imperialis, an illustration of which appears with this. While ranked among the hardy trees in Pennsylvania and parts of the country similarly situated, it is not reliably hardy in the West. Sometimes with us its succulent seedling growth of the first year, and at times of the second, will be injured in winter, but not afterwards. After hard wood has formed, there is no more injury, no matter how low the mercury falls.

The Paulownia is very late pushing into leaf and flower in the spring, in this respect acting as does the Catalpa. Almost every kind of deciduous tree is in leaf before it. The flowers are produced in great panicles, the flowers blue, trumpet shaped, large, and deliciously fragrant. Rather singularly too, late as the leaves are in unfolding, the flowers precede them. A look at the illustration will prove this. So numerous are the flowers and so delicious the odor that at a distance of 500 feet away or more the fragrance is recognized gratefully. The panicles of buds are formed in



PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS (EMPRESS TREE).

the fall, and, as said, expand in spring, in May, before the leaves. Large seed pods form afterwards, and some of these are still on the tree photographed, the dark masses here and there indicating them.

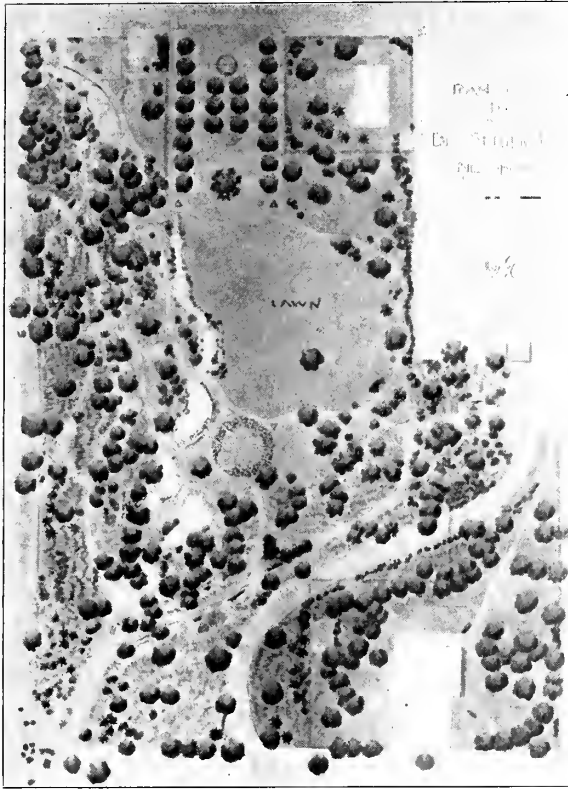
The leaves of the Empress tree are of exceeding large size; on vigorous young shoots being often 18 inches in diameter. Because of the tropical character of these leaves the tree is often found where not hardy. It gets killed to the ground in winter; young shoots spring up in spring, which bear enormous sized leaves. A clump of these shoots make an effective display of foliage in summer, which commends it to many striving to create a tropical effect.

We are told its common name, Empress tree, was given it in honor of Anna Paulowna, Princess of the Netherlands.

It was introduced from Japan in 1840. Though well known in England, it rarely flowers there excepting in the extreme southern parts, the wood not ripening properly.

BIG SPRING PARK, NEOSHO, MO.

Few of our cities or towns have been favored by nature with a site so well adapted for a city park as is the tract recently purchased by Neosho, Missouri. The town has a population of 4,000, and its energetic cemetery association started the work of improvement by employing Sid J. Hare, of Kansas City, to lay out the cemetery, which led later to his being employed to lay out a six-acre park in the heart of the city two blocks



PLANTING PLAN, BIG SPRING PARK, NEOSHO, MO.

from the court house. The cemetery is a new tract of 12 acres to be laid out on the lawn plan as an addition to the I. O. O. F. Cemetery.

The park has been named Big Spring Park in honor of a big spring of clear water that is one of its chief landscape features. Some of the other natural beauties of the tract which have been utilized in the plans for improvement are a grotto, a natural amphitheater with outcropping rock ledges forming natural seats, an unmolested forest of oak, ash, elm, hickory, sugar maple, walnut, willow, redbud, red and black haw, sycamore, crab apple, locust, linden, wild roses, elderberries, gooseberries, red-berried Symphoricarpus, dog-wood, blackberries, and many others.

The site has a variation of one hundred feet in elevation, giving an endless variety of vistas and view points, from that

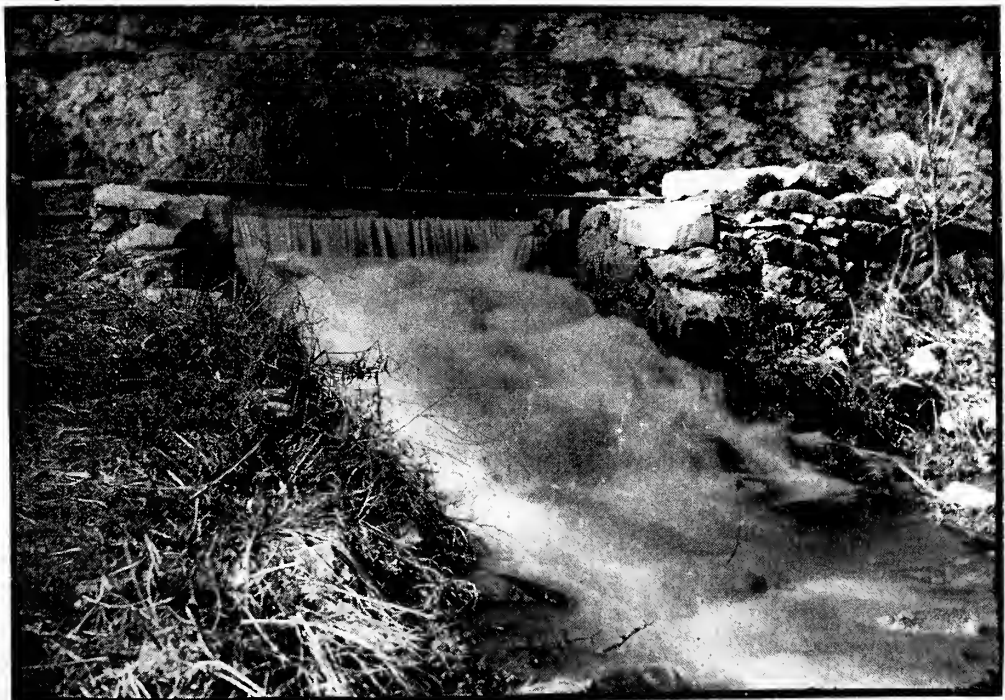
of a well planted, shaded ravine to the well-lit hilltops looking out over the city stretching away for a mile in either direction, and lying in a valley of farm land.

Nearly one-third of the park ground is a level valley, with only a variation of ten feet, the south and west thirds rising rapidly eighty feet or more. These two-thirds are divided by a valley, and where this joins the level section will stand a combined pavilion, band stand and pagoda. An attractive feature of this location is the natural amphitheater that rises to the south and to the west. On its natural rock seats the people may assemble and hear the music of the band, or the speakers, for the acoustic properties of the spot are remarkable. The pergola surrounding the amphitheater will be covered with vines, to partially conceal this artificial feature of the park.

Within the park ground is found material for construction of walks and drives. It is a cherty gravel of great binding quality and very hard.

A grotto of considerable size with ceiling covered with stalactites of rare beauty was known in early days by the older inhabitants; this has been closed for years, and only one citizen remained who could relocate the old entrance. Many large stalactites and large quantities of an onyx-like deposit were removed in finding the opening.

The picture shown herewith is the outlet of Big Spring from which the park gets its name. It is clear as crystal, cold, and rapidly flowing in a stream six feet wide and once ran a mill. It has a fall of about ten feet before it passes out through a culvert.



OUTLET OF BIG SPRING, BIG SPRING PARK, NEOSHO, MO.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

IMPROVING SCHOOL GROUNDS.

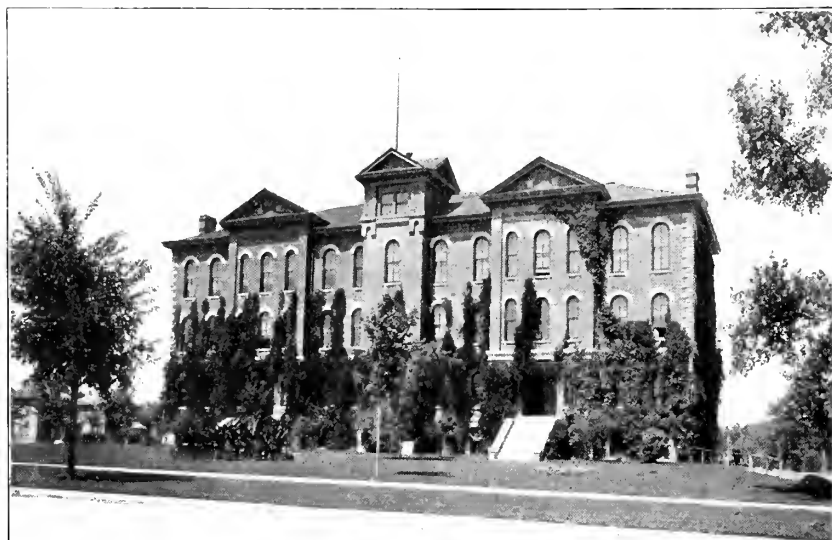
From the educational point of view, no work open to improvement organizations would seem more promising than planting schoolgrounds—especially those of Public Schools, but in practice such efforts are often found extremely discouraging. Having been actively identified with this line of work as undertaken by the Chicago Branch of the Women's Auxiliary, American Park and Outdoor Art Association, certain points in relation to it have been indelibly impressed. Some of them may not apply in smaller places; indeed, far

for the good of the whole, may safely be relaxed in some instances for the benefit of those who are doing improvement work.

In large cities, access to the grounds is limited to certain hours, before and after which time the gates are locked and the janitor difficult to find. This individual, too, is generally strictly opposed to any innovations likely to add a straw to his work or to his responsibilities. He must be pacified and he is unlikely to stay pacified. The pacification, usually largely a financial matter, has to be repeated at frequent intervals. Then the conditions are mostly very hard on all growing things, so that the lack of attention as to weeding, watering and occasional slight cultivation of the ground are even more disastrous than on home grounds. All of these things we have found to militate against the success of the planting done.

From our experience, I should advise that the first move taken be (1) the enlistment of the interest and co-operation of all the teachers from the principal down, in schools where work is to be done; (2) the subsidization of the janitor; (3) the appointment of members living near the school as a committee to see that the plants receive the proper attention; (4) great care in the selection of material hardy in character and well fitted by habit, size and other characteristics to the location where it is to be planted; (5) limit the planting to unused, or reserved parts of the grounds, unless in the case of shade trees which, when planted in the playgrounds, usually should be protected by guards carefully designed to present the greatest possible bar to climbing; (7) the use of vines on the buildings (provided they do not have to be torn down when it is painted), and on adjacent walls and fences.

I would also suggest that for immediate effect the variegated Japanese hop vine be used. It is attractive, not especially pleasant



COE COLLEGE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

This picture is reproduced for the purpose of adding emphasis to the suggested use of vines on school buildings. In this case, however, almost too many are used. It is well to distribute vines on a brick or stone building in such a way that the stability of the foundation is clearly seen. They are more effective when more sparingly used. The shrubbery near the building is also good, but the stiff beds of tender plants set in the lawn are not commended. Groups of shrubbery near the front (one of which should include the tall-stemmed tree on the lawn), at the corners, and in the park way between sidewalk and curb, would be much more satisfactory. A vine and some ferns, yuccas, or eulalias near the large boulder at the right would make it look more at home. The location of the sidewalks from street to entrances of the building is excellent and secures what would be a fine, open expanse of lawn were it not cut up by the formal beds.

better results have been secured in cities only a little smaller than Chicago than here, and I am convinced that those who undertake this work in the smaller cities have an enormous advantage in several ways.

In smaller places, the number of schools being much less, and the entire system of the work of School Boards being differently managed, the stringent rules that are necessarily enforced on grounds in large places to secure the order and system that must be maintained

to handle, and therefore not likely to be abused, and in good soil that receives a top dressing or a protection of leaves in the fall, it is as good as a perennial because it seeds itself and comes up anew each spring. When there is some one to look carefully after the planting, I think that biennials and certain perennials may well be grown from seed. These might include double and single hollyhocks, tall phlox in variety, but particularly white varieties; columbines,

delphiniums, etc. A few good flowering annuals that also seed themselves are desirable in connection with permanent planting, particularly the small single sunflower called in most catalogues the "Stella," and nasturtiums, preferably the tall sorts.

It is very important that all the material should be chosen to give a succession of flowers, attractive foliage effects, or ornamental fruits during the season when school is in session. Spring-flowering bulbs are indispensable in this connection since they produce flowers long before any other class of plants. Spring and fall-flowering shrubs and trees are the main dependence of the schoolground planter. The red bud, wild crab, sumach in variety, ditto spiræas, viburnums, and lilacs; the Missouri flowering currant; Indian currant and its relative the snowberry, found in catalogues under their proper name of *Symphoricarpos*; *Rugosa* and *Setigera* roses; euonymus; hydrangeas; barberries, and other good hardy things are all useful.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

In an open letter to the public printed in a local paper, Mrs. Adelaide Pennell Pulsifer, of the Civic Improvement Association, Lewiston, Me., says that one of the prime features of its work relates to the tidiness of streets. She suggests that individuals must do their part by each occupant of store and dwelling keeping the streets and alleys bordering on their premises free from flying papers, litter and disfiguring objects of every character. Receptacles for such rubbish will soon be supplied by the organization. She suggests that street shade trees should be planted and cared for, and parks, school and other public grounds beautified by lawns, shrubs and flowers, and that playgrounds should be provided in various parts of the city, and ends her useful letter thus: "Let us make our city more beautiful and attractive. The Association does not desire to assume any monopoly in this regard, nor is it a close corporation. All who desire to work with us will be welcomed. If any do not care to work with us, let them work in their own good way, so that their efforts tend to the desired end."

* * *

The Spaniards Call Joseph Bonaparte "Rey Plazuelas," the King of Open Squares, because he tore away block after block of monasteries, convents, and tenement houses in Madrid to make parks and squares. To him also are said to be due the splendid, wide streets of modern Madrid.

This should provide food for thought for men and women of means who seek to benefit towns and cities in which they have especial interest. It would seem a simple and an excellent thing to kill two birds with such a stone, rather than inflict certain other stones upon a suffering public. Parks and open squares are more attractive and more effective memorials than cold, unfeeling marble, and they are far more beneficial to the living.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Baldwinsville Mass., was organized in March, 1890. Its preamble sets forth its aims in this way: "The purpose of this organization is to further improve and beautify our village, to plant shade trees, build additional sidewalks, lay street crossings, abate public nuisances and render a pleasant village still more pleasant."

It raised more than \$250 the first year and built a concrete walk on the public square and has since laid walks and crossings on several streets and in the square. Other work has been done. The society was incorporated in February, 1901. Since its inception \$1,300 has been raised and \$1,249 expended.

* * *

The Yarmouth Village Improvement Society was recently organized by representative citizens of Yarmouthport and Yarmouth, Mass. President, Thatcher T. Hallet; Treasurer, William J. Davis, and Secretary, Edward F. Peirce. The unusual feature of this new combination of improvement workers is that it was called, started and is officered entirely by men who, however, desire public announcement of the fact that ladies are cordially invited to join. In most instances women are the prime movers in forming such organizations. It is a real pleasure to find the men of these towns so earnest and enthusiastic in the good cause.

* * *

The Milwaukee Outdoor Art and Improvement Association has asked the city council to appropriate \$350 for a public playground on the south side of that city. A site has been chosen, and of the appropriation is made the lot will be graded, an oblong space in the middle will be graveled for use as the playground proper, and a border four feet wide extending around the lot in which space shade trees will be planted. Shrubbery is to be grouped in the corners and two sand pits will make an ideal spot for the small children to play in. There will be swings, see-saws and a turning pole for the use of the younger children. At the opposite end of the ground are arrangements for the amusement of the larger frequenters of the place, in the shape of large swings, turning poles, a giant stride and some gymnasium apparatus.

* * *

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Herald* recently recognized the good work of the local Improvement Society in an editorial commenting favorably on the advance made during the first year of its existence and prognosticating greater returns for the ensuing year in the way of "making Portsmouth a cleaner and more attractive city, a better city in which to live, a city, in short, which shall not only be an ideal place of residence, but one in which business men will find inducements to locate."

* * *

The citizens of Orono, Me., this fall organized the Orono Improvement Association, adopted a constitution, the second article of which succinctly sets forth its reason for being as follows: "Article 2. Purpose: The object of this Association shall be the improvement of Orono in health, growth, cleanliness, prosperity and attractiveness." President, Prof. L. H. Merrill; Vice-President, Mrs. A. L. Harvey; Secretary Dr. F. O. Lewis; Treasurer, Alex. Leveille.

* * *

The Improvement Society of Eastham, Mass., has built a library building, bought an old and historically valuable windmill, inclosed two ancient cemeteries with iron fences, appropriately observes various holidays, and deserves credit for taking the initiative in the establishment and celebration of Old Home Week.

* * *

One Maine town (name at present unknown) set about organizing an Improvement Society in an entirely new and novel fashion. One Sunday in October past, every clergyman in town, including the priest, preached on the subject of civic and rural betterment as a preliminary to the formation of the working club. That sounds like true and heartfelt enthusiasm.

Editorial Note and Comment.

City Forester, or Gardener?

Mr. Joseph Meehan, for whose opinion on things horticultural we have the highest respect, takes exception to the term "City Forester" as the title of the official whose civic duties cover the care of the trees. Gardening operations are becoming divided into so many sections, that to designate the head of each department, it is a difficult matter to assign titles so as to convey an understanding of the particular work of the titled official. Mr. Meehan suggests that "City Gardener" is more comprehensive, and he is right; but where the gardening of the city is subdivided, with a head to each subdivision, what shall we call the man who has charge of the care of the trees? That is the question in this case, and we think this an opportune time to try to settle it, before it becomes irrevocably established.



The Calaveras Groves, California.

After many years of effort to save the big Sequoias in the Calaveras Groves, California, the prospects are favorable for a consummation of the people's hopes in this direction. Considering that these giant trees are now among the wonders of the world, and that the two groves in California contain the only examples left of this magnificent class of trees, it is surprising that it has cost so much effort to command their preservation. It is a striking example of the power of commercialism, which we have allowed to run riot, to control the higher motives of our civilization. Even now, as it has been for so long in the fight to save the trees, there is evidently a desire on the part of certain interested owners to "hold up" the government, in the event of Congress passing the measure, but there can be no doubt of the ability of the government to enforce private acquiescence in public demands when voiced by Congress. It is pleasing to realize that the act to secure the groves for the people will soon be passed. After the splendid work of the Women's Clubs of the country, the special message of the President, and the more sympathetic feeling of Congress toward the project, we may safely rest satisfied that our big trees will be preserved to give the scientists food for further investigation into their origin and antiquity, and the people the advantages of a national park of universal importance. In another column will be found an article on the subject of special interest, as giving more details of the admirable work of the Women's Clubs in the matter.



Good Roads and the Brownlow Bill.

The Good Roads problem is a matter that should have received the attention of both the State and Federal governments long since. People who have traveled in progressive European countries have always been impressed with the excellence of their road

systems generally, and looking at the vast agricultural and internal commercial interests of this country, the fact that so little practical attention has been paid to road building is really an enigma. It is and has been all along a serious economic question, not one involving any doubt or unknown quantity, for no intelligent citizen can be found to contradict the assertion that a good road pays and pays well, and that a poor one is a constant loss, which can almost be calculated to an exactness. The good roads campaign of the past year or more is happily awakening widespread interest, but it has been evident that a stimulus was needed as a practical starter. It is quite more than probable that this may be found in what is called the Brownlow Bill, now before Congress, presented by Col. W. P. Brownlow, M. C., from Tennessee. In the main the bill provides an appropriation of \$24,000,000 as a national aid for the building of wagon roads, to be distributed among the states, according to population, and on condition that the states provide like amounts. There would seem to be no good reason why the government should not be equally liberal in the cause of good roads to promote the welfare of the producer, as in that of rivers and harbors for the carrier. The road question is becoming daily of such great importance that our readers, as a matter of duty, should make it a point immediately to urge their representatives in Congress to vote for the measure.



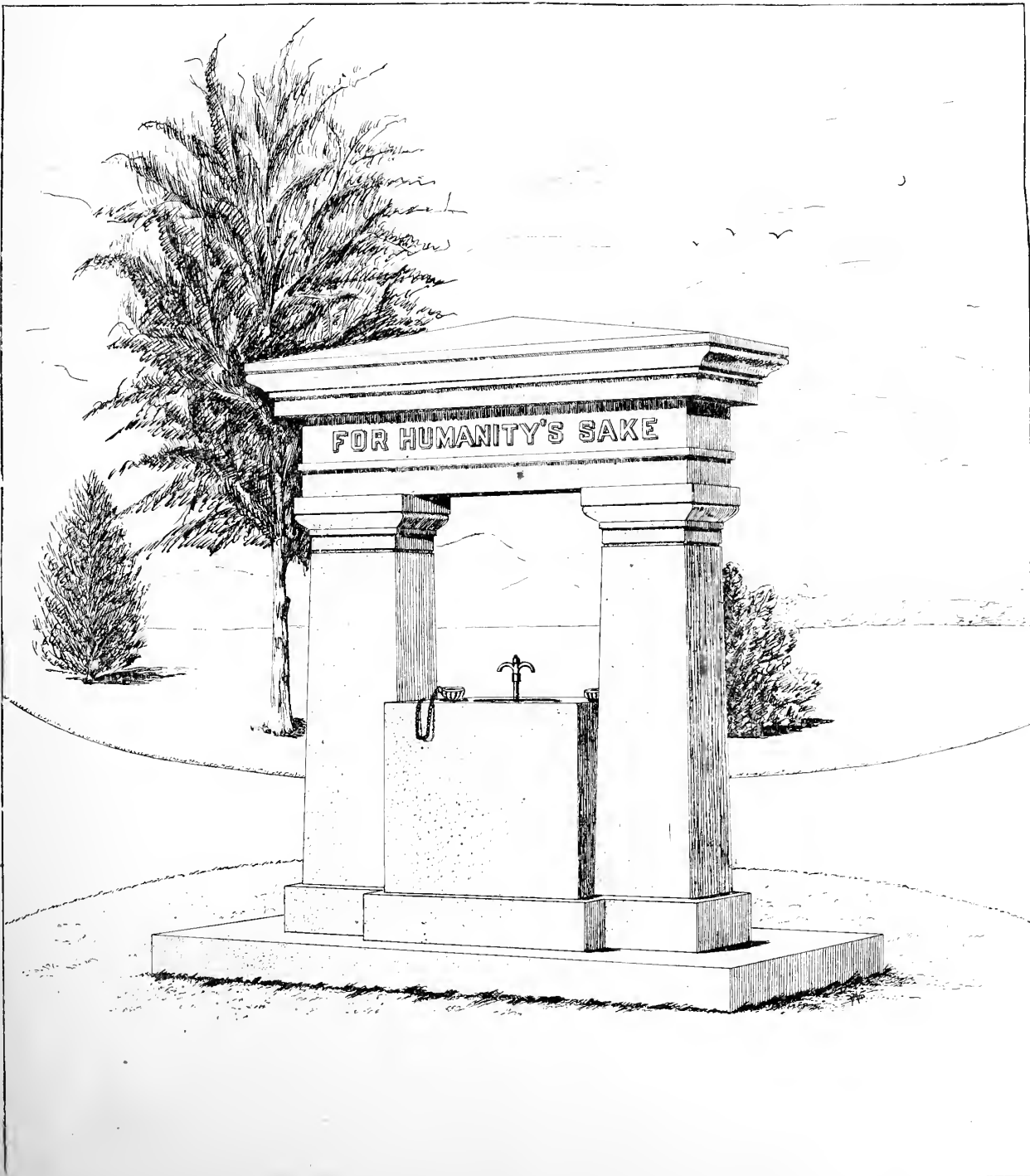
Arbitrary Rules and the Modern Cemetery.

The modern cemetery, in other words, a cemetery conducted on the lawn plan, necessarily calls for more stringent adherence to the requirements of that method of treatment, than the old style burial ground, where every lot owner dwelt under the impression that he could improve his lot just as he saw fit. The modern cemetery demands that each lot shall be treated as a part of the whole, and is so treated, so that infringements of rules by lot owners covering the question of decoration or improvement, become a damage, not only to the lot so affected, but to every lot within the view. This condition of the lawn plan, therefore, requires that the rules and regulations devised for its maintenance shall be, within reason, arbitrarily enforced. From the right point of view this means that every lot in the cemetery shall be treated with a view to the beauty of the whole cemetery, and it follows, of course, to its own best interests. The modern cemetery can also be said to oppose most radically the Sunday funeral, for it is the Sunday funeral with its attendant crowds that mar the grounds to an incalculable extent besides robbing the funeral of its sacred character. If we are to have beautiful cemeteries, and they should be beautiful, appropriate and beneficial rules and regulations must be enforced, and the question of arbitrariness does not enter into the discussion.

Novel Wading Pool in McKinley Park, Chicago.

Quite a number of improvement organizations in different parts of the country are interesting themselves in public playground work with excellent results. In some places swimming pools are established in connection with the playgrounds. One of the best and most novel features in such grounds has been introduced at the newest of Chicago's parks, McKinley Park, on the southwest side of town. It is a large, shallow pool of water that is to be artificially warmed just enough

to make it safe and comfortable during the outdoor season, so that small children may wade any day in the week. There is what the children call a "real island" in this delightful pool, or wading pond, and even the little fellows are equal to reaching its enticing shores on their voyages of discovery. It is a feature that appeals with great force to the children of the neighborhood, perhaps particularly because they live too far from the lake to often enjoy wading. F. C. S.



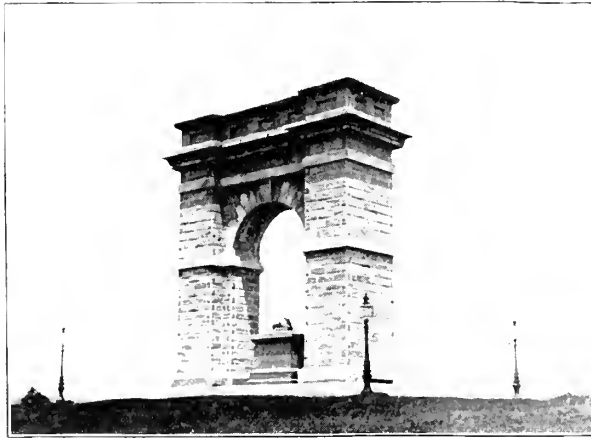
DESIGN FOR MODERATE COST PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

Sizes: Base, 7-1x4-4x0-6; base, 5-1x2-4x0-8; basin, 2-4x2-0x2-4; pilasters, 1-4x1-4x4-10; frieze, 4-7½x1-1½x1-0; cap, 5-7x2-1x1-1; basin of Quincy granite, all polished; the rest of light Barre. W. W. Dutton, Designer.

TILTON MEMORIAL ARCH, TILTON, N. H.

The Memorial Arch of Tilton, N. H., is said to be the only structure of its kind in the country. It was erected by the Hon. Charles E. Tilton, in memory of his family, and was suggested by the Arch of Titus at Rome.

But though modeled after the Roman arch, it is not an exact reproduction, for the Arch of Titus is adorned with sculptures representing the siege and fall of Jerusalem, while the Arch of Tilton is characterized by a severe simplicity. It is built of native



TILTON MEMORIAL ARCH, TILTON, N. H.

granite, laid in huge blocks, without ornamentation of any kind. It is 55 feet high, 40 feet in width and stands on a foundation of stone and cement 40x70 feet and 7 feet deep.

The two columns of the arch rise from a granite platform reached by five courses of steps. On the platform, within the archway, stands a sarcophagus of polished Scotch granite upon the top of which lies a Numidian lion cut from the same material, the whole weighing 50 tons.

The arch was two years in building and cost about \$85,000. The hill upon which the structure stands rises from the banks of the Winnepesaukee to a height of 150 feet above the river. From the summit an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained, and the arch is conspicuous for miles around.

When the sarcophagus was put in place it was the intention of Mr. Tilton to have his body placed there. Subsequently he changed his purpose and set aside in his will a sum for the erection of the Tilton mausoleum, which was recently completed in Park Cemetery, where his body now reposes. The vault consists of a central chamber, 18-0x14-4 in ground dimensions, with two wings, each 10-6x8-6. The two roof stones for the central structure are 18 feet long, and those of the wings are each 12-0x9-10x3-0.

The arch and mausoleum are both of Concord granite, the latter from the quarry of John Swenson, Concord, N. H., who was also the contractor.

SOME QUAIN SCOTCH MONUMENTS.

A Biblical anecdote which has found much favor among monument carvings of the past is the story of Abraham offering Isaac as a sacrifice, illustrations thereof being found in several kirks in the midlands of Scotland. In one of these the artist has portrayed with lifelike fidelity and with great love of detail Abraham in the act of cutting the throat of Isaac. The dates of these two stones are 1769 and 1774, respectively. Gabriel blowing his trumpet, exhorting sinners "to fly from the wrath to come," is another subject illustrating several of these old tombstones. It may be added that this form of illustration is to be found on a slab upon which is cut the following inscription: "Erected by John Smith attendant in Hattoun of Inverarity in memory of his worthy wife Bety Car who died May 23rd 1737, aged 41 years, mother to nine hopeful children, five sons and four daughters." Indeed, pictures of persons blowing horns appear to have been in great request among the monumental sculptors whose early efforts are seen in Scotland, many of these figures being most grotesque. Among other models utilized by the artist alluded to were farmers, several slabs being ornamented with pictures of farmers armed with cycles and holding a small sheaf of corn. It was also the custom of our early monumental sculptors to notify to the public by means of illustration the complaint of which a person died.

GEORGE CECIL.

SOME HORTICULTURAL MONUMENTS.

Although many trees, both living and dead, have been honored by memorial tablets recording the historical associations which have rendered them famous, the cases are rare where the benefits conferred by certain trees upon humanity have received any public recognition, writes Frank W. Crane, in the *New York Evening Post*. A town in Europe a number of years ago erected a monument to the potato which, indirectly, is a tribute to American production. If the potato has become indispensable as food to mankind, surely the apple stands in the same position in America, and particularly to the inhabitants of New England. The fame of the Rhode Island greening is imperishable, but its great rival, the Baldwin, has had a granite shaft erected to its virtues. The Rumford Historical Association of Woburn, Mass., a few years ago erected this monument to commemorate the discovery of the apple one hundred years ago. A carved figure of a mammoth Baldwin apple surmounts the shaft, which stands near the site of the original tree. It was discovered by Samuel Thompson, whose descendants still live in Woburn, but the fruit was named in honor of Colonel Loammi Baldwin, an eminent engineer and Revolutionary soldier, who grew so fond of the apple that he introduced its culture in many parts of the country.

Cremation Notes.



BRONZE CINERARY URN.

The bronze cinerary urn illustrated on this page was placed as a memorial to Dr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy, of New Harmony, Ind., in Library Hall in that town as a gift of the Working Men's Institute, a library association largely endowed by Dr. Murphy. The urn is a tasteful, classic design, incisively molded and well executed. It is 31 inches high and cost about \$600.

* * *

Third Assistant

Postmaster General Madden in response to an inquiry, has given the opinion, that sealed in an airtight receptacle and in no way violating the rules of the service as to sanitary conditions, the cremated human body may be sent through the United States mails as merchandise. The rate is one cent for each four ounces to any point where the mails are carried within the United States and the dependencies. The remains of cremated persons have on several occasions been sent through the mails as first-class matter. This is the first time a ruling has been made on the subject.

* * *

The 77th annual report of Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., says that much of the increase of \$20,682.19 in the general fund during the past year is due to the receipts from cremation, which are gradually returning to the general fund the cost of the crematory apparatus and buildings. The record of cremations since the opening of the crematory in 1900 shows a small but steady increase. The figures for each year are as follows: April 19 to December 31, 1900, 50 cremations; 1901, 119; 1902, 134; 1903, 153; total, 456.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCVIII—Narcissales.

Belamcanda is the fairly well known "blackberry lily." It is found from the Himalaya region to Japan.

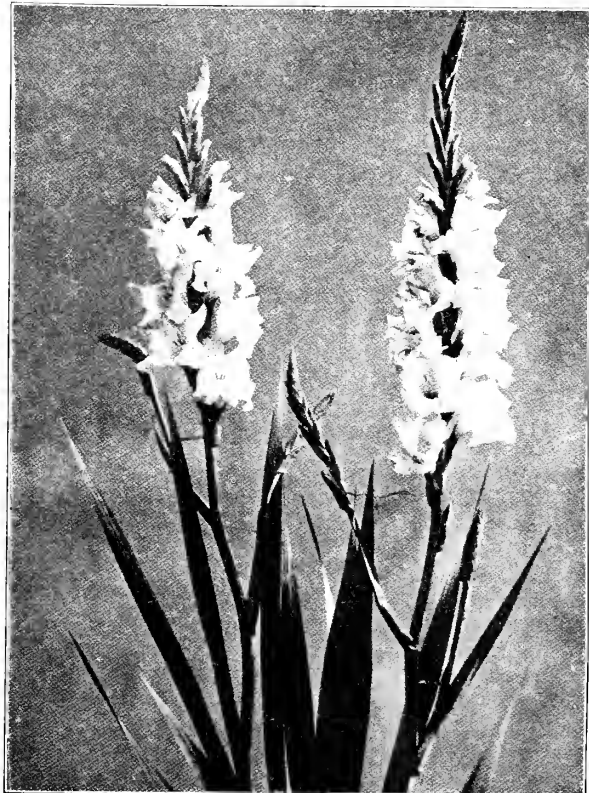
Sisyrinchium, "star grass," has fifty species in North and South America.

Gladiolus has ninety species and endless crossed varieties derived from the south of Europe, western Asia, North Africa and particularly South Africa. The garden forms are well known and constantly added to by specialists who have made them among the most popular summer flowering plants. Of course everyone knows the corms must be taken up and stored away dry and free from frost during winter at the north, while at the South they mostly endure in the ground. *G. communis* in purple, pink and white forms is hardy to New Jersey. The somewhat better *G. Byzantinus*, too, is fairly hardy. Half a dozen others found from the Mediterranean east to Afghanistan are worth the attention of hybridists looking to the production of a hardier strain. *Tritonias* are South African and have about the same range of hardihood as the finer gladioli.

Narcissus is in 150 species, with a great number of natural and garden varieties. They are natives of the warm temperate regions of Europe and Asia for the most part, especially the Mediterranean countries. Several flourish exceedingly southward. The common "daffodil" is often seen in a semi-wild state in the middle Atlantic states.

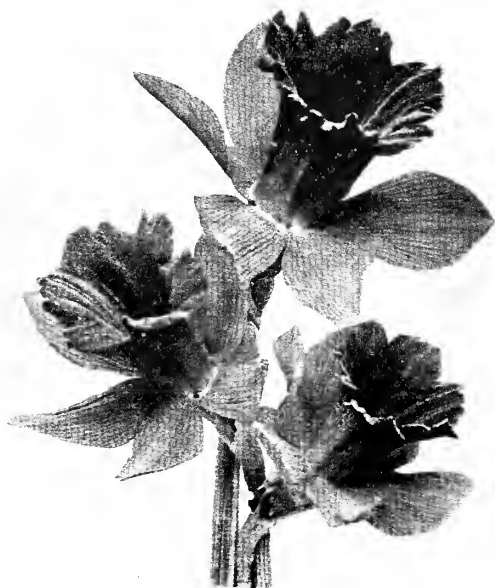
Galanthus, "the snowdrops," have nine or ten species and several varieties, found in Eastern Mediter-

anean regions north to the Caucasus. They are by no means as common in American gardens as in some parts of Europe. They are usually very early to flower.



GLADIOLUS. + VAR.

Leucojum has nine species in the Mediterranean and central European regions. The flowers resemble snowdrops, but appear later, *L. vernum* about April, and *L. aestivum* during May in most parts of the middle states. The plants are taller than the true snowdrops.



Courtesy J. M. Thorburn & Co. (Copyright.)

NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS (HORSFELDII).

Sternbergia has twelve species from about the same regions as the above. Some are spring flowering. *S. lutea* flowers late in autumn and is hardy south.

Cooperia, "evening stars," in two species are natives of Texas and Mexico. *C. pedunculata* grows larger.

Zephyranthes has thirty species in tropical and temperate America. They may be treated much like gladioli north, and are a very pretty genus, well worth more attention especially where they are hardy. *Z. candida* and *Z. Treatii* are white changing to pinkish. *Z. atamasco*, which often appears white at the south, changing with age, is usually deeper pink grown north, where it is half hardy. *Z. Texana*, *Z. longifolia* and *Z. Andersoni* have yellow shaded flowers.

Sprekelia is monotypic, a native of Mexico. If planted in late spring like other summer bulbs it will flower north during June or July.

Hippeastrum, generally called "Amaryllis" by florists, is a South American genus of fifty species, and hundreds of natural and garden varieties. It is a matter of regret that from them all a set of summer flowering bedders has not been selected. The American florist is sometimes quite slow.

Crinum in three sections and sixty species are subtropical and tropical, sometimes semi-aquatic, handsome plants, often with deliciously fragrant flowers. Several do well at southern points. *C. Americana* is a native of Florida west to Texas. *C. longifolium*, *C. Moorei* and *C. Kirkii* are South African and *C. pedunculatum* is Australian. Two or three hybrids are known as *C. Powellii*, and these, together with a few American

hybrids, are great favorites. There are many other species which might well be tried in southern gardens, especially those from considerable elevations. *C. longifolium* is sometimes used north as a summer bulb.

Amaryllis is a monotypic plant from South Africa. When well protected by litter in winter it has been known to survive near New York City. It flowers about August, after which it has to make its leaves and growth, and must then have every encouragement and protection. *Lycoris*, *Nerine*, *Valotta*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Clivia*, *Eucrosia*, *Urceolina*, *Hæmanthus coccineus* and varieties, and *Stenomesson* are mostly adapted to the warmer states, but such as *Clivia* and *Urceolina* should have partial shade where the sun is injurious.

Pancratium, with twelve species, are from the Eastern Hemisphere, ranging from the Canaries through the Mediterranean regions to Egypt, Arabia and North India to inter-tropical Asia.

Hymenocallis, "spider lilies," are American, ranging from Southern Illinois and Georgia (where *H. lacera* is found) to the tropics, maybe extending in one species to the west coast of Africa. The Peruvian daffodils, *H. calathina* and *H. Amancaes*, are occasionally seen north as summer bulbs, the latter requiring very well drained sandy soil.

Alstroemeria has about 40 species, often with wonderfully colored flowers. They are from the sub-tropical and tropical parts of America.

Boumarca, with 50 species, are from Mexico, Central and South America. They are often prettily flowered climbers.



AGAVE AMERICANA IN FLOWER.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The Agaveæ includes the "tuberose," Agaves, Fourcroyas and Doryanthes, all warm country subjects. The "Century plants" are well known ornamental plants, largely used at the north for summer garden decoration. They rarely flower in tubs, but in India the railway companies use them

for hedges, and mile after mile of the great tree-like flower stems become monotonous. Several of the smaller species are found along the Mexican borders, *A. maculosa* through Southern Texas and *A. Virginica* north to Maryland.

Vellozeæ, Tacceæ and Dioscoreæ contain remarkable species, some of which I daresay would succeed in one or other of the South Californian oases.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



UPTURNED TREE ROOT, NEAR CITY PARK, NEW ORLEANS.

Park Notes

The root of the huge upturned cypress shown above is in the Bayou St. John, bordering City Park, New Orleans, La. It is a popular rendezvous for bathing and picnic parties.

* * *

The park board of Nashville, Tenn., will ask the city council to appropriate the total amount of collections for municipal purposes in excess of the city budget, which will amount to \$11,696.24. The city attorney has approved of this plan, and a majority of the council are said to be in favor of it.

* * *

The County Board of Cook County, including Chicago, has authorized the appointment of a special commission to take steps toward the acquiring of the great outer belt of natural parks around that city. The commission is composed of the Mayor, four Aldermen, three members of each of the park boards and ten citizens of the county and city.

* * *

The Department of Parks of New York City opened bids February 9, for supplying about 4,500 trees and shrubs for spring planting in the Brooklyn parks. The list includes about 53 varieties of deciduous trees, conifers, and evergreen shrubs, the following being those desired in largest numbers: *Betula alba*, 1,500; *Pinus strobus*, 650; *Azalea amœna*, 500; *Rhododendron maximum*, 500; *Kalmia latifolia*, 300; *Platanus orientalis*, 150; *Tilia americana*, 75; *Cedrus atlantica*, 75.

* * *

Plans for the development of the new park in New London, Conn., are being prepared by the Shady Hill Nursery Company, of Boston, Mass. The park will cover an area of about eleven acres. It is an ideal location on the banks of the Thames River. The same company recently completed plans for the development of Grandview Cemetery, Wilmerding, Penn. The cemetery includes about thirty acres and the work of carrying out the plans in detail is now progressing.

* * *

Two blocks in the center of the business district of Peoria, Ill., are to be condemned for park purposes if the offer of a citizen of that city to expend \$800,000 for the work is accepted. The park will rise in a series of ter-

aces from the river front to the court house square, and will involve the condemnation of a number of stores, office buildings and factories. The park is to be given on condition that it bear the name of the donor and that the city make improvements about the court house.

* * *

The park board of Cedar Rapids, Ia., reports the expenditure of \$8,923.32 since April, 1903. Of this amount \$2,685.30 was applied to the purchase and improvement of Ellis park, and the remainder was expended on the improvement and maintenance of Beaver, Washington Square, Riverside and other parks in the city. A bear and lion pit was constructed in Beaver Park, and elaborate plans for the improvement of Ellis Park, prepared by Nelson Brothers, of Chicago, have been begun. The board recommends an appropriation of \$20,000 for the present year.

* * *

The annual report of the park department of Haverhill, Mass., shows expenditures for 1903 amounting to, \$7,737.70. The appropriation was \$7,000 and receipts \$764.12, leaving a balance of \$26.42. The expenditure for cemeteries, which are also under the care of the park department, was \$419.60. The board has been granted an extra appropriation of \$1,500 for the improvement of the sanitary conditions in Winniken Park. A new section has been opened up in this park during the past year, and an athletic ground graded and improved in Riverside Park. The board expects to establish a new playground during the coming season on one of a number of sites now under consideration.

* * *

In the last report of Superintendent D. D. England, of the parks of Winnipeg, Man., the total value of the park property of that city is placed at \$166,116.47. The first appropriation for park purposes was made eleven years ago and amounted to \$70,000. Since then the city has acquired 34½ acres. The size and cost of the different tracts is as follows: St. John's, 10½ acres, cost \$20,500; Assiniboine Park, 5 acres, cost \$16,500; Central Park, 3½ acres, cost \$20,000; Victoria Park, 1 2-3 acres, cost \$11,000; Dufferin Park, 2 acres, cost \$8,377; Notre Dame Park, 3 4-5 acres, cost \$4,500; Selkirk Park, 3 acres, cost \$3,800; Fort Garry Park, 3-5 of an acre, donated by the Hudson's Bay Company.

* * *

The eleventh annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Cambridge, Mass., contains reports of the board, of the general superintendent and of the city engineer. The total appropriation for the year was \$58,293.95. The expenditure for park construction was \$42,987.79, and for land, \$11,559.26. Some of the principal expenditures for maintenance were as follows: Commons, squares and public grounds, \$4,997.16; shade trees, \$4,949.81; brown tail moth extermination, \$3,639.13. The principal construction work was done in Section C., a tract of about 13½ acres, where much work in road building and beach construction was accomplished. One of the illustrations shows the work of constructing this river parkway in progress. The report tells of the work of exterminating the brown tail, gypsy and tussock moths; 149 trees were removed, 577 trimmed, and 154 new wire guards put on.

* * *

The Executive Committee of the New England Association of Park Superintendents met in Boston, January 20th. It was decided to hold the annual convention of the Association in New Haven, Connecticut, June 14-15-16 next. Those attending were: George A. Parker and Theodore

PARK NOTES CONTINUED.

Wirth, Hartford; Thomas W. Cook, New Bedford; Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; Gustave X. Amrhyn, New Haven; J. W. Thompson, Watertown, N. Y.; William S. Manning, Newark, N. J.; Joseph D. Fitts, Providence, R. I.; John A. Pettigrew, James B. Shea, William J. Stewart and J. W. Duncan, of Boston. John H. Hemingway, of Worcester, who is treasurer of the Association, was unfortunately confined to his home with an attack of "la grippe." He was missed at the gathering, as it is the first meeting from which he has been absent in the existence of the organization. The following day was spent in viewing Boston's parks, playgrounds and winter sports under the guidance of Superintendent Pettigrew.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Resistance of Palms Against Fire.

The agricultural pavilion of Stockton burned down last September. The building was a very large, three-story, wooden structure, having the form of a cross, with wings about 260 feet long from north to south and east to west. The angles were planted with groups of palms and some exogenous trees and shrubs, including the following: California fan palm *Washingtonia filifera*, from 25 to 30 feet high, 8 feet 8 inches in circumference, 5 feet from the ground; Japanese fan palm, *Trachycarpus excelsus*, better known as *Chamærops excelsa*, 10 to 12 feet high, 18 inches in circumference; Canary Island date palm, *Phoenix Canariensis*, stem 6 feet high, 8 feet in circumference; and *Chamærops humilis*, 4 feet high, 2 feet 6 inches in circumference. All the palms were very close to the building, the ends of the leaves of the date palms touching the wood. The wind at the time of the fire was strong and blew from the northwest. All the exogenous plants burned to the ground except a few *Euonymus* in the extreme northwest corner. All of the California fanpalms have started to grow again, having about 10 or 12 leaves again, although only about one-half the normal size. Two date palms on the west side have grown again. The Japanese fanpalms on the north, northeast, northwest, west and southwest have started to grow and have already a few stunted leaves. All plants on the southeast perished except the California fan palm. This seems to show that many species of palms with a thick trunk would likely prove safe against the destruction of forest fires. The heat of this fire was so great that a hose cart driver and his horse were burned to death in attempting to cross the street south of the fire.

Stockton, Cal.

W. VORTRIEDE.

* * *

Work of a Texas Improvement Society.

Editor Park and Cemetery:—Your valuable paper "*Park and Cemetery*" for January is before me, and I see in the department of Improvement Associations so much to interest civic workers that I want to ask a little space to tell what our "Civic Improvement Society" has done this past year. We are only two years old, and are a federated club. We have planted flowers in our court house yard, planted trees for nearly a mile along one of our new and prettiest streets, furnished a "rest room" in the public school, white-washed fences and outhouses, on school grounds, and organized the school children into Civic League workers.

Clarksville, Tex.

Mrs. J. W. O'NEILL.

Cemetery Notes.

The Brockton Union Cemetery Association, Brockton, Mass., has appointed a committee of 50 to raise a fund for the perpetual care of the cemetery, and \$16,000 has already been subscribed.

* * *

John G. Schaeffer has secured judgment in the courts of Kansas against the Rev. B. Krenke, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church in Sedgwick County, Kas., who refused permission to bury Schaeffer's daughter in the church cemetery beside her mother on a lot owned by the complainant.

* * *

The city cemeteries of Pawtucket, R. I., are now reported to be on a paying basis. The receipts from Mineral Spring and Oak Grove last year were \$6,438.90 and expenditures were \$5,988.84. For years these cemeteries were a burden on the city treasurer, and Superintendent Charles F. Winslow is credited with putting them on a self-supporting basis.

* * *

The Winchester Ministerial Association, of Winchester, Va., has entered a protest against expensive and elaborate funerals, and decided that all obsequies at which the members are asked to officiate shall be conducted in the briefest and simplest manner. Resolutions were adopted, dispensing with all funeral sermons and orations.

* * *

Fairview Cemetery Society, of Clarksville, Texas, have made a number of improvements in the cemetery in that town. They have laid tiling at front entrance instead of a wooden bridge, planted one hundred evergreens on the drive-ways, besides planting more forest trees to supply the place of those lost. They have arranged to set aside the proceeds from sale of lots for five years as a perpetual care fund with the intention of investing the money so that the interest will care for the cemetery. Mrs. J. W. O'Neill is President of the Society.

* * *

The report of Secretary P. H. Lash, of the Aulenbach Cemetery Company, of Reading, Pa., showed that the receipts during the past year were over \$4,000 and the expenses \$3,600, leaving \$441 in the treasury. The greatest expense during the year was for curbing along the cemetery property. This cost between \$600 and \$700. Next to this the most important improvement was the laying of water pipe sufficient to reach the highest part of the grounds. The entire revenue thus far has been devoted to beautifying the cemetery and to paying off the debt, which still amounts to about \$6,000.

* * *

The commissioners of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., in their 15th annual report, give the total receipts for the year, including the appropriation of \$10,000, and a City Council loan of \$948.67, as \$29,251.55; the total expenditures, \$29,251.55. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$140,473, and 17 old lots were added to this list last year. The total increase in the fund in 1903 was \$8,515. The burials were 636 for the year, making a total of 19,868. Receipts and appropriations are reported as insufficient to maintain the cemetery.

* * *

The residence of John Meisch, superintendent of Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by

fire January 20. The house was a two-story brick structure and stood opposite the entrance to the cemetery. The fire started from an over-heated furnace and spread with great rapidity and almost without hindrance, on account of the lack of fire apparatus. Mr. and Mrs. Meisch and their child escaped, but the contents of the house, including the clothing of the family and a sum of money, were consumed.

* * *

The annual report of the Rural Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., shows the following financial statements for the year 1903: Investments in banks and railroad shares, \$52,730; investments in notes, secured by mortgage of real estate, \$19,030; investments in savings banks, \$11,000; cash, \$6,892.68; total, \$89,652.68. The general fund had a balance to its credit December 31, 1903, of \$5,516.43, leaving a total of funds, belonging to the corporation, of \$95,169.11. During the year deeds of gift have been received for the perpetual care of lots amounting to \$1,200. Fourteen foundations for monuments were built and 36 headstones set.

* * *

The annual report of J. C. Cline, superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O., contains this paragraph on Sunday funerals: "The abolishing of Sunday funerals has met with the general approval of our lot owners, and we no longer have the large Sunday crowds of former times. Perfect order is more easily maintained. Many other cemeteries in different parts of the country recently followed our example, and indications point to a time in the near future when Sunday funerals will be an uncommon occurrence." There were 775 interments in Woodland in 1903, making a total of 25,343. A new roadway leading from the main roadway near the chapel was built and graveled, and 150 trees, mostly pines and spruces, were planted last spring. Twenty-four foundations for monuments were built and 440 headstones set.

* * *

The 72nd annual report of the trustees of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., shows a prosperous condition of affairs. The repair fund, which includes the money paid for the care of the lots of those proprietors who have contributed to the fund, has increased \$63,805.07, and now amounts to \$1,288,209.77. The permanent fund established for the care of the grounds when the sale of lots shall cease, amounts to \$461,911.09, showing an increase of \$16,069.46 during the past year. The general fund shows an increase of \$20,682.19, and now amounts to \$196,025.80. The receipts for the year including a cash balance from preceding year of some \$38,000, amounted to \$152,912.57, and the expenditures to \$121,731.64. The report contains detailed financial statements, rules and regulations governing perpetual care and cremation, and some half-tone illustrations of statues of famous men buried in the cemetery.

* * *

There is a valley in Bolivia, South America, which may well be called the Valley of Death, says the *Western Undertaker*. It has been inhabited for ages by the Kanas Indians, once a powerful tribe, now dwindled to a mere handful. During all these years they have disposed of their dead not, as with us, by burial, nor yet by cremation, but by placing the bodies on elevated platforms. The air of this part of Bolivia, like many other parts of South America, on account of its high elevation—for the Kanas Valley is a mere indentation in one of its highest plateaus—is very pure and possesses on this account great preservative qualities. The dead are consequently embalmed for ages with-

out the use of any fluid or the display of any art. A Kanas cemetery may consist of forty or fifty of these "burial" platforms, or of but a few, and on each rests from two to five or six of the almost life-like bodies—the dead of a single family—each wrapped in the garments of death and securely bound to the cross-beams—a precaution taken, doubtless, to prevent their being displaced or swept away by the elements, as the height of the platforms is, with equal probability, intended to place them out of the reach of the devouring wild beasts. A moonlight trip through this valley to the traveler is far from reassuring, and to the nervous a daylight journey is none too inviting.

* * *

Superintendent A. D. Smith, of Mountain Grove Cemetery, Oakland, Cal., reports 1,032 interments for the year 1903, making a total of 23,156. Much work has been done in preparing large areas of ground for park and ornamental purposes, especially along the main avenue. The most important permanent improvement of the year is the new receiving tomb, now in course of construction. It is built of concrete and is 80x31 feet, including approaches at north and south fronts. The new "soldiers' plot" now has the finest lawns in the cemetery. A 60-foot flagstaff has been erected on it, and the markers, made of artificial stone by the cemetery employes, are all set flush with the turf. The water storage capacity at the reservoirs has been increased by a quarter of a million gallons, and 1,200 feet of water pipe laid. Three telephones have been added to the private system of the cemetery, making a total of eight now in use, and the superintendent reports them a great convenience. For several years no lots have been sold without perpetual care and the proportion of lots under such care is rapidly increasing. A hay crop of 886 bales has been harvested and stored. Seven tons of seed, red and black oats, were sowed; the cost of the crop was \$275.60, and its value is placed at about \$826.50. The report of Secretary H. F. Kellogg gives the following statistics: Receipts for the year \$85,905.29, including sales of ground, \$16,144; care and culture, \$13,950; earnings of perpetual care fund, \$10,148.71; foundations, \$1,737.55. The expenditures were \$84,526.54, the largest item, \$34,468, being for labor. The perpetual care fund is now \$183,209.15 and the perpetual guarantee fund, \$38,224.53. The net profit for the year 1903 was \$6,093.04, which sum is added to the guarantee fund, as there are no dividends paid. This guarantee fund is to provide for the care of the cemetery when all lots are sold and income from that source ceases.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

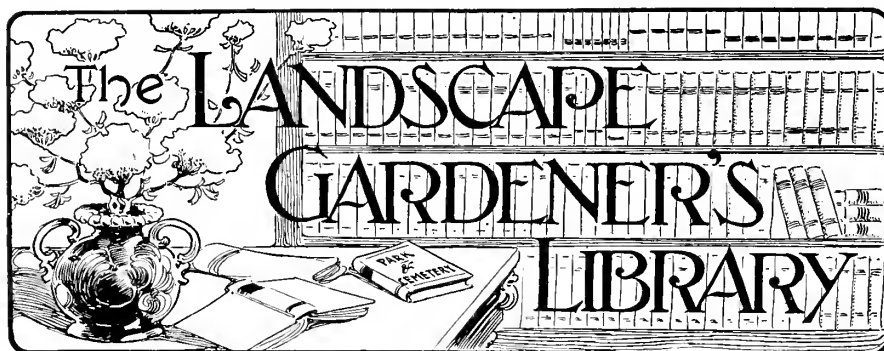
Oak Grove Cemetery, Gloucester, Mass., has employed Pool & Rich, civil engineers, of that city, to make a complete re-layout and re-survey of the cemetery.

The Wright Settlement Cemetery Association, Wright Settlement, New York, has commenced the construction of a new chapel and receiving vault, to cost about \$1,000.

Norwood Park Cemetery Association, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000; incorporators, E. C. Smith, P. H. Smith, E. W. Mosher.

The Rose Hill Cemetery Association, of Shabbona, Ill., has been incorporated by J. W. Middleton, Reuben Challand, and Charles F. Stein.

The Elmer Cemetery Association, of Elmer, Greer County, Oklahoma, has been incorporated by J. B. Ralston, of Lock, and A. Kahle and J. B. Stewart, both of Elmer.



Report of the Forester for 1903, by Gifford Pinchot, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

"No previous year has seen such progress in forestry as the last," writes Forester Gifford Pinchot in his last annual report. The rapid progress of the sentiment for forest preservation has been especially conspicuous in the Western States and the value of forest reserves for their influence on the stream flow and timber supply is being better understood and less opposed than ever before. Work was begun by the forester under a recent act of Congress for the selection of 231,400 acres of land from certain of the Chippewa Indian reservations in Northern Minnesota for a forest reserve. A first selection of 104,459 acres was made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and studies for the completion of the work were prepared. A working plan for the U. S. Military Academy Reservation at West Point, N. Y., comprising about 2,300 acres, was made for the purpose of preventing further damage by fire and gradually improving the quality of the forest by judicious cuttings. Working plans, based on thorough study on the ground, were made for 48 woodlots, and field studies for working plans on five timber tracts with a total area of 482,321 acres were made. One of the most interesting of these was a tract of 39,000 acres in the southern pine belt in Berkeley County, S. C.

University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 89; Notes on the Insecticide Use of the Gasoline Blast Lamp, by S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist:

The use of the ordinary plumber's torch for the destruction of injurious insects on their food plants seems to have occurred independently to several persons during the last few years, and the results of a number of tests, at various experiment stations are summarized. With a blast lamp with five parallel burners Professor Pettit of the Michigan Agricultural College, found it possible to kill the San Jose scale, but great care was necessary to avoid

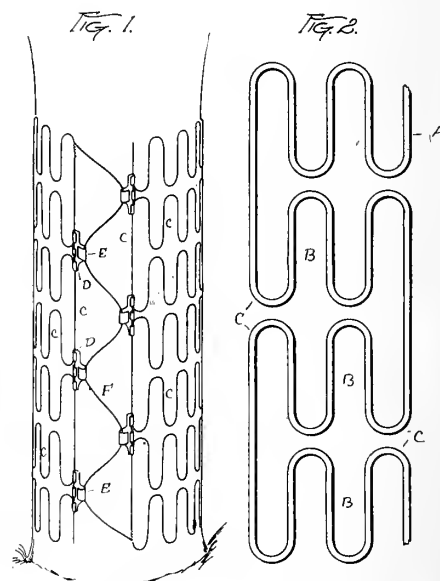
scorching the tree, and the same results may be obtained much more cheaply in other ways. Professor Craig of Cornell used a gasoline torch against the San Jose scale on a variety of trees and shrubs, and found that it would kill the insect, but that its use was impracticable for large trees since several hours would be required for each. It was also dangerous because of injury to buds and to the bark of thin-barked trees. Two assistants of the Illinois State Entomologist made frequent tests of a torch on several kinds of injurious insects, on a fungus parasite of the lilac, and on various kinds of vegetation. Ordinary orchard scales were not killed unless they were practically burned off the limb; and on some trees the bark on the smaller limbs was blistered before these scales were materially injured. Fall webworms and woolly bears flamed until the hair was burned off their bodies, continued to grow when transferred to breeding-cages, and several of them changed to the pupa. Cabbage-worms could only be killed by a treatment which caused the leaves of the plants to curl and blacken.

Annual Report of Director H. D. Hemenway of the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn.:

The season of 1903 at the Hartford School of Horticulture was a busy and prosperous one. Instruction was given during the year to over 1900 persons, and a course for adults was offered for the first time. In the spring a course of six lessons in nature work was given on Saturday afternoons. A course of ten lectures on botany with field trips and a course in window gardening were also valuable features of the year's work. At the close of the season an exhibit was held and prizes awarded. In addition to the exhibit of vegetables, flax and hemp were shown in the different stages of development from the seed to the cloth. The tuition fees for the various courses range from \$3 to \$12.50, and opportunities for self-help are offered to students who desire to do work for the school.

A Patent Tree Guard.

Daniel H. B. Hooper, of Biddeford, Me., has patented an improved expandible tree-protector, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. Fig. 1 is a perspective view, and Fig. 2 a detailed plan view of a portion of the fabric. The device is made of flexible wire A, which is first bent into a ribbon of serpentine form and then into sections B of the required width by bending the ribbon transversely to its length back and forth until the fabric thus formed is of sufficient height, substantially as shown in Fig. 2. At either edge C of the fabric there will be adjacent sections occurring regularly, which are disconnected at the edges. These may be united in any convenient manner and the



PATENT TREE GUARD.

fabric secured to the tree. The advantages claimed by the inventor are that it is cheap, easily constructed, and readily applied to and removed from the tree. It is also readily packed for shipping, being adapted to be shipped in a flat web and bent when applied to the tree. It may wholly surround the tree when it is necessary or partially surround it when it is only necessary to protect one side of the tree. In consequence of the serpentine form of the ribbon it readily expands as the tree increases in size. (Patent No. 742,431).

* * *

Four car loads of century plants that were planted in the university gardens at Notre Dame, Ind., were recently bought by the World's Fair management. Many of the plants are 10 feet tall. They will be used in beautifying the exposition grounds.

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Published Monthly.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents : President, J. C. Dix, "Riverside", Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.
Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, 1904.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Obituary.

Mrs. Eunice Stevens Mason, wife of L. L. Mason, secretary and superintendent of Lakeview Cemetery, Jamestown, N. Y., died suddenly December 6, 1903, at the age of 77 years. She had been in failing health for some months, but was not dangerously ill until the day of her death. She was born in Boston, Mass., in 1826 and was married to Mr. Mason in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Mason celebrated their golden wedding in 1900. Mrs. Mason was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a faithful worker for church and charity. She leaves a husband and three children.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clemens Eaton, mother of Mrs. E. E. Hay, superintendent of Erie Cemetery, Erie, Pa., died of pneumonia in December. Mrs. Eaton was 89 years of age and was born in Waterford, Pa. She was the mother of six children, five of whom are living. Miss Retta C. Eaton, another of her daughters, is assistant superintendent of Erie Cemetery. The deceased was the wife of W. W. Eaton and was well known and highly honored in the community in which she lived. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Josiah Hoopes, the senior member of the firm of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, died of pneumonia at his home in West Chester, Pa., January 16th, aged 71 years. Mr. Hoopes was well known as a nurseryman and botanist and was regarded as an authority on evergreen trees, which he made the subject of diligent and exhaustive study. In 1868 he published a work on that sub-

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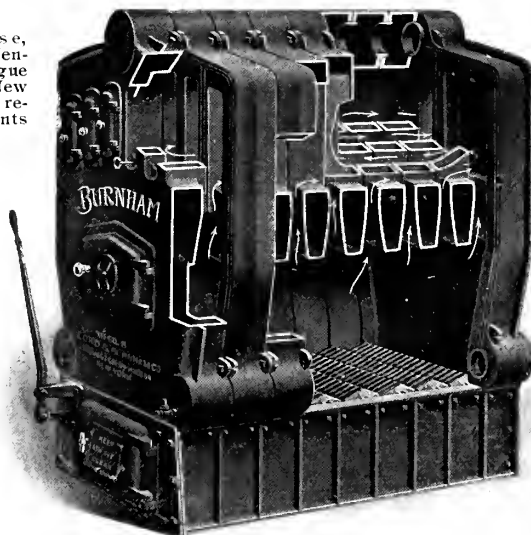
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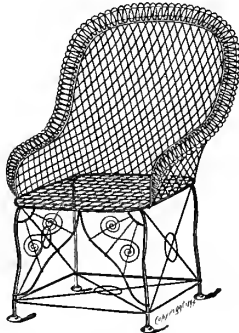
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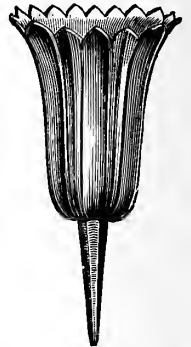
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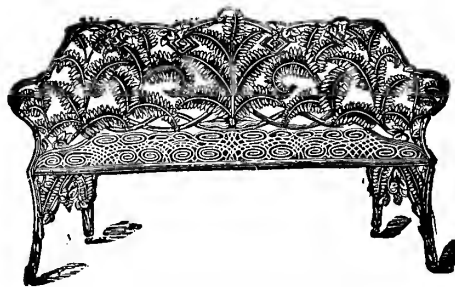


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ject entitled "Book of Evergreens," and a practical treatise on the conifera or cone-bearing plants of the world. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas have 600 acres of land in trees. The grounds about the office, attractively laid out and planted, have been the special care of Josiah Hoopes for many years. Many West Chester properties have been laid out and planted with ornamental trees under his direction. For a number of years he served as a trustee of the West Chester Normal School. He traveled in Europe and contributed many articles to publications. He was a patron of base ball and athletics. He leaves a widow and son, and a brother, Abner Hoopes, who with George B. Thomas constitute the firm. He was a life member of the Society of Friends.

Publisher's Notes.

Charles G. Carpenter, formerly of Omaha, Neb., assumed the duties of superintendent of parks at Milwaukee, Wis., the first of this month.

The Optimist, Philadelphia, devotes two pages of its December issue to a discussion of "The Cemetery as a Social Force." The article is devoted largely to a description and facts about West Laurel Hill Cemetery in that city, and is illustrated with eleven attractive half-tone views of scenes in that cemetery.

Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., has purchased two new sprinkling wagons to take the place of two which were destroyed in the cemetery fire last fall. These wagons are to be the Austin sprinklers, especially finished, and will be furnished by the Austin-Western Company, of Chicago.

One thousand rare plants from Mexico will constitute a part of the Mexican exhibit at St. Louis. They will be placed in hot houses and transplanted in the gardens around the Mexican pavilion.

Trade Literature, Etc., Received.

Boskoop in Words and Pictures, by J. W. De Ruyter; presented by J. Blaauw & Co., nurserymen, Boskoop, Holland. A handsomely illustrated book showing many interesting views of trees and shrubs planted along the avenues and canals of this quaint old Holland town, and views in the nurseries of Blaauw & Co., who make a specialty of Japan maples, blue spruces, hardy azaleas, rhododendrons, evergreens, etc.

Everything for the Garden: 1904 catalog of Peter Henderson & Co., New York; 180 pages, with handsome gold embossed cover; contains many new illustrations and much valuable infor-



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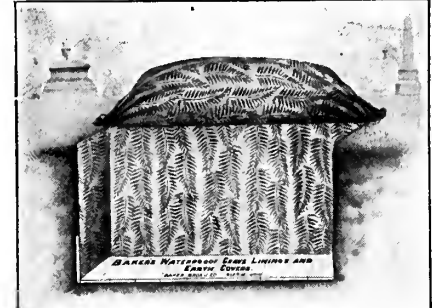
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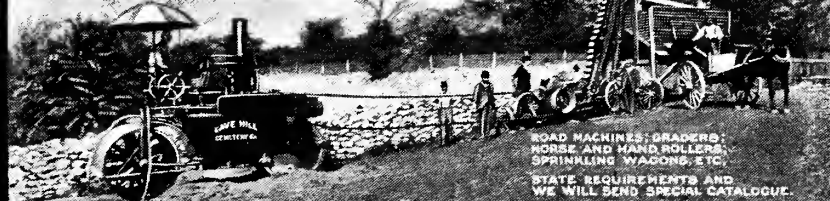


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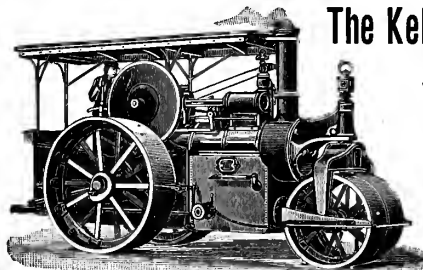


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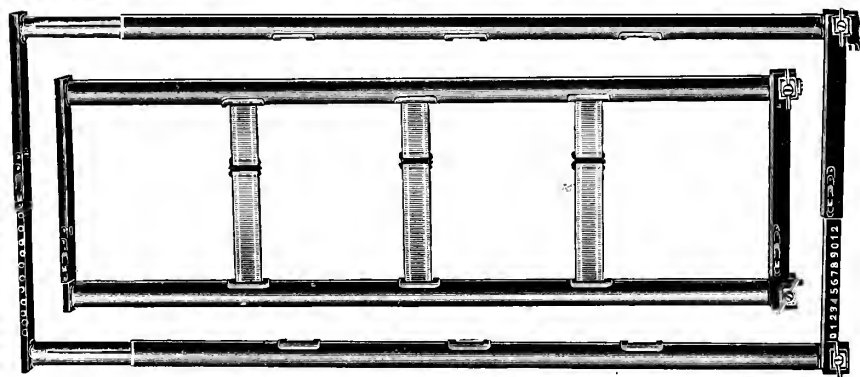


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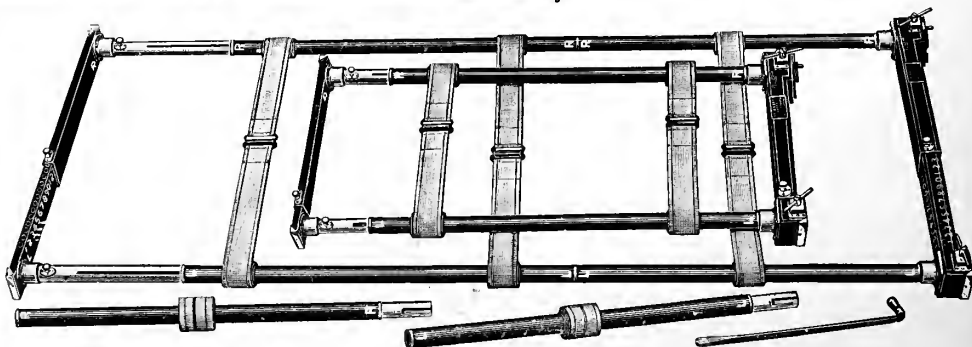
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mation about things that grow in the garden.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., catalog No. 2, Spring of 1904; catalog of trees, plants, shrubs and seeds; 168 pages, profusely illustrated. The cover bears an attractive picture of the Pierson fern in natural colors and the back a colored plate showing the cornflower aster.

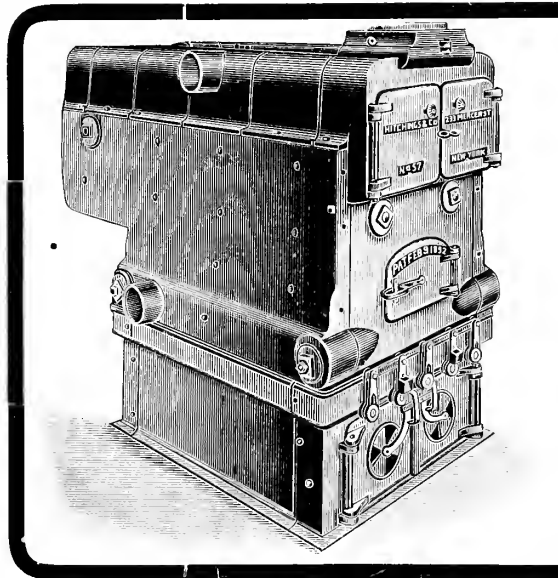
Julian Scholl & Co., New York, send a descriptive circular of their "Reliance" steel stone crushers, illustrated with half-tones of fine quality, showing methods of operation, detailed parts, etc.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1904 embodies much valuable information to the gardener, professional or amateur. Eleven pages are devoted to new varieties of special merit. Eighteen pages show a complete assortment of roses, shrubs and climbers, while aquatic plants are given a department of nine pages. The book has embossed covers and contains 208 pages, including some fine color plates. It is sent free, together with one package each of aster, pink and poppy seed for ten cents for postage. Henry A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mitchell's Wholesale Catalog and Price List of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements and Supplies; accompanied by a circular giving testimonials from users of Nicotidie, a preparation for killing greenhouse bugs by fumigation or spraying; Henry F. Mitchell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia.

Annual Wholesale Trade List of Forest City Nurseries for 1904; hardy evergreens, deciduous trees, shrubs, hardy herbaceous flowering plants, seeds, etc.; Herbert A. Jackson, Portland, Me.

R. Douglas's Sons, Waukegan, Ill.: Wholesale Catalog of the Waukegan Nurseries. Price list of many transplanted evergreens, forest and ornamental trees. This firm makes a specialty of hardy and rare evergreen and shade trees from 4 to 10 feet high for parks, cemeteries and ornamental grounds.



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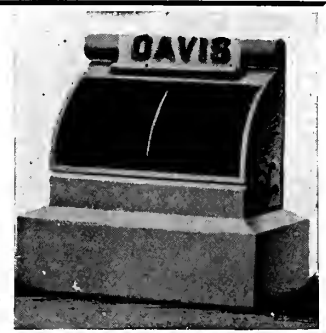
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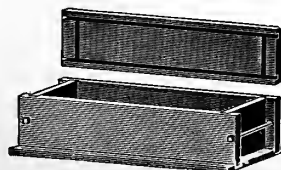
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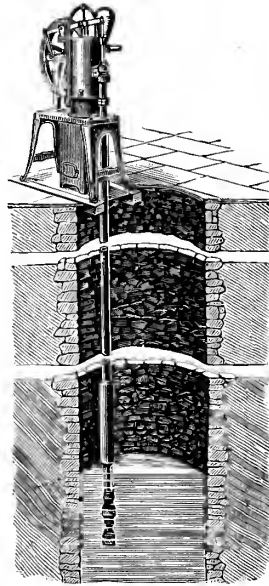
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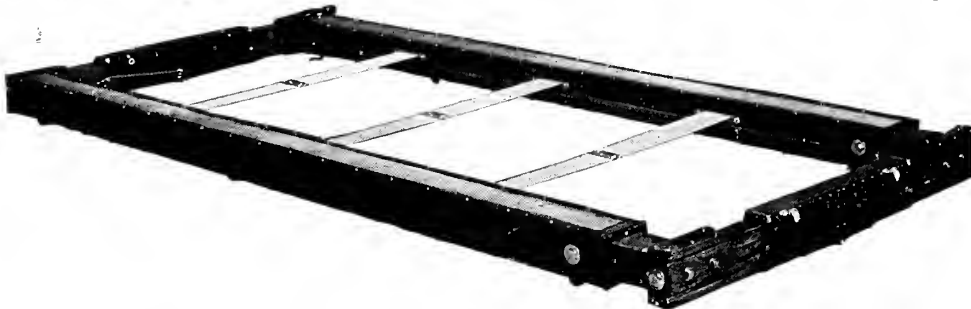
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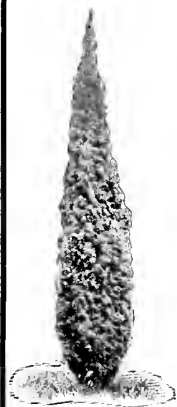
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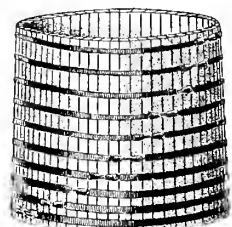
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1904

No. 1

Aquatics.

BY WILLIAM TRICKER.

Water gardening is no new fad, has long since passed an experimental stage, and its success has been demonstrated in all sections of the United States and in all parts of the world where horticulture is practiced. It is recognized as one of the best features in all well-kept parks, cemeteries and public gardens. There are very few parks, probably not one, that has not some water feature, if only artificial, and what is a landscape feature without water?

weakly and sickly, barely existing, all that is left of a choice collection of water plants. Compared with the former picture all we can say of it is, "blasted hopes." It is true, many enthusiasts have achieved success, and how much success is achieved without enthusiasm? But shall we say this is failure? No, not by any means. It is the most practical and demonstrative lesson ever given in aquaculture. The past two seasons have proved beyond a doubt what to plant and what



EXHIBIT OF AQUATICS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT IN GROUPS.

Still, we do not see water-gardening as effective as it might be, or I should rather say, ought to be. This condition of affairs is worth our consideration. In many sections of the country are to be found established clumps of exotic *Nymphaeas*, *Nelumbiums* and other water plants, that are considered indispensable, and are a charming feature of the landscape and could not be supplanted or equaled by any other plants.

On the other hand, there are cold sheets of water with bare margins, here and there a straggling plant,

not to plant, what is adapted to certain localities, what will succeed under general existing conditions and what will succeed only when we have a tropical summer. The trouble is that the largest, the most showy and attractive flowers, like the glaring posters and billboards that disfigure our landscape, attract the attention; something showy and large, without adaptation, and sometimes the price of stock has been a factor in the selection of the plants. While results may not have been as satisfactory as expected, still

they have been sufficient to warrant extended culture, and with a favorable season greater results may be expected.

In southern and southwestern sections it is comparatively easy to grow a varied collection of aquatic plants, including the Victorias and tropical Nymphaeas of India, but in the vicinity of New York, eastward and northward, there is no certainty, and where these plants are desired it is necessary to furnish artificial heat. This is an expensive item in the culture of these plants, but, as we have a large collection of Nymphaeas and other aquatic plants, a grand display can be had without this necessary outlay and expense and at the same time a greater variety of color, if colors are aimed at.

The hardy Nymphaeas and Nelumbiums embrace all colors, excepting blue, and the blue Nymphaeas can be added to almost any collection and from these selections may be made for any part of the eastern and northern sections wherever the native pond-lily thrives.

The question naturally arises, to one not well posted, What shall I plant? Confining one's self to the hardy Nymphaeas it is not merely a selection of colors, though this is very necessary, but not the most important. There are water lilies and water lilies, strong growers, moderate growers, and comparatively weak growers. Any person can imagine what the result would be if planted indiscriminately—simply the survival of the fittest or rather the strongest, which in most cases if not all would not be the fittest.

The hardy Nymphaeas may be considered as so many distinct groups, our native species consisting of *Nymphaea odorata*, *N. tuberosa* and *N. flava*. The European species *N. alba*, *N. candida*, *N. sphærocarpa*, and the Asiatic species *N. pygmæa*. There are several subdivisions of these species, but greater than all these are the numerous hybrids by cross-fertilization. To any amateur such a list of varieties is bewildering; he has little else than a catalogue list of names, descriptions, etc., and a limited pocketbook, and without a knowledge of each variety is it possible to make a proper selection for planting a lake or even for tub culture?

Let us take our native species *N. odorata* and *N. tuberosa*; there is not a pond small or large where they grow naturally but they are perfectly "at home" admired by every lover of nature and flowers, yet when planted in an artificial pond, in a collection, are not half as lovely. There is something in nature's planting we can not surpass, if equal. What shall we do? Plant in groups. Who among us would plant a bed of mixed cannas, geraniums, coleus, etc. Is not this something of the effect produced by planting a small pond with as many plants of different kinds as can possibly be crowded into it?

The *odorata* and *tuberosa* species with their many forms and hybrids, will not be satisfactorily grown in

tubs or boxes; we must follow nature and plant in groups, small or large, allowing ample space between groups or clumps. Plant only under natural conditions and in small ponds but one species or variety. *N. flava* is entirely different from the two former, is more aggressive and persistent and when once established is very difficult to eradicate; but it is hardly likely to become a pest east or north of Philadelphia. It is more than likely to be exterminated in its native states by being smothered by the Water Hyacinth. It is a beautiful flower and to be seen in its best form planted in a pond by itself. It can be grown in a tub, but it apparently rebels at such treatment by refusing to flower.

There are some grand hybrids of these species, notably *N. Gladstoniana*, *N. Richardsoni*, *N. t. rosea*, *N. t. rubra* and what is very generally offered as *N. odorata Caroliniana*, *N. Mark Hanna*, *N. superba*, *N. o. gigantea*, *N. maxima*. These all require the same conditions and are not adapted for tub or box culture or single specimen plants. The European species are very distinct from the preceding; they have not travelling rhizomes as the American species and can be grown in isolated specimens or small clumps. Although under favorable or natural conditions they grow and spread considerably, on the whole this is the most interesting, profitable and most satisfactory section to grow. They should be planted out in clumps of from three to ten or even more plants in a large pond, selecting but a few varieties and these the most distinct in colors; the larger number of Marliac's hybrids belong to this section and are uniform in growth. The trouble is that there are too many too much alike or a certain color predominates in a large number, though each have distinctive merits. Lastly we come to the Asiatic species *N. pygmæa* (*N. tetragona*), the smallest water lily, a gem. There is no question of its great value as a species for hybridizing and *N. helvola* and *N. Laydekeri rosea* are from this parent. They are invaluable for tubs, small ponds or basins and embrace the three distinct colors, white, yellow, deep pink or carmine. The following are distinct and choice varieties, **N. albida*, **N. chromatella*, **N. M. rosea*, *N. lucida*, *N. M. punctata*, *N. M. flammea*, **N. Robinsoni*, *N. Andreana*, *N. gloriosa*, *N. Arethusa*, **N. Jas Brydon*, **N. Wm. Falconer*. Those marked * are six of distinct colors. I would advise securing all these varieties and where possible plant in groups of six to ten plants, and do not wait till they are cheap; this is folly. Such varieties as *Jas. Brydon*, *Wm. Falconer* and other high priced novelties are as good today as five years ago; they sold then at \$25.00 each; they are reduced now to \$7.50 each. One plant judiciously handled five years ago would before now have increased 200 per cent and I venture to say there is not a clump of half a dozen plants to be seen in the United States outside the nursery.

To wait until choice novelties are cheap, means a loss of many seasons of the grandest production ever seen. Our parks and cemeteries should have kept abreast of the times and had these water lilies to be seen by the public in their highest and best cultural conditions years ago. I mentioned before that blue water lilies could be had as well as the hardy Nymphæas.

I find that these succeed under conditions adverse to the night blooming Nymphæas, in fact all the day flowering tender Nymphæas may be grown to advantage out of doors. Select the plants and grow on indoors or with some means of protection until safe to plant out-doors. The larger and stronger the plants the better the results. Of course these have to be replanted every year.

Hawthorns in the Landscape.

BY JENS JENSEN.

Bordering the open prairie or skirting the meadows one invariably finds the hawthorns (*Crataegus*) singly or in groups.

They, together with the crab apple (*Pyrus coronaria*) and wild Plum (*Prunus americana*), are the making of such a landscape; this quiet, peaceful and simple,

enades, but Nature helps the gardener that values and feels the masterly art portrayed in this landscape. The May-day meadow, brightened by countless phloxes and framed so modestly by hawthorn, crab apple, wild plum, black haw and dogwood, or in autumn, when field and forest are afire, how well the scarlet berries



HAWTHORNS IN THE LANDSCAPE.

yet wonderfully inspiring scene is characteristic of the plains of the temperate zones.

Their low spreading heads, their almost horizontal branches, melt into the broad, level stretches and teach us a lesson in the composition of landscape.

Harmonious and beautiful in outlines; exhilarating and inspiring during the flowering period, and picturesque and captivating when covered with myriads of vividly-colored fruits, nature has performed this work in a masterly manner.

Beauty and simplicity are inseparable. No June bride was ever more beautifully adorned than the meadows wreathed with the white blossoms of the hawthorn.

We may roam in Italian gardens and French prom-

of the hawthorn fit into the glorious mixture of golden rod, maple and oak. Later in the season, when snow and ice have covered brook and meadow, the gray-colored bark of the hawthorn gently softens the dark, gloomy forest edge, forming a happy union of wood and meadow.

But with all the soft and mellow lines due its character, there is strength, tenacity and durability in its general make-up. No wonder that the hawthorn is found among the forerunners and pioneers of the forest. He is one of those children of our landscape that give it national character; yet—how deplorable—like the aborigines, almost despised.

In the illustration, the meadow was made and the hawthorn introduced.

Work of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association.

We have not many instances on record whereby a standard of commercial success can be exploited to encourage enthusiasm in the several lines of improvement work now being prosecuted; and it is, therefore, very gratifying to find so excellent an example as that of the Home Gardening Association, of Cleveland, O. The history and development of this association, during its existence of only some bare four years, has been chronicled at intervals in these columns, and it must have been observed that its originators struck a very popular chord when they devised the scheme of dis-

tributing flower seeds at a nominal cost among the public school children, for from the second year, the profits from the sale of the seeds even under the penny per package system, promised to pay the clerical help and cost of handling. The report for the year 1903 shows that it has done more than this; the money received from its seed sales has paid the expenses of the association, including the amounts paid for flower show prizes, for lectures, for an experimental school yard, for window boxes at its headquarters, and for the excess in cost of imported bulbs. schools, and in due time this is followed by order envelopes. These envelopes are made of strong manila paper, 8¼ by 5½ inches. On the front is printed the title of the association, a list of the seeds and bulbs proposed to be distributed the coming season, described as to size and color, and arranged in two columns with spaces in which to mark number of packages required. This is followed by directions for payment and remission of envelope, space for name and address, school and grade of scholar, and finally by suggestions for care of garden and seeds and such notes as may be useful. Upon receipt of these envelopes at the several schools, the teachers distribute them to the scholars desiring them; they are filled in, returned to the teacher, with payment for the amount of each order, and the teacher forwards the orders to the distributing headquarters and the money to the treasurer of the association. At the proper time the order envelopes are returned to the several schools and the seeds handed to their owners.

Twenty-four schools arranged with the association for lectures, which were illustrated by lantern slides; they dealt chiefly with the qualities and capabilities of the seeds and plants, instruction in

planting and care and emphasized the possible arrangement of plants to exhibit them to best advantage. Of especial interest to the audiences were pictures of the school flower shows.

In addition to certain prizes offered by public-spirited citizens for best gardens, the association also offered similar inducements for garden development. Twenty-one wards out of twenty-six were represented, one ward having nine competitors.

School flower shows are also encouraged by the association and prizes offered. Last year twenty-four schools entered in competition, while over thirty other schools held flower exhibits,—in all, over two-thirds of Cleveland's public schools gave practical demonstration of the love of flowers among school children.

The work of the association does not end with what has been briefly touched upon in the foregoing. It aims to encourage and give expert advice on school yard improvement, and undertakes to advise on all questions of home gardening. For the coming season it is urging the establishment of one or more school gardens, and will aid in the preparation for such gardens wherever they may be undertaken.

It is impossible to do fair justice to the work ac-



A PRIZE WINNER IN PLANTING CONTEST OF CLEVELAND HOME GARDENING ASSOCIATION, SHOWING GOOD ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTING.

tributing flower seeds at a nominal cost among the public school children, for from the second year, the profits from the sale of the seeds even under the penny per package system, promised to pay the clerical help and cost of handling. The report for the year 1903 shows that it has done more than this; the money received from its seed sales has paid the expenses of the association, including the amounts paid for flower show prizes, for lectures, for an experimental school yard, for window boxes at its headquarters, and for the excess in cost of imported bulbs.

Some details of the work, as given in the report for last year, will be of interest. In all 153,705 packages of seed were distributed, a larger number than ever before; of these, 132,095 went to pupils in the Cleveland public schools, 5,700 to other local organizations, and 15,910 to organizations in different parts of the country. It is calculated that the seeds found entrance to at least 25,000 Cleveland homes.

The method of distribution is both effective and attractive. With the approval of the Superintendent of Instruction, a circular embodying the methods and instructions of the association, and its prospectus of desires and intentions, is sent to the teachers in the

complished in Cleveland by its Home Gardening Association in so limited a space. Its success **should** be credited largely to the fact that its aim **is** to direct the young to do what it is possible for them to do, and as the president says: "We advance step by step." The results have been surprising, but they substantiate the wisdom of the oft-expressed idea that to gain immediate results for any effort in the direction of the improvement of home surroundings as a national issue, it must be made through the medium of the public school children, whose influence in the community has not yet been thoroughly appreciated to its final values.

The association hopes during the present year to give the school children object lessons in beautifying their school grounds by giving assistance to schools that desire to make their yards more attractive, and expert advice will be furnished the principals of the schools.

The matter of commercial success was mentioned in the opening words, but its full meaning was not expressed. It is learned from Cleveland that the florists and seedsmen of the city now give every encouragement to the association, and well they may, for within the past year or two their sales have about doubled. The question of natural outdoor improvement would be more rapidly solved if this view of it could be impressed upon the commercial faculties of the community's mind, and at present we know of no greater practical success in this vastly desirable national work than that which the Home Gardening Association, of Cleveland, has attained.

SABAL PALMETTO,

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

To all of us accustomed to large collections of plants, the Palmetto tree is quite familiar, and many of the readers of Park and Cemetery have seen this palm in the splendor of its growth in the South. When by itself, with room to develop, it becomes a tree of 40 feet in height, of imposing and most interesting appearance. Many years ago writers made mention of one which stood in front of the postoffice at Charleston, S. Carolina, which was much admired. The illustration shows a group of a dozen of this palm which are in a half wild state near Hamilton, Bermuda. In that island this and other palms and plants from the tropical part of our country have made themselves a home, and in some places are so numerous that it suggests that they are indigenous.

In our own country there are three species native, the one illustrated, *S. Palmetto*, *S. Adansoni*, and *S. serrulatum*, the latter known as *Serenoa serrulata*. It may be that some of these are also native to Bermuda; at any rate, another species, *S. Blackburnianum*, is, being a species growing 4 to 5 feet high and known to many plant growers as the Fan, or Thatch Palm. The

three sorts found in our own country, already mentioned, are found from South Carolina to Florida, along the coast. The Palmetto is the largest, the next being *Adansoni*, but this makes but from 4 to 6 feet; the *serrulatum* is almost or quite a creeping species, and is harder than the others, enduring some frost without injury, in fact.

In the South the Palmetto is known as the Cabbage Palm, as well as Palmetto. It often affords unusual interest there, because of adventurers in the way of plants which it sustains. The polypody of the South, *Polypodium incanum*, is often found nestling under the crown of leaves, and up its trunk are often seen the trumpet vine, *Bignonia radicans*, and the cross vine, *B. capreolata*. When so clothed, especially when the vines are in flower, the effect is very fine.

When to be transplanted, it is recommended to cut off all the leaves and roots and bury the trunk a foot



SABAL PALMETTO (PALMETTO PALM.)

or more deeper than before, when complete success may be looked for.

As the leaves are all at the top of the trunk, it may convey the idea that but little shade is afforded, but this idea would be an erroneous one. The majestic leaves are often 8 to 10 feet in length, which would be a spread of 20 feet, ample enough to afford a good shade, as indeed it does.

How the sight of this group makes one wish it were possible to grow it in the North! As a fact, there is a palm of close resemblance to this which is much harder than those of our country, the *Chamærops excelsa*, from China. This will endure 20 degrees of frost in England, and would surely live with us much farther North than would our own.



THE ABUSES OF PUBLIC ADVERTISING.

Charles Mulford Robinson, Secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, contributes an interesting and forcible article on "The Abuses of Public Advertising" to the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

It is a thorough, well-considered, logical argument against the billboard nuisance, reinforced by the experiences and methods of other countries in combating the evil, and tells of the results accomplished in this country by means of legislation and the efforts of the various improvement organizations.

Concerning desecration of natural scenery, Mr. Robinson says:

"This was one of the earliest and most flagrant of the abuses. It is still so rampant on lines of heavy travel that its correction seems a futile dream, and yet in response to a public opinion that is proceeding cautiously and reasonably in its demands reforms are now in progress. The Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada now officially condemn the practice of painting signs upon rocks and other natural objects in picturesque landscapes, although they seem to offer no objection to putting a hoarding for posters and paintings in front of the natural object. The distinction is a fine one, but it means some gain. Several railroads have prohibited the erection of billboards on their own property, and although this scarcely disturbs the advertiser, who can still use the pri-

vate property on either side of the right of way, it shuts out one possible extension of the abuse that has tremendous possibilities. In at least one case, also, a great railroad company has taken to planting quickly growing trees at such places as to hide the hoardings erected on adjacent land. The Boston & Albany road has gained a like end in the suburbs of Boston by planting screens of shrubs or a hedge at the top of the cut; and it has become no unusual thing for a railroad company, conscious of the popular feeling, to exert its influence as far as it can, upon the adjacent property owners to induce them to refuse to lease advertising rights. But a public opinion that very unanimously considers the extension of hospitality to advertisements by a barn or other outbuilding, or even by a field, as a badge of the farmer's poverty, is perhaps doing more than is anything else to remedy this abuse."

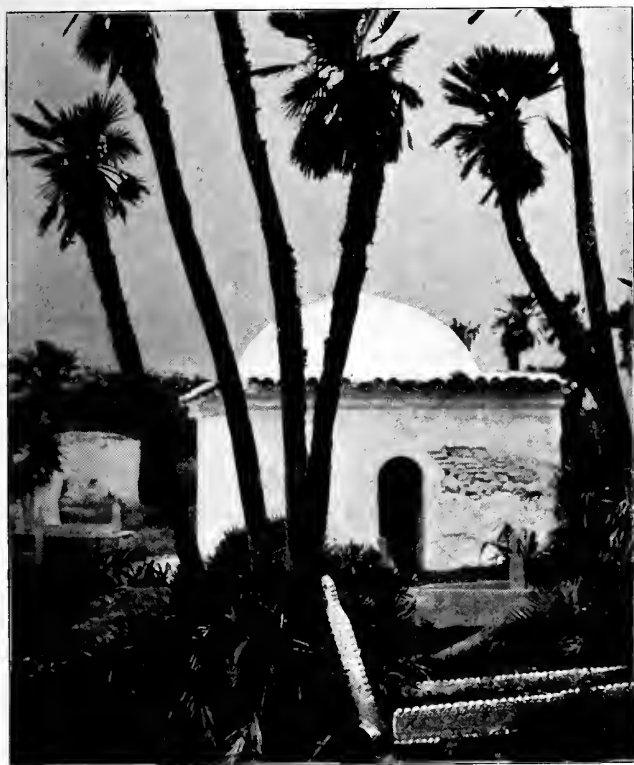
All phases of the abuse are considered in turn, and a union of the forces of the various organizations working for a more beautiful America suggested.

With great fairness to the advertiser, he sums up the case as follows:

"Finally, there is this to be said: the advertisers can gain their ends in other and unobjectionable ways. In the bare recital of abuses it may have seemed as if there were so many that, should they all be checked successfully, there would be left to the advertiser small chance to proclaim his wares. But this is not true. He would still have opportunities, substituting—with much gain to the community and probably with some to himself—for mere bigness and multiplicity of announcements a quality of attractiveness. There would lie the new competition. He has already learned that emphasis is gained not only by screaming a word, but by pausing before and after its utterance. He is finding it more profitable to put his colors together harmoniously than to shock the eye. He has discovered that if he can entertain and amuse the public with jingles or clever names or well-drawn pictures, he makes more impression than by shouting. Thus, advertisements now render many a long ride less tedious than it used to be, and even win for the billboards some friends where before, because of the abuses, all must have been their enemies."

* * *

The city of Quincy, Ill., one of the pioneers in the fight against the billboard nuisance, has an ordinance forbidding the disfiguring of the city with placards on poles, fences, and tree boxes. The *Quincy Herald* tells the story of how a company of bill-posters with nearly a carload of printed matter came to that city and prepared to plaster up the fences and trees before learning of the ordinance. The foreman of the gang, when told of the law, expressed the hope that other cities and towns would pass such laws and abolish this obsolete form of advertising.



SCENE IN AN ALGERIAN CEMETERY.

IN AN ALGERIAN CEMETERY.

This view in an Algerian Cemetery shows the Marabout or tomb of a Mohammedan saint or Marabout. The same name is applied to a priest who claims to work supernatural cures and to his final resting place. Several ordinary graves are also shown. With the abundant oriental stone work removed this ground would be quite an attractive little park, a purpose it and all other Algerian burial places serve, since it is the custom for women and children to resort to the cemetery every Friday with flowers and other offerings for the dead. On these visits they take their own work and lunches there and spend the day, picnic fashion, visiting and gossiping.

F. C. SEAVEY.

THE VALUE OF TREES ON THE HIGHWAY.

The following thoughts on the value of trees on the highway are from a paper read before the Illinois Horticultural Society by T. J. Burrill, chief in Botany and Horticulture at the Illinois College of Agriculture:

"The commercial value actually added to property may often be much greater from ornamental trees than any common agricultural crops ever yield in total through a series of years. With all of our shortcomings in regard to the planting and care of trees, there are in every town of 5,000 or more people in Illinois specimens which would not be parted with for \$1,000 apiece. In numerous instances town lots have sold for double their value because of the trees someone

else has planted. The following illustration is not an unusual case. Two lots were offered for sale on the same street and essentially similar in every way except that in one case there were four trees about 25 years old, two in the street and two inside of the sidewalk, while in the other case the only trees were outside the sidewalk, and these were less than half the age of the others. The prices asked were respectively \$2,500 and \$1,500. A man wishing to build a home for himself compared the two lots and decided in favor of the former—\$1,000 for four trees, or we might say for two trees—in connection with a lot of 66 feet frontage and containing about one-fourth of an acre. On such an area the net profit for twenty-five crops of corn might perhaps have been \$25. If so each crop would have received more care than did the trees during the whole of the twenty-five years.

"The comparison of \$1,000 to \$25 is instructive, yet there are to-day more than twenty-five to one persons of intelligence who in looking forward for results will prefer to trust the corn. This must always be so until men find themselves well established and until experience in the past may confidently be used as a basis upon which to judge the future.

"It is the wise man, the thoughtful man, the trustful man, the man of large views and of clear perceptions to whom we must look for successful tree planting. As we grow older as a people, as we gain in culture, as we come more highly to value the beautiful and as we recognize more fully that there are possibilities of enjoyment in life higher in kind than those of eating and drinking, or of ostentatious exhibition of wealth, we shall plant more trees for ornament and especially for the decoration and better utilization of public grounds and thoroughfares, and we shall in some way find methods by which they can be much better cared for.

"This has already come to pass in older countries. In our own country much advance has been made in the last century. In the eastern states especially village improvement societies have rendered excellent service in regard to tree planting and tree management upon the streets. The city of Washington, D. C., has become an example from which profitable inspiration and instruction may be gained. Here the work has long been under the direction of a special committee or commission appointed for the purpose, and the results clearly justify this kind of supervision. In some of the towns and cities of the middle west most attempts have been made through the voluntary co-operation of citizens in one way or another to improve the streets, including attention to the street trees, and encouraging, if not notable, results have been attained."

"But very much remains to be done even where the most has been done, and the possibilities are very considerable at the cost of inconsiderable effort and expense."

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Some New Paeonias.



Floral Treasure.

Golden Harvest.

TWO NEW PAEONIAS.

Two new Paeonias have recently been put upon the market, grown in Nebraska.

One is Golden Harvest; this does not show all its beauty at first, but when about three years old the flower comes to perfection. Outer petals flesh, inner ones golden, and in the center of the flower there is

a little one in miniature—like condensed Festiva Maxima—of snowy white, sprinkled with carmine, it is very fragrant and ranks among our best.

Floral treasure is a hemisphere of marvelous beauty—6 inches in diameter—light pink, fading to white. It has a long stem and florists are securing it for a cut flower. It was first put upon the market at \$10 per 100, but it has now reached a price of \$50 per 100 wholesale.

The York (Neb.) Experiment Station, under the care of the writer, has some 400 kinds and among them some entirely new ones of rare beauty. The interest in this flower is on the increase. It is hardier than the pie plant; it is a success in Manitoba and all the Southwest. For parks and private grounds it is without a rival.

West of the Missouri River Azaleas, Kalmias and Rhododendrons cannot be raised, but the Paeonia in its various forms supplies the place of all of them, and nowhere on earth is there a finer display to be found than in the prairie states. C. S. HARRISON.

Acer saccharinum.

By JAMES MACPIERSON.

Canadians may well be proud of their maple for the exquisite tints of its autumn foliage, its superb development and its usefulness. All of its qualities are better brought out northward. It ranges southward to the mountains, and sugar used to be made from it in West Virginia, but the tree is less fine and its autumn leaves less brilliant as it extends toward Dixie. There are fine avenues occasionally seen as far south as southern New Jersey, or even Maryland. The var. Floridanum, of Chapman, is referred by the Kew authorities to *A. grandidentatum*, a smaller growing species occurring also in Texas and the Rocky mountains.

The Norway maple is being pushed by many nurserymen, but it also is smaller growing, and altogether a less noble and useful tree than the magnificent sugar maple shown in the illustration.

This tree is over a 100 years old, and stands on the farm of Mr. John Pearce, near Tyrconnell, Ont., where John S. Pearce, Parks Superintendent of Lon-

don, Ont., was born. The trunk is 15 feet in circumference and measures 75 feet from tip to tip of the widest branches. The tree was three or four inches in diameter in 1809, when it stood in the forest.



ACER SACCHARINUM (SUGAR MAPLE) AT TYRCONNELL, ONT.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Billboard Nuisance.

A drastic bill has been introduced into the New Jersey legislature to abate the sign-board nuisance. It proposes to tax such advertising signs five dollars per square foot, and as it does not legislate against them directly, it is not expected that any question will be raised as to the constitutionality of the measure. The long, level stretches of country in New Jersey, and its network of railroads, have invited the billboard advertising companies to do their best, and the final result would seem to be that unless a check is put upon their encroachments upon public rights, the public will have to travel between continuous advertising signs, with the landscape entirely cut off from view. In the Governor's message to the legislature touching upon this proposed bill, he reports that by actual count, early in December, there were 1,601 signs of all descriptions and sizes between Jersey City and Trenton. He closes by saying that: "In the interest of a suffering and indignant public I present the subject to the legislature in the hope that they may be able to find a remedy."

The Press and Improvement.

The importance and progress of the movement for the improvement of outdoor surroundings, civic betterment, the town beautiful, or by whatever title it may be known, are in certain evidence by the attention which is being bestowed upon its various phases by the leading periodicals. In point of fact the educational campaign has assumed such proportions that it should be difficult to find an individual citizen not acquainted to some extent with the general question. Did such a gulf not exist between the "precept and practice" connected with this reformation, it might be assumed that a comparatively short time hence would witness an entire change for the better over the face of our country. Unfortunately the very nature of the subject as a whole involves both knowledge and practice, and the work of bridging the chasm is one of difficulty and time. But the very fact that the subject is an engrossing one, and that it is being voiced in the leading literature throughout the length and breadth of the land, should, on the one hand, promote an absorbing interest in so beneficent a movement, and on the other, lead to the adoption of methods of imparting practical instruction to more rapidly secure the promising results.

The Annual Tree Butchery.

We are close upon the time for the annual tree trimming campaign, days when tree lovers, and those who appreciate beautiful streets and avenues, are incensed beyond measure at the ruthless and unnecessary abuse to which city trees are subjected at the hands of incompetent laborers. Every one who has any desire to see the trees protected from this annual destruction should make every effort to oppose this system, and call upon his local papers to utter a vigorous protest

against the employment of incompetent men to do such work. Systematic and intelligent pruning, that is, pruning at proper times and in detail as absolutely required, is good for trees; it promotes health, strength and beauty; it helps the tree to do its best under the adverse and unnatural conditions of its city existence, but it should be done under the direction of a skilled horticulturist or gardener. It is so important that we urge another perusal of Mr. Dunbar's articles on the subject, given in our issues of March and April, 1903. Tree trimming has no rules, beyond the few general suggestions on the subject that will apply to all trees in common. Every tree in every class of trees is an individual and develops an individuality which in some particulars requires a special treatment. How is it possible, then, that common labor can be trusted with work necessitating a student's intelligence? The beauty and usefulness of tree life demand the best efforts of the community for their care and protection.

Tree and Forestry Laws in Massachusetts.

Some fourteen bills relating to trees and forestry, seven of which concern the destruction of the gypsy and brown-tail moth, are now before the General Court of Massachusetts, which indicates the measure of importance with which the subject is regarded by the old commonwealth. Among the most important, besides the seven mentioned, are: A bill calling for an amendment of the forest fire laws; and one for the establishment of the office of State Forester. Both of these bills are of prime interest, and are being urged and supported by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, to whose active efforts the now popular Tree Warden law must be credited. There are two bills looking to the same end—the reorganization of the State Board of Agriculture, in which is included a division of Forestry; should the best of these become law, there will be no need of the bill creating a state forester, but in case of the defeat of the measures the latter bill will be pushed as an independent bill, which will institute a forest service, responsible to the Governor and the General Court. The forestry question is rapidly gaining intelligent support in Massachusetts, as it should in every state in the Union.

The Municipal Art League, Chicago.

The Municipal Art League of Chicago, which has recently issued its year book, was organized in 1899. The League, which is composed of representative people, and has associated itself with the leading local improvement and art associations in the work of civic betterment, has already been a power in the abatement of certain crying evils, notably in the smoke and billboard nuisances, and should its present activity continue to be maintained, the organization is just what has been needed to awaken Chicago from its municipal sleep.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

A National Question.

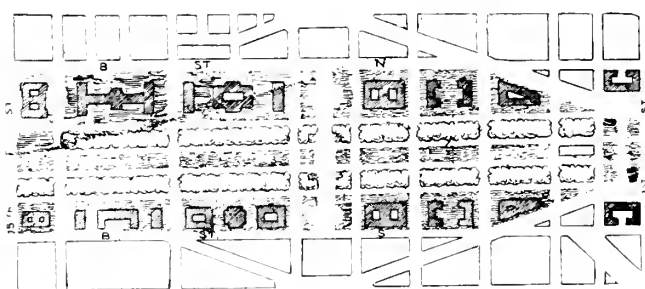
Congress has authorized an expenditure of some millions of dollars for a building to be erected for the Department of Agriculture in the City of Washington. Its proposed location has been fixed by President Roosevelt and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, in such a manner as seriously to interfere with the extensive plans of the expert commission for the beautifying of the National Capital.

There seemed to be good reason to hope that comprehensive and publicly approved plans, involving an expression of the highest type of civic art—so long neglected in America—would receive the official stamp of approval by the federal government, in a manner typically American in its promptness, wisdom and positiveness. Such endorsement has, it is much to be regretted, never been given. As one result of this de-

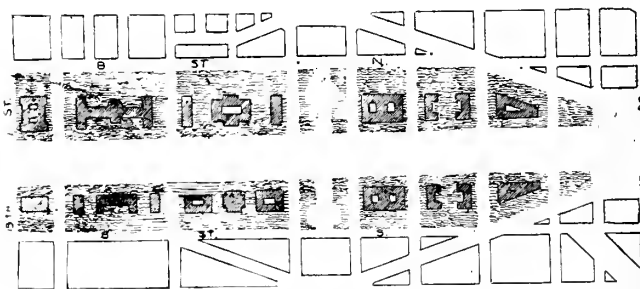
This plan has in its essential features been restored, interpreted and extended by the Special Commission. Building limits as proposed by the Commission are to be established 890 feet apart throughout the length of the Mall.

It is reported that the location of the new departmental building is fixed with 600 feet as a basis of spacing between the front facades flanking the Mall. This alteration is supposed to have been prompted by reason of the Commission's plans removing a large amount of eligible building space. It is to be borne in mind that the Mall is primarily a *park space* for the decoration of the Capitol, for giving it a dignified approach, properly proportioned and withal suitably simple. The occupation of its margin by buildings is purely incidental to its main purpose. To use essential parts of this open space for the sake of gain-

PLAN OF THE MALL AT WASHINGTON.
From the report of the Expert Commission of 1902.
(The line of the Mall is adjusted to the actual location of the Washington Monument.)



PLAN OF THE MALL AT WASHINGTON.
Showing advanced position of Building Lines adopted by Committee of Agriculture of 1904, in accordance with which the new Agricultural Building is about to be erected.



Scale, one inch = 739 2 ft.



lay it is proposed to locate the new Agricultural Department building with a total disregard to the essential features of the general design proposed by the special commission.

Hitherto, the development of the City of Washington has proceeded with more or less regard to a plan made by Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, in 1791, and approved by President Washington. This plan was drawn to a small scale and does not show details. The description of the plan stated that there was to be an avenue or mall 400 feet wide, but it did not state whether this width was to include trees or whether it was to be of this width between the two innermost rows of trees. The buildings on the mall as diagrammatically represented in the officially adopted plan of the city are spaced at variable distances. The least spacing from the outside of a portico to the building opposite is 875 feet and at most points the buildings are indicated 1,160 feet apart.

ing building ground is a violation of the fundamental conception of the city planned by Washington and named for him. This essential space is to the National Capitol what the Common is to Boston, with the difference that the design of the Mall is so simple and direct in its impressiveness that any encroachment will be a conspicuous blot forever.

This question is fundamentally one of the proportion of the constituent parts of a general design. There is excellent reason to believe that this feature has received the most careful and thorough consideration of the Commission, whose professional ability, integrity, and singleness of purpose has never been questioned.

This Commission was the result of the popular movement to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the seat of the government in the District of Columbia, which took shape in 1900 in the form of commemorative exercises, held at the White House and at the Capitol. During these exercises the American In-

stitute of Architects convened in Washington and discussed the improvement of the city and appointed a committee on legislation. Consultations between this committee and the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia were held by order of the Senate for the preparation and submission of a general plan for the development of the entire Park System of the District. The proposal of the Institute of Architects that Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Brookline, be employed as experts, was approved. Later, these gentlemen invited Mr. Charles F. McKim and Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, of New York City, to act with them in the preparation of plans. All of these gentlemen are of the highest rank in their respective professions. Acting in an admirable spirit of devotion to public duty, sacrificing a large and lucrative private practice and applying their superior abilities with untiring zeal to the study of the entire intricate problem for more than a year without compensation, they recorded their findings and recommendations in the form of a voluminous report with accompanying plans, illustrations and appendices to the Senate of the fifty-seventh Congress.

This report was, without exception, cordially endorsed by all authorities. With the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Architect consulted the Commission at every stage in the selection of an architect for and the location of the new building for the Department of Agriculture. The War Department, during Mr. Root's tenure of office, defined its position by stating that the plans "have the hearty approval and sympathy of the War Department, and will, if they shall happily be adopted, have that Department's cordial co-operation."

The Attorney-General, in his annual report for 1901, states: "— due regard should be had to the general plan for the adornment of Washington, which is now under consideration by a competent Commission. Washington has become a city not only of cosmopolitan dignity but of exceptional beauty, and no building should be so constructed or located as to mar the symmetry of its development."

In their annual report the Commissioners of the District of Columbia say: "The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have been glad to act in co-operation with this [Park Improvement] Commission, and trust that its project for beautifying of the national capitol will be adopted by Congress as the working plan for the years to come."

It was scarcely to be thought possible that any deviation from plans so carefully prepared, and so widely approved, would be made without long and careful consideration of the experts who had prepared them. Yet we are reliably informed that none of the members of the Commission has been consulted in regard

to this change. To proceed without affording the Commission an opportunity to explain the reasons which led to definite conclusions and without an opportunity to make adjustments or alterations, argues a heedlessness that casts doubt and misgiving over the entire undertaking. It is incumbent upon the President and the Committee of the House of Representatives to explain the motives which lead to their decision and to assure the general public that the work in which every true American citizen feels a just pride is being prosecuted according to the advice of men of repute in whose technical ability and sound judgment it has confidence.



Warren H. Manning, of Boston, contributes to *The Craftsman* for February an interesting article, "The History of Village Improvement." He traces the history of the work from its early development, from the use of the New England village common down to the more advanced work of the various organizations of to-day. A number of suggestive views are shown, and much valuable history of the organization of parks and reservations given.

In closing, Mr. Manning suggests the following lines of work for improvement associations:

"The work of the village improvement societies should be directed toward this movement to make our whole country a park. They should stop the encroachment of individuals upon public holdings, urge individuals to add to such holdings by gifts of land, fine old trees, or groups of old trees, in prominent positions, in town or city landscapes. Every association should secure and adopt a plan for the future development of the town as a whole, showing street extensions and public reservations to include such features in such a way that they may become a part of a more extended system, if this should be brought about in the future. These societies should not undertake the legitimate work of the town officials, such as street-lighting, street-tree planting, repair of roads and sidewalks. They should compel the authorities to do such work properly, by gathering information and securing illustrations to show how much better similar work is being done in other places, very often at less cost. They should inaugurate activities of which little is known in their community: such as the improvement of school and home grounds, and the establishment of school-gardens and playgrounds. If the policy of such a society be not broad enough to admit the active co-operation of

the ablest men and women of a town, it can accomplish but little. If its methods are not so administered as to instruct up to the highest ideals, its efforts are quite likely to be harmful as beneficial."

NOTES OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Dallas Civic Improvement League, Dallas, Tex., is working "to make Dallas a good place to come to and a better place to live in," and the annual report recently published in the local papers shows some of the methods it has adopted in working toward this end. The work is directed by the Executive Board, composed of one member from each ward. The league has wisely decided not to attempt too much and has confined its efforts to carrying out a few important recommendations and to seeing that the laws relative to cleanliness are strictly enforced. One of the first acts of the board was to have a booklet printed entitled "Extracts from Certain Ordinances of the City of Dallas," which was intended to inform the people and their officers concerning a number of laws pertaining to the cleanliness of the city and the comfort of its citizens. These were distributed to the members and others who requested copies. The next thing was the preparation of a letter to the chief executive of the city, pointing out the most flagrant violations of these laws, to-wit: The obstruction of sidewalks and streets, unlawful signs before business houses, spitting in public places, particularly in street cars and on the sidewalks, and the failure to make sewer connections. There has been a manifest improvement in all of these lines, with the exception of the matter of swinging signs, and one of the local papers comments as follows on the work of the league: "The Dallas Civic Improvement League has proceeded along conservative lines, getting first one section of the city and then another to beautify, at the same time keeping the whole city sufficiently interested in the work of improvement to be ready to work when the time comes. In this manner the whole city will be cleaned, and cleaned well, and when it is cleaned the prospects are that it will remain clean." The committee making the report is composed of A. J. Brown, O. P. Bowser and R. Lieberman.

* * *

Some idea of the varied lines of activity of the Dorchester Lower Mills Improvement Association, Dorchester, Mass., can be gathered from the following list of committees which it maintains: Grade crossings, railroads and stations; parks and boulevards; legal and legislative; schools and school houses; gas and electric lighting; rapid transit and street railways; streets, sidewalks and bridges; sewers, water supply and drainage; trees, shrubbery and grass plots; press and library; entertainment, music, etc.; athletic and public gymnasium; sanitary and general health; auditing committee; plans for improvement; sickness and charity.

* * *

A committee appointed by the City Club of Chicago to consider the subject of street tree-planting in the business section of the city, has listened to experts on the subject who differ as to the feasibility of the project. Mr. Jensen is of the opinion that trees could not survive the effects of the gases common to the earth and air in such localities.

* * *

Citizens of Riverside, near Chicago, recently held a largely attended meeting, at which addresses on improvement work were delivered by Mrs. Herman J. Hall and Jens Jensen.

The forestry committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs is planning an active campaign for the preservation of Illinois forests. The plans contemplate:

Urging the next legislature to pass a law creating a forestry commission.

Selection of an annual day by each woman's club for the planting of trees.

Labeling all historic trees.

Encouragement of the Arbor day spirit in public schools.

The committee will promote the planting of trees in every village, on every farm, and along the country highways.

* * *

The Winthrop Improvement Association, Winthrop, Mass., has recently organized with one hundred members, and elected officers and an executive committee. The constitution states its objects as follows: "Its objects shall be to improve and ornament the streets and public grounds of Winthrop, by planting and cultivating trees and shrubs, and by doing such other acts as shall tend to improve and beautify the town. Also to inculcate the motives of the Association through the medium of the school and home." A. C. J. Pope is president and E. F. Chisholm secretary.

* * *

The City Improvement Society of Lincoln, Nebraska, is turning its attention vigorously to the enforcement of the anti-spitting ordinance, and an effort is being made in Chicago to enforce a similar ordinance. A number of arrests have been made in the latter city and fines imposed. The Lincoln Society has standing committees on Finance, City Parks, Civic Education, Improvement of Public Grounds, Streets and Nuisances and Sidewalks. Mrs. Lewis Gregory is president.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Cranford, N. J., was the first women's organization to send a petition to congress urging the passing of the pure food bill. About 250 names were attached to the petition. The association is urging a concerted effort on the part of the club women throughout the United States in favor of the bill, which is designed to "prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments."

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Charlton, Mass., has for its objects: "To provide for street lighting, sidewalks, planting and protection of shade trees, care and improvement of the common, and preservation of the natural scenery and places of interest in and about Charlton." The membership fee is fixed at one dollar a year and provision is made for life and honorary membership for donors of money.

* * *

At the recent annual meeting of the Village Improvement Society of Rockland, Mass., the opinion was expressed that the promiscuous use of salt on the street railway for the thawing of ice is working an injury to the trees along the highways. Tree Warden Frank Shaw was appointed a committee to enter a protest to the selectmen on the indiscriminate use of salt by the street railway.

* * *

The Woman's Improvement Club of Santa Rosa, Cal., has petitioned the city council to include in the estimate for the bond issue the sum of \$12,000 for the purchase of a public park. The club agrees to lay out the park and care for it. Mrs. Joe P. Berry is secretary.

Notes of Trees and Shrubs.

The Value of Shrubbery.

The value of shrubbery, says Prof. L. H. Bailey in *Country Life in America*, really lies less in its bloom than in the foliage and the general character as to form and "habit." Many shrubs have merit in both flowers and foliage. Of such is the Japanese quince. In spring the bush is on fire with flowers; in summer, if the brush is not sheared, the habit and foliage are good. The forsythia, however, while excelling in early spring bloom, has a thin and sparse summer effect that lacks both strength and individuality. Therefore, it is well to make the forsythia an integral part of a shrubbery-mass, in order that its summer aspect may be blended with other foliage. Roses are rarely good for shrubbery effects. They are essentially flower-garden subjects, valued for their bloom alone. They do not produce their best bloom when massed with other shrubbery. Therefore, it is best to grow them in a place by themselves, and in rows, where they may receive the best of care. There are some exceptions to these remarks in the case of the Japanese rugosa rose and some of the natives; these may be good shrubs as well as good flower-bearers; but even in these the blooms are secondary.

The whole subject of purple-leaved, yellow-leaved, variegated-leaved and cut-leaved shrubs may be considered in this connection. These objects should always be mere incidents in a place. They are curiosities. When planted sparingly and near some shrubbery-mass, some of them give very pleasing effects, adding richness and emphasis to the group; but it is always easy to use too many exclamation-points.

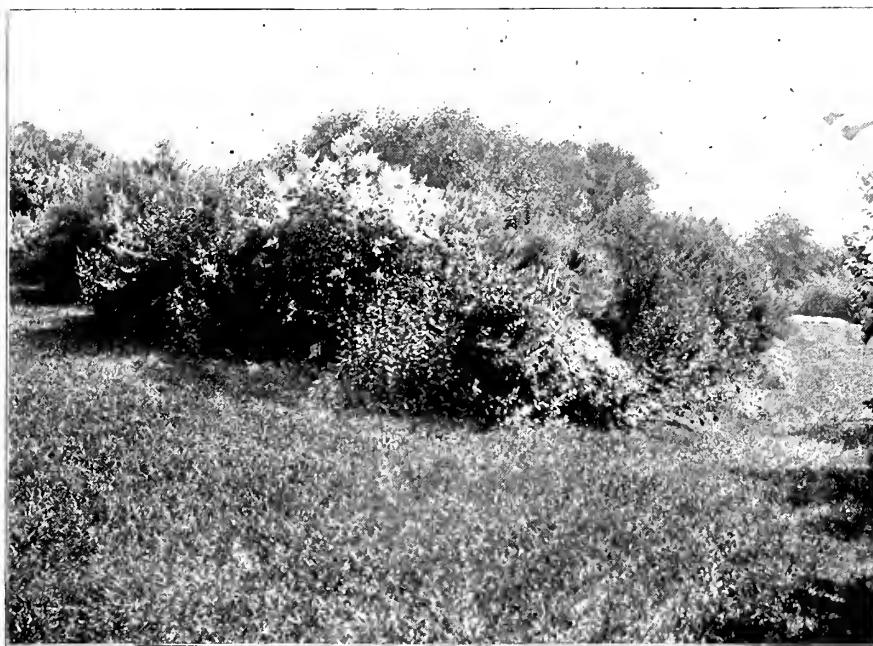
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Air for Tree Roots.

The roots of trees which are planted along the pavements of the streets in towns, says the *Illustrated Scientific News*, very frequently experience great difficulty in "breathing." They are not sufficiently exposed. It is true a certain free space is left around the tree, but this is not enough to assure aeration of the soil. Endeavors were recently made to remedy this at Messina. A number of Phoenix palms are planted on the Hotel de Ville Square in holes filled with 2,824 cubic feet of vegetable mould. The soil is exposed to the air on an area of 3½ square yards around the tree, the remaining portion of the ground being paved with a mosaic work of small stones particularly impenetrable to atmospheric oxygen. To allow the air to reach the roots a ramification of drain pipes was adopted. At a distance of

16 yards from each tree an ordinary stone pipe was placed in the soil, surrounded with broken stones, the larger the nearer they are to the pipe, with the object of preventing the latter from being obstructed. Smaller pipes run from the main along four sides around the tree, and the large pipe terminates in a ventilating shaft which opens out on the edge of the footpath. Very simple arrangements prevent rain from entering these air pipes, which have their outlet well above the bottom of the shaft; as this bottom communicates with the sewers water cannot accumulate. The system is, perhaps, a little costly,

but several cities are now beginning to make use of them. The oldest oaks are to be seen in Hamburg, where the city has encroached upon the ancient forest. An avenue of this same species (*Q. pedunculata*) has been recently planted in Cologne, which, so far as I have observed, is the only city in Europe that has made use of the oak for street planting. In this country the oldest oaks may be seen in Washington, where the red oak and pin oak in particular have been very successfully grown. Red oaks have also been recently planted in Boston between Franklin Park and Huntington avenue. The



SPIRAEAS IN HIGHLAND PARK, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

but these precautions may save money for replacing trees which would perish for want of underground air.

* * *

Shrubbery in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

The view in the illustration on this page shows a corner in the interesting shrub collection of Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y. It is a clump of spiraeas, containing at least thirty varieties, and is typical of the well-grown shrubbery of this tract, which is under the care of Mr. John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of Rochester's parks.

* * *

Oaks as Street Trees.

So far as experiments have shown, oaks are the best shade trees for cities. They are strong, durable, and beautiful, and have few enemies. Owing to a popular notion that oaks grow slowly, they have heretofore been little planted on

best species of oak are probably the red oak, the pin oak, and the scarlet oak; but there are several other species almost as good as these, though none of quite so rapid growth as the red oak. The white oak is somewhat objectionable on account of its low growth, and because its leaves remain upon the tree after they are dead. The number of oaks given in the list might be much increased. Those selected are of various sizes, and have been given a trial.—IV. A. Murrell, in *Bulletin of Cornell University*.

* * *

Sequoia Gigantea, Not Sempervireus.

Mr. Joseph Meehan calls our attention to the error in naming the California big trees which were called *Sequoia sempervirens* in Mrs. Hall's article in our last issue, instead of *S. gigantea*. *Sempervirens* is also a redwood, but is not the "big tree." Mr. Meehan writes

PARK AND CEMETERY.

A Unique Monument to a Fruit Grower.

The Vergon monument shown on this page is a unique example of symbolizing a man's occupation in stone. F. P. Vergon, for whom this memorial was erected by M. V. Mitchell & Son, of Columbus, O., is a fruit grower of Delaware, O., and the monument stands in Oak Grove Cemetery in that town. The tree represented is an American white elm, planted by Mr. Vergon 50 years ago. It is three feet in diameter, 57 feet high, and the branches spread to a width of 74 feet. The work is executed in Indiana limestone, and is a faithful reproduction from the photograph of the tree. The block of stone is 10 by 8 feet and 2 feet thick at the base. The carving of some parts of the branches is in relief 18 inches, and a good idea of the fine detail of this work can be best obtained by examining the illustration with a magnifying glass. The small trees on the grave markers are reproductions in miniature of the same tree.



VERGON MONUMENT, DELAWARE, OHIO.

Mr. Vergon, for whom the monument was erected, is still living in good health. He is a specialist in tree culture, and owns an apple orchard that yields as high as 10,000 bushels in a season.

Rock-Faced Cemetery Monuments.

The frequent use of rock-faced, or rough finished cemetery monuments, boulders, rustic memorials, and other imitations of nature, suggest the consideration of the artistic effect of such monuments in cemeteries. This class of work may be considered as an evolution of the rough boulder monument so freely used where rugged and simple effects are sought, but it has, unfortunately, in many cases been made to serve as an excuse for paucity of design and material. And yet, it has its friends. Its purpose, when used to impart ruggedness and dignity, is a legitimate one, but in the smaller monuments it has, undoubtedly, been carried to excess. One point of objection is the inferior way in which the work is executed in so many instances. Rock-faced work should carry with it the idea of naturalness, yet certainly, in perhaps seven cases out of ten of existing memorials, the rock face has a disastrously artificial appearance, not only in the design of the rock face irregularities of surface, but in the frequent reminders of the skill exercised and expedients adopted to remove the tool marks.

Opinions of monument makers vary greatly. Some points noted by a number of well-known monument men in a recent issue of the *Monumental News* are the following:

It is evident that contrast is desirable and rock face

properly distributed may be considered as an ornament—the contrast with plain work being the principal function of ornament. Either rock-faced or hammered work should predominate, and the intention should be apparent in the design. This broken work is more effective in designs above the average size, as it allows of a bolder and freer treatment than in smaller designs, in which it looks less natural on account of the number of small breaks required for a finish. Mausoleums, *properly designed* for rock-face finish, look dignified and substantial, but the greater number of owners of such memorials are not in favor of rock-faced work, the reason perhaps being that the air of elegance and beauty of lines cannot be obtained.

It can be combined with ornamental carving to a limited extent, but great care should be exercised in combining the ornamental features with the rustic effects. *Oddity* does not necessarily mean *beauty*. Its treatment, with ornamental carving, is very well and harmoniously blended in examples of Romanesque and Gothic architecture, as the boldness of the rock face necessitates a corresponding boldness in the lines of the carving, and pleasing results are obtained when the subject is handled by a practical designer. Otherwise, absurd effects and repelling lines make the treatment destructive of the whole conception.

The objectionable features of this class of work are its indiscriminate use, most of it being overdone, giving a mass of boulder effect, and from its being a dirt catcher, leaving a streaked appearance on the rock, which is marring to the stone and the artistic effect of the design.

It is used to best advantage in treatment of the

Gothic and Romanesque architecture, in which free latitude is given the designer. It is characteristic of these styles, which should be rugged and bold in the lower sections and tapering to more refined lines as the top is reached. It is essentially detrimental to classic designs, being incongruous with the lines of grace and beauty which these styles demand.

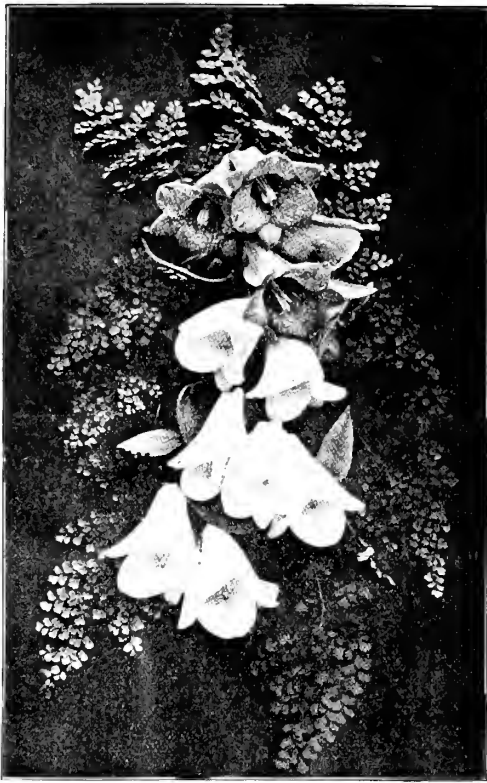


SOME TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF ROCK-FACED CEMETERY MONUMENTS.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—XCIX.

Liliales—The Smilax, Liliium and Tradescantia Alliance.

This fine group would seem to be the head centre of fine flowering monocotyledons. It contains 29 tribes, 243 genera, and 2,672 species, or thereabouts; additions to a limited extent are made as exploration proceeds. The tribes vary greatly and contain genera which seem to have wandered in from several other groups, a mutuality which ought to exist in all, if there is to be perfection in a genealogical system. But naturally it does not exist. Darwin was ever ready to recognize missing links which some of his disciples would either ignore, or dig up, to patch their hypothesis. Liliales, however, touch so many alliances that I can't see why Brongniart, Braun, Engler and the



From American Florist.

LAPAGERIA ROSEA AND VAR. ALBA WITH FRONDS OF ADIANTUM.

rest didn't make some effort to get certain endogens nearer to their Dially-Choripetalous mixtures, instead of talking after Bromhead about parallelism. The chief difference between Liliales and the Amaryllis tribes—other than aspect—is that they have free ovaries, to which the floral leaves are slightly attached, if at all, and that several genera have simple pulpy-berried fruits. In habit they are very diverse, including sub-tropical and tropical, occasionally branching trees, with something very like bark-covered stems, temperate and sub-tropical shrubs, hardy and tender wiry almost exogenous rooted climbers, and a very varied assortment of bulbous, rhizomatous, fleshy and fibrous-

rooted herbs. There are aquatics and bog plants aplenty, and in Malasia even a root parasite or two. They are found in all parts of the world, except, perhaps, the most inhospitable frigid regions. The most dreadful deserts, where men lie in irrigation ditches in summer for fear of drying up, have no terrors for certain yuccas. Fritillarias are found in Siberia, Clintonias in Labrador. But the greater numbers are sub-tropical and temperate.

Croomia is a small genus of two species, found in Florida and Japan, which the older botanists thought exogenous and allied to *Epeimedium*, *Jeffersonia*, etc.

Smilax, "sarsaparilla," has 200 species, found throughout the tropical and temperate parts of America and Asia and in Europe. They are locally known as "green briars," "cat briars," and so on, and ought to be useful as hedges, climbing on plain wire fences. There are a number of northern species. The common greenbriar has black berries, and several varieties, some climbing to twenty feet high or more. *S. laurifolia* has black, *S. Walteri* bright red, *S. lanceolata* dull red berries, while several more tender species have their foliage finely blotched with purple or silvery grey. Some few are variegated and *S. bona-nox* var. *rubens* is so called because of its reddish tendrils. They are greatly neglected but might be used effectively climbing through young larches or other deciduous trees.

Ruscus, "butcher's broom," has three species, found from Madeira through the Mediterranean regions north to the Caucasus. *R. aculeatus* is found in Britain, and with light shade is hardy south of Richmond, Va.

Asparagus has 110 species of herbs and climbers, chiefly in sub-tropical and temperate regions. Several of those grown in greenhouses north are hardy far south and in California, where the florists' "smilax" *A. medeoloides* vars. often becomes a weed in gardens. Other climbing South African kinds are *A. Africanus*, *A. aphyllus*, *A. scandens*, *A. retrofractus* and several more. There is also a lower growing set, such as *A. Smithiana*, *A. capensis*, and *A. subulatus*. Among those most hardy in Europe is the Hungarian *A. tenuifolius*, *A. scaber*, *A. verticillatus* and *A. declinatus*. I have often thought such as the Hungarian or even the common kinds would mix well with *Lilium auratum*, but have had no opportunity to try them.

Lapageria is a superb monotypic climber from Chili. It has magnificent, deep, coral red or white flowers. It is said to do well in parts of California, and was reported as hardy at Biltmore, N. C., some years ago, but that was very likely premature. It should have the protection of light tree growths where light spring frosts occur, for it is early to flower and grow. The young growths should also be protected from slugs, which are their desperate enemies.

Philesia buxifolia is a shrub found south in Chili to the Straits of Magellan, and a hybrid between it and the *Lapageria* is in existence, but inferior to either parent.

Polygonatum, "Solomon's seal," has 13 species in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They have a pleasing habit and good foliage, but insignificant flowers.

Convallaria, "the lily of the valley," is monotypic but varies. It is found in the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, and more sparingly on the higher southern Alleghenies.

Aspidistra has 3 species in the Himalayas and other Indian mountains and in China and Japan. *A. lurida* is a popular and useful house plant, and, I should think, hardy under trees from Virginia southward.

Rohdea, *Japonica* vars., are bog-plants of about the same hardihood.

Hemerocallies, "day lilies," have 5 or 6 species and several varieties of well known, hardy plants, from central Europe and temperate Asia, although some seem wild on abandoned garden sites in the States.

Phormium has 2 species from New Zealand. *P. tenax* is best known, and hardy over much of the Californian coast, no doubt, where water can be supplied it, for naturally it is a good deal of a bog-plant. It is used during summer at the north for decorative purposes, and has variegated forms.

Funkia has 4 or 5 species from Japan and China. They have fine white, and rather good purple flowers. *F. lancifolia* has several variegated forms.

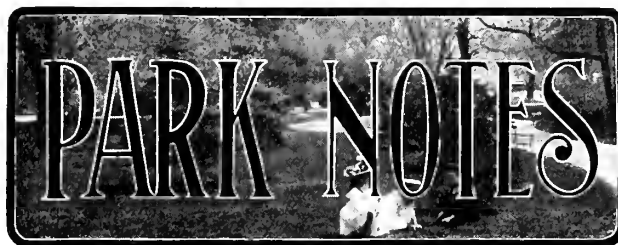
Kniphofia, "hot poker plant," has 20 species from south and tropical Africa and Madagascar. *K. aloides* in several forms is the fairly hardy species in the gardens of the middle Atlantic states, but is generally safer with light protection during winter.

Aloe, the source of "bitter Aloes," etc., has some-

thing like 85 distinct species, and a number of varieties, the most of which are African and in cultivation in the better botanic gardens. At the southwest and in southern California, where they would seem to be peculiarly appropriate, they appear to be but little known. They are often very good looking succulents, varying in habit from herbs of a foot or so high to shrubs and trees of 40 or 50 feet high. Perhaps the largest arborescent species are those of Natal and the vicinity of Delagoa Bay. The flowers are often less dense, but in general form and colors are much like *Kniphofia*, varying from orange to red, yellow green and red, etc.

JAMES MACPIERSON.

(To be continued.)



The park board of Winnipeg, Man., is completing arrangements for the purchase of a large suburban park of 340 acres to cost about \$46,000. The tract has a mile of river frontage and extends a half-mile back from the river. It is regarded as admirably adapted to park purposes, with good opportunity for landscape effects.

* * *

E. J. Parker, president of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., has compiled a complete list of the trees, shrubs and vines planted last spring and autumn in each of the five parks in that city under the supervision of the park board. These lists show 144 varieties, with a total of 51,312 trees and shrubs planted. In Indian Mounds park there are 78 varieties. In South Park 38 varieties have been planted, in Riverview 52 varieties and in Primrose park 19 varieties.

* * *

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has sent out from Chicago a corps of landscape gardeners to examine the different stations on its lines from that city to St. Louis and from Kansas City to St. Louis, with the view of preparing plans for the beautifying of depot grounds. It is the intention to lay out flower beds, grass plots and shrubbery patches at every important station along the lines between the points named, with the view of making the grounds as attractive as possible for the visitors to the World's Fair at St. Louis. The work of fixing up the grounds according to the plans now being prepared will be begun as soon as the weather will permit.

* * *

The Ottawa Improvement Commission, Ottawa, Ont., has obtained special permission from the government and will this summer take possession of Rockcliffe and Strathcona Parks. It will relieve the corporation of any expense on these two parks and the commissioners can spend more on them than the council can afford to. Strathcona Park, on the banks of the Rideau river, will be beautified and improved in many ways. Two artificial lakes will be built in it and they will be surrounded with flower beds, ferns, etc. Rustic bridges will be placed over them and other suitable



KNIPHOFIA ALOIDES, SOUTH AFRICA.

improvements made. The commissioners are purchasing land near Rockliffe Park and will make it part of their system of improvements.

* * *

The Park Board, the University Club, the Unitarian club, and prominent citizens and officials of Providence, R. I., are organizing a movement for a Metropolitan Park system for Providence, to be modeled after that of Boston. W. B. de las Casas, of the Boston Park Board, recently delivered an address in that city outlining the history and development of the Metropolitan Park System of Boston. He spoke in part as follows: "It was not until the early part of this century that a beginning was made in providing great public parks, when Philadelphia began Fairmount Park. In 1850 New York began Central Park. In 1872 Boston began to reclaim the waste lands which have been made into its present park system. Philadelphia has continued its acquirements and now has upward of 7,000 acres. Most of these latter acquirements have been made within the city limits and the cost has been enormous. The local parks of Boston, comprising 2,500 acres, have cost, with improvements, over \$17,000,000.

"The adoption of a plan for a metropolitan park system in 1893 was accomplished by uniting Boston and 38 neighboring cities and towns into a metropolitan park district, the appointment of a Park Commission to act within this district, the appropriation of money by the Commonwealth, with a provision that these should be repaid by annual payments from the cities and towns of the district for a period of 40 years. The carrying out of the plan then begun has been provided for by appropriations and legislation from year to year, with the result that there have already been acquired over 9,800 acres of land within 12 miles of Boston, which include over 8,000 acres of woodland, 30 miles of river bank, 8 miles of seashore front, land for 24 miles of parkway, at a cost for the land of \$7,000,000 and for the development and improvements thus far made \$4,000,000, or a total of \$11,000,000. The completion of the entire system will cost less than the local parks of Boston alone have cost. These loans are being repaid to the Commonwealth, together with the cost of maintenance, by annual payments apportioned upon the various cities and towns for a period of 40 years. In addition to the local parks of the city of Boston and the metropolitan park system the cities and towns included within the metropolitan park district have also provided considerable local parks, so that the aggregate of the parks provided by the entire metropolitan park district and the expense has been over \$17,000,000 for land and over \$15,000,000 for improvements, or a total of upward of \$33,000,000."



The executive and advisory committees of the Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials, composed of Messrs. Frederick Green, George Gossard, Edward Baechler, James F. Dick, and the president, John J. Stephens, met at Springfield, Ohio, February 24, to formulate the program for the second annual meeting to be held in that city the second week in June. The committee after finishing the business in hand visited Ferncliff Cemetery, banqueted at the hotel and returned to their homes. Secretary G. C. Anderson was unable to attend.

William Stone, superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., recently read a paper before the Lynn Historical Society on "Cemeteries, Past and Present," which was published in full in the *Lynn Evening Item*. He gave a detailed history of the establishment and growth of the cemeteries in that vicinity, noted interesting facts in connection with each of them, told of the organization of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and of its work in promoting perpetual care. Pine Grove now contains about 260 acres, 120 of which are graded, the rest being in a natural state. It was organized in 1850 by an association, and in 1853 the city voted \$1,500 for its purchase. When the cemetery was first opened there were 1,300 inhabitants in Lynn; there are now 70,000, and the total number of interments in Pine Grove is 20,258. Mr. Stone was recently elected president of the Houghton Horticultural Society.

* * *

The annual meeting of the New England Cemetery Association was held at the Quincy House, Boston, on Monday, February 8th. After dinner the business meeting resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Timothy McCarthy, superintendent "Swan Point," Providence, R. I.; vice-president, Geo. W. Creesy, Superintendent "Harmony Grove," Salem, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Allen, "Mount Auburn," Cambridge. A vote was passed expressing sympathy for Mr. J. W. Keller, of "Mount Hope," Rochester, N. Y., in the loss of his daughter. Four new members were admitted and R. J. Haight of PARK AND CEMETERY was elected an honorary member.

* * *

Greenlawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio (population 125,560), whose officials have long been considering the question of restricting Sunday funerals, have taken a definite step toward this end, as shown in the following notice which has been sent to the funeral directors of Columbus: "You are hereby notified that on and after March 1, 1904, an additional charge of two dollars will be made on each and every Sunday interment in Green Lawn. Also effective on and after said date, no interments from the public vault will be permitted on Sunday." The *Buckeye Funeral Director* in commenting on this rule says: "We trust that the Funeral Directors' and Embalmers' Association at its next convention will take some official action against the Sunday funeral."

* * *

A petition is to be presented to the legislature by the board of trustees of the Union Cemetery Corporation, Brockton, Mass. (population 40,063), asking for revision and change in its charter. This action is in line with the reorganization of the corporation during the past few weeks and the interest aroused to improve its condition. The change is for the purpose of incorporating in the charter those things of value which are to be found in other charters of modern construction. One change of value will relate to the duties of the trustees in control and handling of the perpetual care fund, which is to be in their charge when the funds agreed upon are raised.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Westfield Cemetery Association, Westfield, Mass. (population 12,310), the treasurer reported as follows: The funds for perpetual care amount to \$5,110, a gain in the past year of \$1,340; \$500 was received for yearly care of lots. The receipts were \$1,610.58, and the expenses \$1,395.94. The association has in savings banks \$2,647.62, and about \$400 due for interments and care of lots. The number of interments was 61.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the city cemeteries of Manchester, N. H. (population 56,987), Treasurer F. L. Allen made his annual report, which showed total receipts for the sale of lots in Pine Grove cemetery as \$7,199.46, and for the care of lots \$4,581.36. The Merrill yard is also under the care of the Pine Grove committee, making the total receipts from those two cemeteries \$11,806.32. The sum of \$1,829.95 was received for care of lots in Valley Cemetery. A number of lots in Valley Cemetery were graded and some progress was made in grading the banks of "the valley." Two hundred and fifty feet of retaining wall was constructed. The receipts of Valley cemetery were \$1,829.95. During the year there were 62 interments at the cemetery, 18 removals and 60 entombed.

At the annual meeting of the Harmony Grove Cemetery Corporation, Salem, Mass. (population 35,956), endowments of \$10,781.25 were reported for the past year. This is 25 per cent more than last year's, which were the largest in the history of the corporation. The trust fund is now \$120,407.46, as against \$79,096.62 five years ago. The permanent fund is \$19,927.21, and is designed to provide for the maintenance of the cemetery, after all the land is sold. Superintendent George W. Creesy reports that 47 slate and two brick graves were built; 125 foundations for headstones and monuments were laid. There were 147 interments and one removal; seven fences and two curbstones were removed and 45 lots and one grave endowed.

At the annual meeting of the Pine Grove Cemetery Association, Milford, Mass. (population 11,376), the various funds of the association were reported as amounting to nearly \$23,000. The chapel and receiving tomb built several years ago at an expense of \$6,000 has been about half paid for by subscriptions and a systematic effort by individuals of the association is now being made to pay the \$3,000 now due.

At the annual meeting of the Norwich Cemetery Association, Norwich, Conn. (population 17,251), the report of Superintendent Holt of Maplewood Cemetery showed receipts for the year amounting to \$2,321 and 14 interments. Four acres were graded and covered with loam and 100 trees were set out. Thirty tons of hay, two and one-half tons of oats and a large quantity of rye straw were sold. Treasurer Backus's statement showed that the total receipts, including capital, paid in, were \$11,052.47. The disbursements footed up \$9,737.04, which included \$3,000 paid on the price of the land. The balance on hand is \$1,315.

At the annual meeting of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, New Haven, Conn. (population 108,027), it was voted to purchase Mapledale cemetery adjoining Evergreen at an outlay of \$27,500, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000, a step authorized by the state legislature two years ago. The tract purchased contains about 26 acres, 10 of which are meadow land. Treasurer Benjamin R. English reported that there was \$29,603.82 in the trust fund. The report of the secretary showed the following figures: Number of interments the past year, 384; total interments to February 1, 1904, 17,945; lots sold the past year, 56; single graves, 61. The new office building has been completed at a cost of \$24,800 and is now in use.

At the annual meeting of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, Montreal, P. Q. (population 267,730), the trustees' report showed that the ordinary receipts for the twelve months had been \$32,826, and the disbursements for ordinary running expenses \$29,288, while those chargeable to the crematory had amounted to \$2,000, thus leaving a credit balance on the year's business of \$1,537. The report of Superintendent W. Ormiston Roy states that the prolonged dry weather added to the difficulty of the greenhouse and other

operations last spring and early summer. Sodding was done with the greatest difficulty, and the planting of trees and shrubs had to be put off for a season. The water system barely supplied the wants at the lower greenhouses. There were 1,317 interments during the year. The report contains the following on cremation: "Cremation seems to be favorably received by many, notwithstanding that the legislature has placed so many restrictions as to how and by whom it may be used, excluding entirely minors. There is no doubt that if the same rules that govern ordinary burials were applicable to cremation, a great many more would take advantage of it. As it is, there have been nine cremations since the crematory was opened, three in 1902 and six in 1903. This compares favorably with the operations of a London, Eng., crematory in its first two years, notwithstanding that there cremation is as free as burials, except the special precautions generally required at all crematoria."

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Pittsfield Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass. (population 21,766), show a substantial improvement in finances. J. M. Stevenson, clerk and treasurer, reports that the charges for interments were increased during the year owing to the increased cost of labor and materials. The removal of enclosures about lots is nearly completed and a new grave tent has been purchased. The perpetual care fund was increased during the year by \$1,709.76 in deposits and now amounts to \$37,112.26. Two hundred and ninety-six lots and the East Part burying ground are cared for by the income from this fund. The report of Superintendent J. G. McArthur shows that there were 128 monuments, markers and headstones erected, five copings removed, and 193 interments made during the year. The total number of interments is 7,113. The receipts for the year amounted to \$13,532.03, and the expenditures leave a balance on hand of \$457.09. The cemetery contains about 73 acres.

Fairview Cemetery Company, Guttenberg, N. J. (population 3,825), includes in its last annual report a statement showing receipts and expenditures of the cemetery since its incorporation, January 15, 1901. The total receipts were \$99,149, and the disbursements \$81,665.02. Some of the principal items of expense were the following: Material for bridges, retaining wall, dam, etc., \$3,153.58; real estate purchased, \$7,057.67; trees, shrubs, seeds, etc., \$1,310.84; building macadamized roads, \$4,354.63; new office building, on account, \$8,646.80; pay roll, \$10,383.16. The new office building has been completed, and the cemetery greatly improved by the planting of trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc. The average sales per month for 1903 were \$1,352, exclusive of the sale of plots to the bondholders' syndicate. The total receipts from sale of lots since the incorporation is \$31,059.67.

Evergreen Cemetery Association, Salem, N. Y. (population 1,391), makes its financial statement for the year 1903 as follows: Total receipts, \$2,438.88; expenses, \$1,610.85; increase, \$828.03; added to perpetual care fund, \$280; total perpetual care fund, \$13,167.50; general fund, \$9,032.50; total resources February 1, 1904, \$22,200.00. The cemetery was established in 1859 and has a total of over 2,700 interments.

The report of the City Cemetery of Salt Lake City, Utah (population 53,531), shows receipts for the year to be \$11,641 and the expenses \$10,131.63, the excess of receipts over expenditures being \$1,509.37.

The report of the secretary of Putnam Cemetery, Putnam, Conn. (population 6,667), shows receipts of \$441 for the year and expenditures of \$414. The total assets are about \$3,000 and the interments for the year 37.



Annual Report of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1903:

This volume contains the papers and a complete stenographic report of the recent meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, also of the meetings of the Horticultural Society of Northern Illinois, of Central Illinois and of Southern Illinois. It also contains complete formulas and directions for spraying, including the preparation of the "Oregon wash" and valuable reports on the San Jose scale, with much other valuable matter, in a well bound book of 650 pages, completely indexed. The papers are by practical and scientific men and embrace a wide range of subjects.

The treasurer's report shows receipts for the year amounting to \$8,059.54, including the state appropriation of \$5,000, and expenditures of \$4,816.98. Among the papers read were the following:

Street and Highway Planting, by Prof. T. J. Burrill, an extract from which is given on another page; Preservation of the Natural Flora, by Blanche Goodall; Landscape Gardening, a magic-lantern lecture by Prof. J. C. Blair, of the University of Illinois; Horticulture in Schools, by David Felmley, president Normal University; Horticulture as one of the Fine Arts, by N. B. Morrison; Weeds and Weed Legislation, etc. A copy of the book and an annual membership to the society can be obtained for \$1.00, and any public library in the state can obtain a copy for 17c postage by addressing the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.

A Report on the Landscape Improvement of the Cornell University Campus, by Charles N. Lowrie, of New York:

Mr. Lowrie was employed in 1903 to make studies and prepare plans for the landscape improvement of the campus and grounds of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and the resulting report has been published in the form of a 16-page book by the university. It is accompanied by two plans, one showing the present condition of the campus, and the other the proposed improvements. The object of the study was to secure without changes in the fundamental existing plan specific suggestions for beautifying the grounds and increasing the convenience of their use, account being taken of buildings, lawns, gorges, roads, paths, trees, shrubs, flowers and other

features. It contains recommendations for locating paths and avenues, forming vistas, and for planting.

American Park and Outdoor Art Association, Vol. VII., Part III:

This section of the Association's proceedings is devoted to a report of the special school garden session at the Buffalo convention. It contains the report of the standing committee on school grounds, reports from state and territorial representatives, an address, "The School Garden Movement," by Prof. W. J. Spillman, and a list of publications of the Association. A number of suggestive illustrations show school gardens at Washington, D. C., Hyannis, Mass., St. Louis, New York, and a number of views of playgrounds in Louisville, Ky.

The Contention of the Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco:

The city ordinance of San Francisco prohibiting burials within the city limits has been discussed from time to time in these columns. President Giles H. Gray, of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association, has issued an address of 28 pages setting forth in detail the arguments of the cemetery in protest against this decision. The cemetery holds that the ordinance is unconstitutional and amounts to a practical confiscation of property. It gives a complete history of the case and cites and elaborates nine reasons why the ordinance is void.

Publisher's Notes.

William Halbrooks, superintendent of Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind., sends an advertisement of a man who styles himself

JOB CARPENTER

AND

TREE TRIMMER.

It appeared in one of the local papers, and, as Mr. Halbrooks comments, gives a good idea of the talent the ordinary individual employs for the important operation of pruning trees. Comment is unnecessary.

Howard E. Weed, landscape architect, formerly with C. W. Leavitt, Jr., of New York, is now with W. E. Baudry in the Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

Many of the readers of this paper will unite with it in extending sympathy to Mr. F. W. Higgins, superintendent of Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., and Mr. George C. Anderson, superintendent Graceland Cemetery, Sidney, O., in the affliction that has come into their homes. Mrs. Higgins passed to the higher life in January and Mrs. Anderson during the present month.

Superintendents of cemeteries who are

preparing their lawns and landscapes for public inspection on Memorial Day, would do well to consider the need for artistic denotation marks, such as avenue and path signs, perpetual care marks, etc. These signs are manufactured in neat and attractive form by Geo. H. Marsland, whose advertisement appears on another page.

Trade Literature, etc., Received.

The Wm. H. Moon Co., Glenwood Nurseries, Morrisville, Pa., have surpassed their usual standard of excellence in their new catalog, which is one of the finest pieces of trade printing and illustrating that has come to our notice. It is neat and orderly in typographical arrangement, and contains much valuable condensed information about the specimens illustrated.

Meehan's Book of Hardy Plants; Thos. Meehan & Sons, Germantown and Dreshertown, Pa. This is a handsome catalog of 136 pages, filled with valuable suggestions, that make it more than a mere price list of nursery stock. It is illustrated with good photographs of fine specimens, well-printed. It is accompanied by their wholesale trade list for spring 1904, and a little 16-page booklet entitled, "Unique Methods of a Great Nursery." The latter is descriptive of their nurseries and methods, and is written in the admirably convincing and interesting style that characterizes all of this firm's advertising matter.

American Farmer's Manual, 1904; Peter Henderson & Co., New York. A well-printed and illustrated book descriptive of Henderson's Seeds, and showing some of the farm products raised from them.

James J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.; 44th catalog of vegetable and flower seeds, 1904; 75 page illustrated catalog and price list of seeds, implements, etc.; sent free on request.

Kelsey's Hardy American Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and other Rare Native Plants, grown at Highlands Nursery, Kawana, N. C. Wholesale prices, fall and spring, 1903-1904; Harlan P. Kelsey, Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

The Historic Wallkill and Hudson River Valleys; descriptive, illustrated book of the scenes, institutions and people of these valleys; published by William C. Hart, Walden, N. Y.

The Durfee Tent Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., are sending out a souvenir colored map of the Japanese-Russian war district, with advertising matter printed on it.

Otto Katzenstein, Atlanta, Ga., sends wholesale trade list of Ornamentals

PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

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Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, 1904.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

grown at his Pinehurst Nurseries, Pinehurst, N. C. Also announcement of the formation of the new firm of Katzenstein & Ruff to exploit the extensive fields of rhododendron, catawbiense and kindred plants which they have acquired.

Hardy, perennials for the wild garden, edges of lakes and woods are specialties at the Shatemuc Nurseries, Barrytown, Dutchess Co., N. Y. This location is especially adapted to their propagation, and many rare kinds are offered, seldom found in nursery catalogues. The plants are grown in nursery rows and carefully packed for shipment. Send for catalogue.

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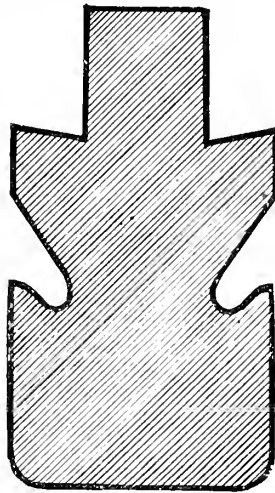
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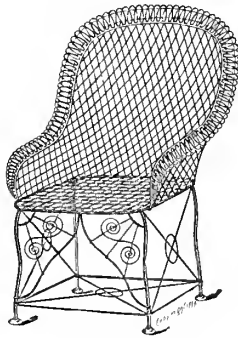
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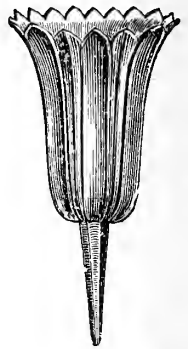
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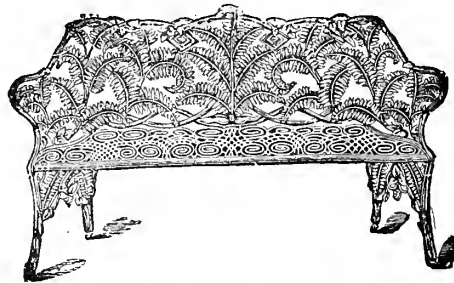


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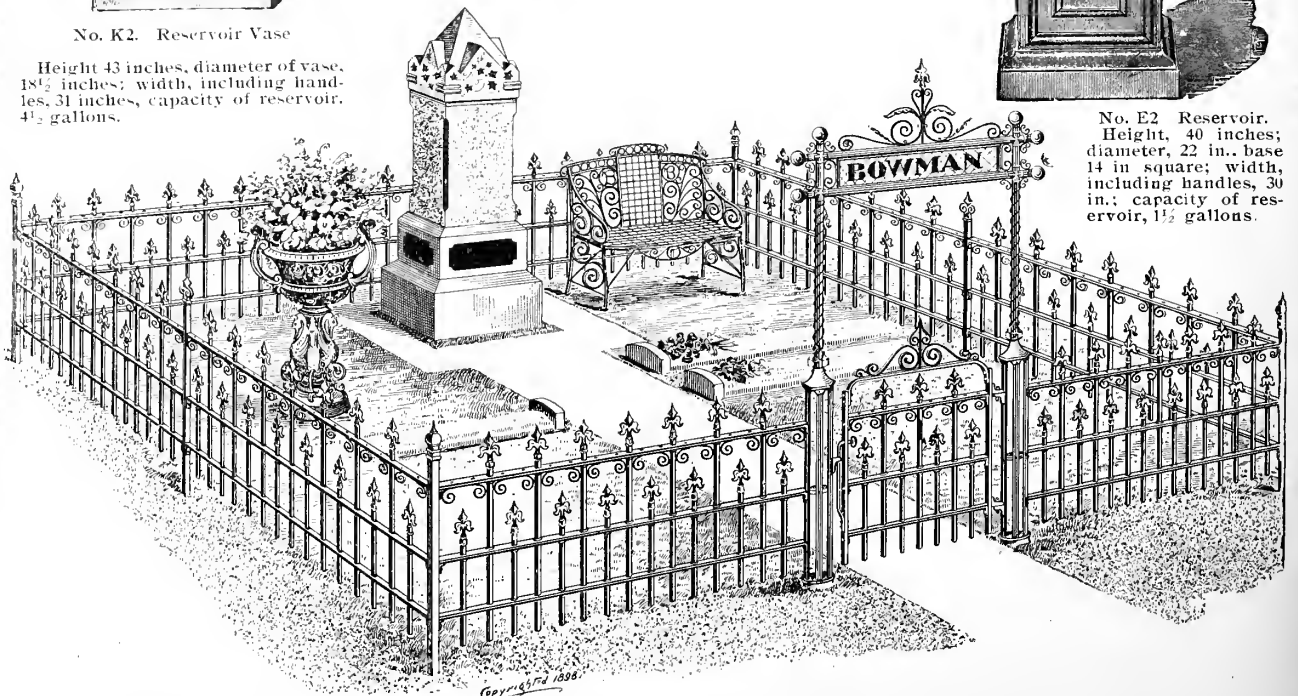


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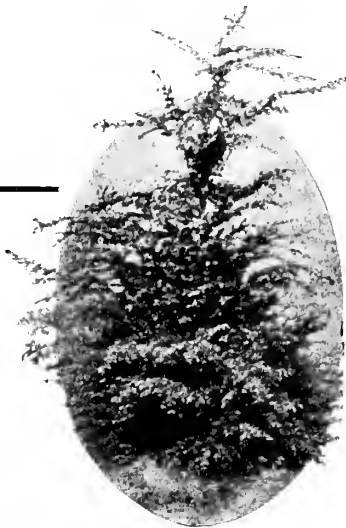
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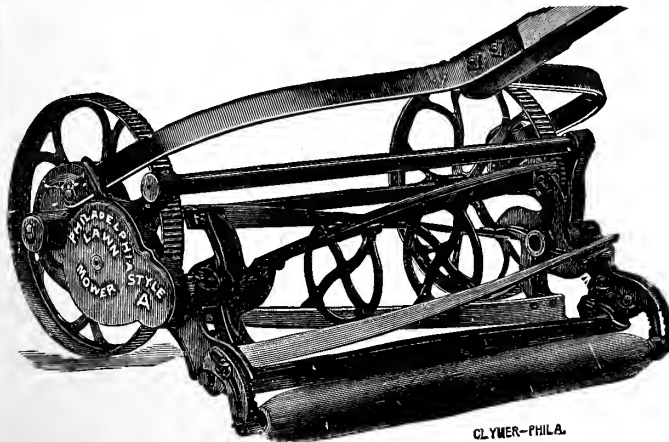
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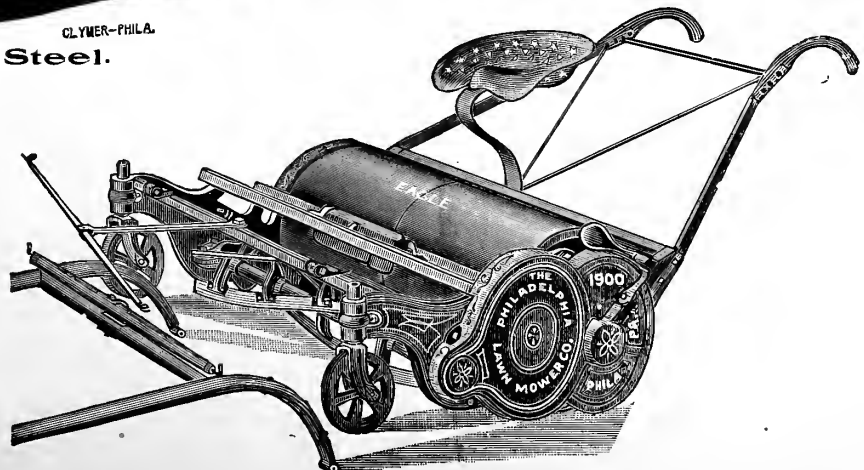
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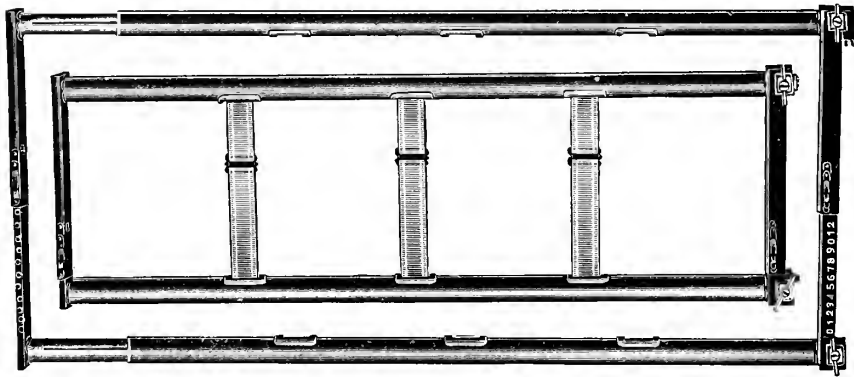
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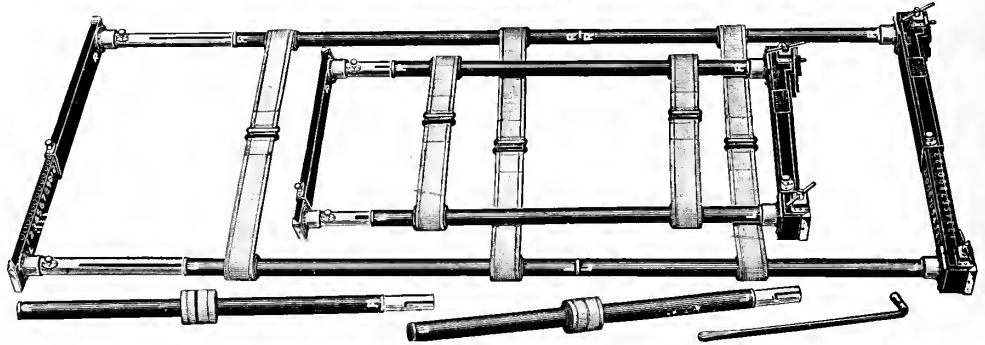




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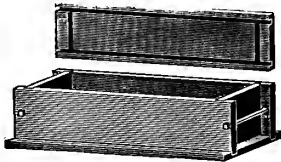
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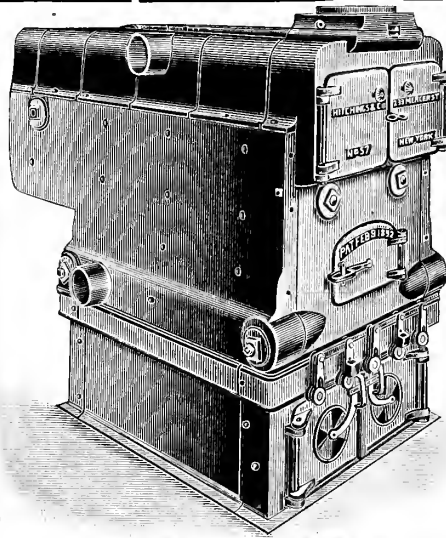
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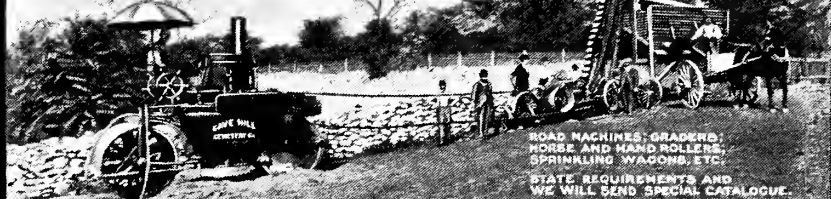
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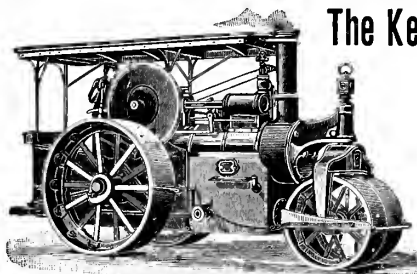


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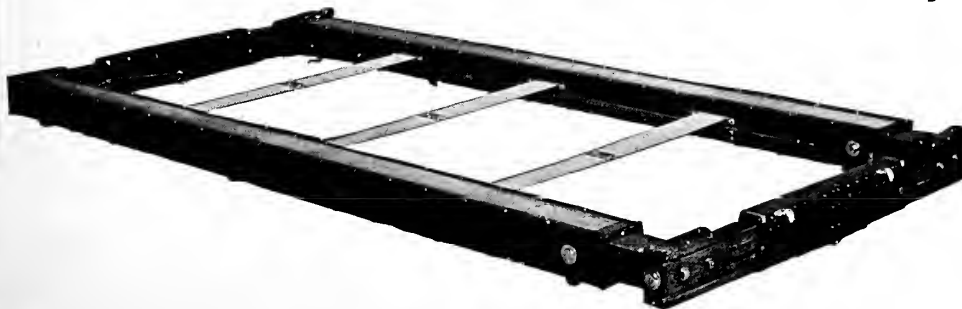
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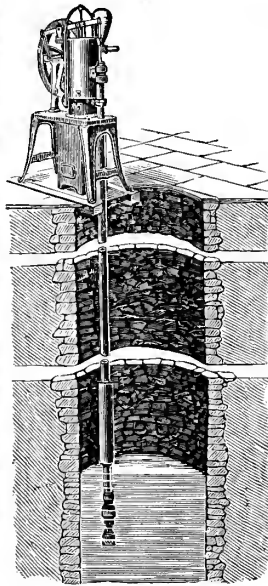
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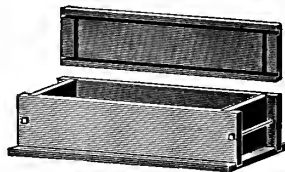
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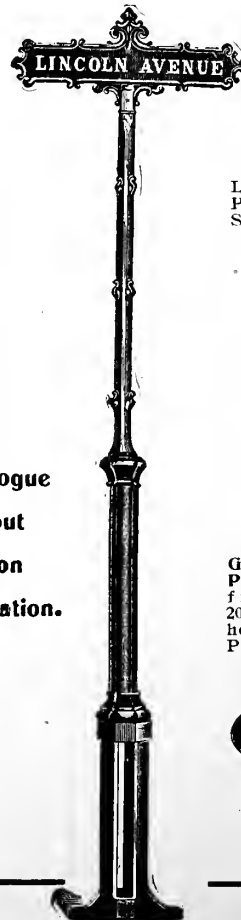
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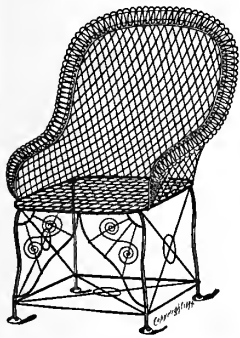


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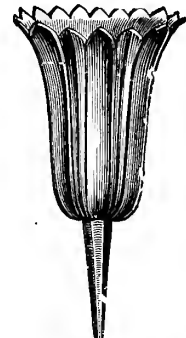
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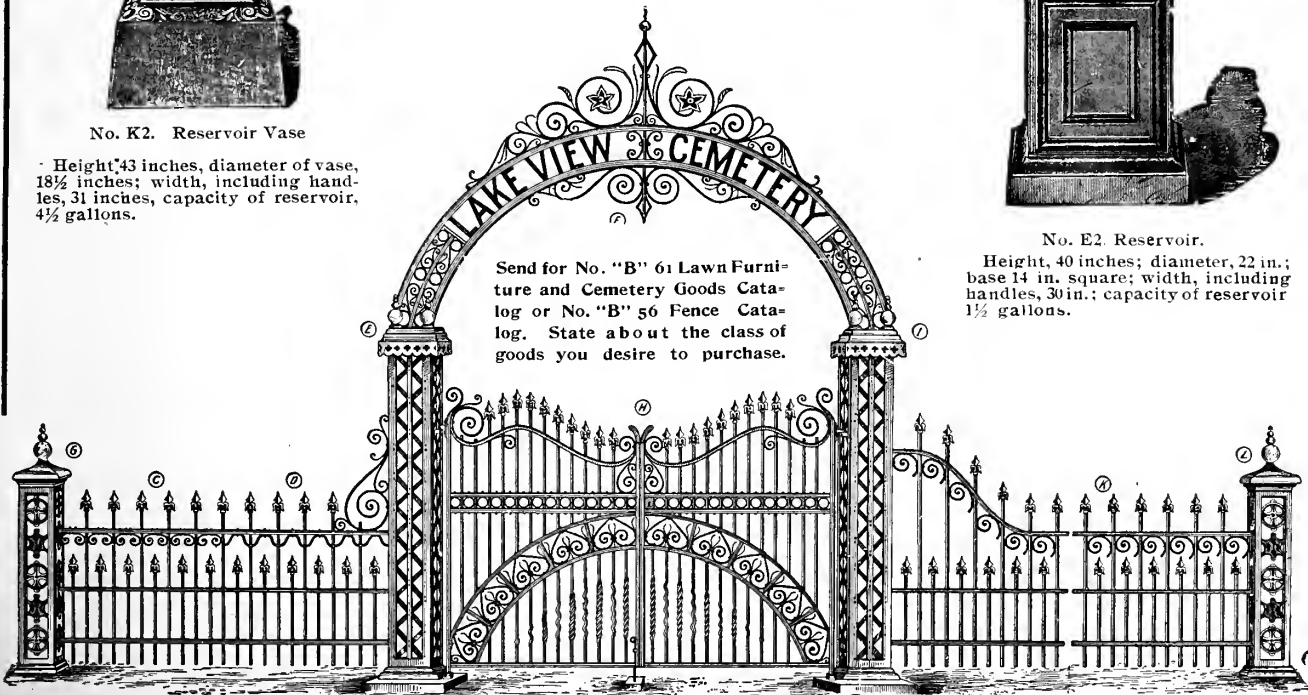
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VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1904

No. 2

Scientific Arbor Day Work.

BY MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

The Arbor Day Club of Stockton, Cal., appears to be an exceptionally energetic and efficient organization. It is incorporated and is governed by a Board of Directors made up of two ladies, two newspaper editors, one landscape gardener and one Public School principal,—some of these being also officers of the club. This board meets once a month except for the month preceding Arbor Day, when two meetings are held, if necessary, to perfect plans for the Arbor Day

and the selection of trees, together with definite instructions which are published in advance in the daily papers, insure order in carrying out the day's program, as well as successful results. This is proven by the fact that 73 per cent of last year's planting is alive and thriving. The missing trees have recently been replaced.

All plans for the Arbor Day work are completed at least one month in advance of the day appointed by the



1. Setting the Stakes and Tree.



2. Planting Finished, Cleats Nailed on, and Wire in Position.

ARBOR DAY TREE PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

work, which are definitely outlined to the last and least detail.

Last year, planting was done on three separate roads leading into the city, about 1,000 trees being set out. This year, it was thought best to concentrate efforts on one road. The one selected for improvement, known as the French Camp road, is about five miles long and extends from Stockton to the town of French Camp. The Public School children of both places are prominent in the Arbor Day Club and took an active part in the planting. They were out early and late, working merrily under the supervision of older club members, and of the school principals and teachers.

Expert supervision of the plans and of the planting,

governor, which, in California, was this year Jan. 29th, President McKinley's birthday. The county surveyor stakes out the planting in advance and each stake is numbered, the odd numbers on one and the even on the other side of the road. Then all intending planters, whether schools, societies, or individuals, choose the numbers they wish to plant and register them with the club two weeks in advance of Arbor Day. The schools of the city and of the town receive the numbers nearest to their respective ends of the route, and each school this year planted from twelve to sixty trees. Various local organizations, such as Elks, etc., take an interest, some of them planting as many as one hundred trees. This early selection and registration

of numbers and sites for planting, enables those interested to have the holes dug before the actual day of planting, which greatly facilitates things when that strenuous date arrives.

Only the species and varieties best suited to existing conditions are used for road side planting, this matter being decided in all cases by the club directors, who also choose and purchase the planting stock and see that it is properly pruned, both root and top, before distribution to the planters.

The soil around Stockton is the same for miles in all directions, and consists of adobe, a very fertile black clay, from two to three feet deep, over a subsoil of yellow clay. Many species do well in it and rapidly attain a large size. Still, no experiments are tried. Only trees of firmly established Stockton reputation are suffered to figure in the important and beautiful work of securing a series of shaded roadways radiating in all directions from the city for the comfort and pleasure of posterity. Surely this is unselfish and glorious work for any community to concern itself with.

The same sort of tree is set on both sides of the road, for long stretches, at a distance of fifty feet apart in the rows, six feet from the fence line on roads eighty or more feet wide, and twelve feet from the fence line on those that are more than eighty feet in width. This year, 400 elm, 200 European sycamore (if this name is correctly given by my informant, *Platanus occidentalis* is meant, but I incline to the opinion that *Platanus orientalis* is the variety used, as the native Plane is subject to fungus attacks), and 200 honey locust trees were set out on the French Camp road.

Protection is a part of the Arbor Day work, and both stakes and wire netting are delivered to each hole before the work begins. The stakes are usually set simultaneously with the tree, and, when possible, one is placed to the southwest of the trunk to temper by its shade the scorching rays of the afternoon sun. Explicit directions as to size of holes, manner of planting, setting of stakes, nailing on cleats, and attaching the wire are issued in advance, but to insure careful and thorough work, the directors and expert assistants ride, drive or walk back and forth along the route throughout the day to inspect the progress, and advise the willing but less experienced workers. And, in addition, all the world and his wife drives out to see the show and encourage all hands in the uplifting labor. It is quite a gala affair in which the entire population is justly interested and not afraid to advertise the fact.

The wire netting used is three feet wide, which is sufficient to protect the trees from the passing droves of sheep, which chiefly necessitate its use; although where trees are set in the middle of a driveway, as is the case on certain roads of extra width, it is also

a good protection from passing vehicles. The top soil is left loose around each tree, and a saucer-like depression three or more feet in diameter is inclosed by a ridge of earth as an irrigation basin.

On the following day a gang of laborers smooth the roadway and add any needed finishing touches to the work.

The trees are watered once a month during the summer for the first two or three years by means of a large water wagon drawn by a team of horses and managed by one man.

The dues of this club are only 25 cents a year, but the main funds are obtained from business houses by the solicitation of women members. Something more than \$1,000.00 was collected in this way in preparation for this season's work, and this is said to be a little more than sufficient to pay all expenses of the planting.

The Arbor Day Club received a donation of 50 California Fan Palms, and 50 Canary Island Date Palms from Mr. Frank West, a prominent citizen and owner of extensive vineyards at Stockton, and these were set out by volunteer workers, April second, on half a mile of roadway two hundred feet wide that was last year planted on both sides with *Eucalyptus viminalis*.

The two varieties of palms were planted alternately, between, and twenty-five feet in front of the Eucalypti, and the result will in no great time be something worth seeing, for both do well when well cared for and regularly watered, throughout a large part of the state. The Washingtonias (Fan-Palms) are natives of San Diego and San Bernardino counties and are said to be hardy some 600 miles north of Los Angeles.

The accompanying illustrations show quite clearly the materials used for tree protection and the manner of using them, and incidentally give a glimpse of the industrious and jolly school children of California.

Mr. Eddy, editor of the Stockton Independent, is President of the Arbor Day Club, and Mr. Johannes Reimers, the well-known California landscape gardener, author and horticultural authority, is a member of the board of directors, while Mr. W. Vortriede, landscape gardener at the State Hospital at Stockton, who is deeply interested in the work, very kindly supplied the notes and printed matter from which this report has been prepared.

It is felt that the work so splendidly planned and executed by the Stockton Arbor Day Club can scarcely fail to be suggestive and helpful in the extreme to improvement workers in all parts of the country, and especially in the way of supplying inspiration and impetus for intelligent Arbor Day planting.

Following are the instructions to the tree-planters issued by the Arbor Club directors:

1—Planting may be done at any time between 8 a. m. and sundown.

2—No registered trees will be reserved after 4 p. m.

3—Trees are furnished by the Arbor Club without cost to those who plant under the club's auspices.

4—Everyone desirous of planting should apply for registration and assignment of number.

5—The trees, stakes and other material will be distributed by the club along the road or delivered to the committees in charge of the various societies.

6—Every small stake along the road is a site for a tree and should mark, approximately, the position of the tree when planted.

7—Plant only the numbers assigned to you unless by permission of those in charge.

8—Every worker should provide his own implements—pick, spade, shovel, hammer and maul. When the work is done by small squads one maul, a crowbar, a hammer and a couple of picks may suffice.

9—Dig all holes two feet deep and two feet in diameter.

10—Put a cushion of soft top soil in the bottom of the hole.

11—Spread the roots out well and hold the tree upright while sifting pulverized top soil among and over the roots. Press this earth firmly about the roots, using care not to bruise them.

12—When more earth is put in tamp it down well and continue to tamp it firmly until it is nearly full.

13—Leave a layer of loose earth on the surface around the tree.

14—Loosen the soil around the tree several feet and leave a ridge forming a basin for convenient irrigation.

15—The best results in staking last year were obtained by planting the stakes in the hole at the same time the tree was planted and tapping them a few times to make them stand alone.

16—The stakes should stand from eight inches to ten inches apart on opposite sides of the tree, and, if possible, one stake should stand a little west of the south, so as to shade the tree from the fiercest rays of the sun in midsummer.

17—The protecting stakes should be driven solidly after the planting is completed and before the cleats are nailed on. Where the trees extend to the top of the stake two should be employed at this work, so that the tree may be bent to one side to avoid bruising.

18—Four cleats are to be used at each tree—two near the top and about one-third of the way down. Use two nails in each end of every cleat to make the tree box as firm as possible.

19—The wire netting should be wrapped around the tree and fastened firmly not more than six inches from the ground to prevent the depredations of sheep. The netting will probably embrace the two lower cleats near its upper edge.

20—To cut the wire netting the bale should be unrolled along the ground and then, with wire-shears, two men can quickly cut it into the desired lengths.

21—Do all the work well and leave no trees partially planted. The protection is a necessary part of the work.

22—Be careful not to plant the trees deeper than they stood in the nursery. This can readily be determined from the earth marks.

23—The Arbor Club provides trees, stakes, cleats, nails, wire netting and staples. So far as possible, it will also distribute these to the workers.

24—Do not use any tree or trees in any place except the places assigned, as definite places have been provided by the Arbor Club for the distinct varieties.

New Trees and Shrubs Lately Found in China.

By JOHN DUNBAR.*

During the past four years a very extensive addition has been made to the hardy ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants through the travels and explorations of Mr. E. H. Wilson, a young graduate of Kew, the Royal Gardens in London. Mr. Wilson's first exploration was in the Yangtze valley in China; and his second journey was through the Chinese-Tibetan frontier, and he has probably succeeded in discovering more rare, undetermined and new species of trees, shrubs and ornamental plants than any other man in recent times, with the exception perhaps of Dr. C. S. Sargent. It may be reasonably expected that as most of the large number of new species were found in the temperate zone and at considerable elevations, that a good many of them will prove hardy under trial, and be useful acquisitions in the gardens and parks of America and Europe. *Davidia involuctra* is one of the most important of the flowering trees found so far lately in that region. It is said that the large white bracts with which the flowers are subtended, mingling with the green leaves of the tree, give it an extraordinary and beautiful appearance. *Clematis Armandi*, an evergreen species with trifoliate leaves and with numerous

white flowers borne in corymbs is said to be promising. Two undetermined species of *Clematis* were found. *Magnolia Delavayi*, an evergreen species, will probably not be hardy north of Philadelphia, but it is represented as very showy. A new tulip tree was found, and is known in the meantime as *Liriodendron tulipifera* var. *Sinense*.

Actinidia Chinensis has been rediscovered. It was first discovered by Fortune in Northern Japan in 1847, and it is said to have handsome foliage, beautiful flowers and edible fruit. Two hollies, *Ilex macrocarpa* and *Ilex Perneyi*, were found, and nine undetermined species. In the genus *Vitis*, Mr. Wilson found some beautiful vines; *Vitis megaphylla*, *Vitis Romaneti*, *Vitis Thompsoni* and *Vitis leoides*, all said to be variously handsome and interesting. With some other known species of *Vitis*, four undetermined species were discovered.

Among the maples, nine known rare species were discovered, and, most extraordinary to relate, the material of fourteen undetermined species of maples was collected.

Among the sumachs, three undetermined species were collected. In the Pulse family, one undetermined *Desmodium*, one undetermined *Sophora*, and rare

* From the report on ornamental trees and shrubs in the "Annual Proceedings of the Western New York Horticultural Society for 1904."

known species of different genera in this family were found. In the rose family, as might be expected, extensive collections of rare species were observed, and many undetermined species were found. *Spiræa Henryi* is said to be very showy, and five undetermined species were found. Among some of the genera of this family, of which material was collected, were twenty species of *Pyrus*, ten of *Rosa*, ten of *Rubus*, three of *Photinia*, eight of *Cotoneaster*, one of *Potentilla* and one of *Cratægus*; all undetermined. In the Saxifrage family, ten undetermined species of *Hydrangea*, six of *Deutzia*, three of *Ribes*, and some others, were collected. In the Cornel family seven undetermined species of dogwoods were found. In the Honeysuckle family, three undetermined species of *Lonicera* were collected, and ten undetermined species of *Viburnums*. Special attention is called to *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* as being a remarkably handsome new species. In the beautiful *Erica* family quite a number of interesting discoveries were made. Seven or eight new species of *Rhododendrons* were found, and five undetermined species.

Among the walnuts three undetermined species

were collected, and five undetermined species of oaks. This is only a fragmentary account of the collections by Mr. Wilson, as many families, genera and species are not referred to, but the above gives a partial idea of the work accomplished.

Of course, among the undetermined species, investigation may refer some of them to known and existing species, but as Mr. Wilson is evidently an observer gifted with extraordinary powers of correct and close observation, it is highly probable that nearly all of them will be recognized as new species. A well-known nursery firm in London, England, has secured the seeds of a great many of the new species of trees, shrubs and plants discovered in China by Mr. Wilson.

The Arnold Arboretum, at Harvard University, we understand, is also raising many seedlings of this new material.

It will, therefore, not be long before they will be distributed in Europe and America, and conclusions formed about the ornamental qualities and usefulness of these new comers under cultivation.

These results will be awaited with intense interest by the horticultural world.

Soil Conditions and Tree Growth Around Lake Michigan.

BY JENS JENSEN.

Nature reveals many peculiarities that are to the casual observer almost beyond comprehension. Thus we find trees growing beyond their geographical limits apparently vigorous and well satisfied with their new conditions. That their presence there is largely due to distribution by man is unquestioned; nor should it seem unreasonable that trees should adapt themselves to less favorable climatic conditions; but that only a few—if I may so state it—should survive the extreme low temperature, intensified by special conditions of periodically severe winters, is of more than common interest and worthy of further investigation.

Those familiar with the arborescent flora indigenous to the vicinity of Chicago will know that the yellow wood—*Cladrastis tinctoria*—is an immigrant and among tree planters one of those credited to the questionable list. Yet within sixteen miles west of the city, on an elevation 100 feet above Lake Michigan, stands a thrifty specimen of the yellow wood, more than 20 feet in height and about one foot in diameter at the base. The tree is about 30 years old. Even if it has not made the growth possible under more favorable climatic conditions, it still represents a beautiful specimen, and stands as a lesson of more than common interest to students of dendrological science. This tree is somewhat sheltered by a grove of trees to the north and west.

The soil is glacial drift and what is known to geolo-

gists as the Valparaiso Moraine. A few large specimens of the yellow wood are also found growing on the north shore of Lake Michigan—one at Lake Forest—also on the same deposit and at an elevation of 75 to 100 feet above the lake. This drift is known as the eastern ridge of the Lake Border Moraine, and its surface consists of a yellow, pebbly clay to a depth of 10 to 20 feet or more and of the same kind as found in the Valparaiso Moraine.

A yellow wood planted by the writer five years ago has not grown more than one foot during this period. It was given an extra allowance of good fertile soil and placed in a sunny, sheltered position. This soil is also glacial drift, but on the level plain about 20 feet above Lake Michigan. Artificial drainage has relieved this land of surplus water.

Within the limits of the city of Chicago to the southeast the Tulip poplar is not a rare occurrence, and as far as I have been able to discover this is its geographical western limit at this latitude. Characteristics similar to those of the red cedar in its northern distribution are plainly visible on the Tulip tree in its western course. Specimens corresponding in height with associated trees examined were more or less decayed in the top or crippled in growth, showing their hard fight for existence. More than 120 miles north of this locality, on the same side (eastern) of Lake Michigan, beautiful specimens of the Tulip poplar are very common. In both localities they are

found growing in alluvial deposit. That such a beautiful tree should escape man's further distribution would be impossible, and we therefore find it disseminated toward the west over a wide area. Whether success has been attained west of Chicago on the same latitude I do not know, but doubt it, except locally.

Although indigenous to some parts of Chicago, its hardiness in other parts of the city is not only questioned, but the facts show that it winter kills on the plain or prairie soil, being a little more hardy on the alluvial soil near the lake in the northern part of the city, but nowhere are found such trees as in the southern part referred to before.

Quite a few Tulip trees have been planted north of Chicago, and as far as Waukegan one may meet healthy and vigorous looking trees locally. The soil here is the same glacial drift as mentioned before.

Now as to reasonable conclusions:

First, let us admit that the constitution of single specimens varies just as in animal life. Trees that survive under adverse conditions naturally have been favored with a strong constitution; but is not their ability to withstand winter's ravages facilitated and made possible through the nourishment obtained from the soil in which they have been planted?

Does it not seem that the glacial drift gives those questionably hardy trees some advantages? The depth of leaching and oxidation on the level plain (glacial drift) is given to two feet, whereas that of the moraine is from 5 to 6 feet. This difference is due to the flatness of the plain and to the later date at which the plain was exposed to atmospheric action. This variation is a strong argument in favor of trees planted on the moraine and one of the chief causes of their success here.

Sufficient depth of oxidation and good drainage is, with few exceptions, essential to strong and healthy tree growth. The drained plain is still inferior in this respect to the higher and older moraine deposit; on the former the subsoil remains cloggy and during wet seasons holds back the water to an extent detrimental to the welfare of a great variety of trees and shrubs.

On the sandy (alluvial) lands in the northern part of the city insufficient drainage can not be the cause; perhaps some significance should be attached to the less fertile soil. That the Tulip, too, is indigenous to the east side of Lake Michigan is due to the great influences of the lake in tempering the dry west winds. This influence decreases toward the head of the lake, and with it disappears the tulip tree.

What drainage means to tender varieties is shown in the following instance: Up to the time of the unusually cold winter of 1898-99 there stood on the home grounds of the late R. Douglas, of Waukegan, a beautiful specimen of the tulip tree, then about thirty years old. But this winter, fatal to so many trees

and shrubs, proved too much for this tree, and it was winter-killed.

A short distance away, in the cemetery of the city of Waukegan are two tulip trees planted about the same time as the one mentioned above, still in good condition and not harmed during the winter of 1898-99. Mr. Th. Douglas attributes this to the more favorable situation of the cemetery trees in regard to drainage, these occupying a place close to the public highway and thus favored in severe rainstorms by being relieved of surplus water. The killing freeze of 1898 was preceded by a heavy rainfall.

EASTER LILY OF BERMUDA.

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

The Easter lily, *Lilium Harrisii*, as it is called, is looked on by everyone as the one flower of all to be looked for at Easter, and many, many thousands are



BERMUDA EASTER LILY.

sold every season in all of our large cities. It is such a lovely flower, with such delicate perfume, that a pot of it in bloom is as nice a plant as one could have in a room at Easter, or indeed at any time. Lilies had been grown before, but never one to the extent this has. It has never been clearly settled whether the Bermuda Easter lily is a distinct sport from the old *Lilium longiflorum*, or simply a change of character brought about by reason of its long sojourn in Bermuda, whence it came to Philadelphia. At any rate, let its true botanical position be where it will, it is a great acquisition and much superior to *longiflorum*, which

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Garden City.

Considerable attention is being paid to the project now in course of development in England under the title of the Garden City. Some short time since particulars concerning the scheme were given in these columns, and leading American magazines are now watching progress and keeping their readers informed. When the time was ripe for activity, a company was readily formed and funds provided, and now a site of some 4,000 acres has been purchased within 35 miles of London and construction operations are in progress. The ideal advantages the system offers to the industrious and intelligent citizen should the originators be able to keep out contaminating influences, which is strictly promised, cannot be overestimated.



Good Roads.

The matter of Federal aid in establishing better roads throughout the country is rapidly becoming a national issue. Arguments for and against the proposition have now been heard for years, and the question is rapidly narrowing down to a more practical one. The agricultural press is busy educating the farmer, not only to the economy and necessity of good roads, but also to the reasonableness of demanding some share back again for nearby requirements of the taxes expended upon public works in other lines of improvement. It should be possible to devise a scheme whereby financial aid could be afforded for this most important feature of internal commerce. All the products of the country of whatever kind, it may be said, have to begin their journey to the consumer over the country roads, and these roads as a rule, and in the vast majority of cases, are practically out of business at certain seasons of the year, and at all seasons necessitate an absolute and deplorable waste of energy.



Arbor Day.

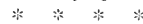
It has been our annual custom to revert to Arbor Day and its exercises about this time, not but what the suggestions of the past are not good for the present, but that as we settle down to a proper observance of the day, a better understanding of its import is being acquired by the people, and its influence in the good work of outdoor improvements more widely and wisely appreciated. Notwithstanding, however, all the benefits to be derived from its spirit and teachings, it is not so generally observed as it should be, and the main reason is a lack of the necessary qualifications in the average rural school teacher. Many of the states are now grappling with the question of centralized schools, so as to admit of the employment of teachers of a higher grade than those commonly engaged in the rural districts. When better conditions prevail in this regard, a great step will have been taken in the progress of improvement ideas and the uplifting of our country citizens to a higher plane of citizenship. Re-

turning to the actual question of Arbor Day exercises, it is yearly becoming more apparent that to secure the best results there must be a systematic procedure, and that under a leader having knowledge of trees and plants, their uses, adaptability and treatment. In this way some planting work of importance might be undertaken about the school grounds or of a public character, and increased or enlarged year by year until a full development was secured. What a pride and joy to the school citizenship such a consummation would be! Some excellent suggestions along this line will be found in this issue, in an article on "Scientific Arbor Day Work," by Mrs. Seavey.



The Menace to Washington, D. C.

It is gratifying to realize how prompt the people have been to resent the action of certain bureaucrats of Washington in their determination to degrade the magnificent scheme of improvement for the nation's capital. It astounds one to believe that the first attack upon the plans devised by the expert commission, and which were accepted by all classes as a fitting climax to the original conceptions of L'Enfant and Washington should emanate from the Department of Agriculture. That this department, while ostensibly encouraging artistic outdoor improvement throughout the country, should make such a false step is past belief. Our readers will no doubt have noted in the press, as well as from the article in our last issue, that it was proposed to encroach upon the 890 feet width of the Mall to the extent of 290 feet to provide for certain features in connection with the proposed Agricultural Building, thus reducing the width of this grandest of thoroughfares to 600 feet and very appreciably marring the whole plan. Immediately upon the intention being made public, the American Institute of Architects began a campaign to avert the danger, and this has been quite vigorously backed by public opinion.



As we go to press we learn that the committee in charge of the creation of the Department of Agriculture Building has voluntarily changed its plans of encroaching on the Mall. To Senator Newlands, of Nevada, and Congressman Powers, of Massachusetts, the public owes its thanks for this happy conclusion. This obviates immediate danger to the plans of the commission, but its recurrence is possible with the next large building operation under departmental auspices. It is essential, therefore, to have the expert commission's plans officially adopted to make all future building accord with them. Members of the House and the Senate have expressed their willingness to carry out the public's wishes, and during the summer adjournment a bill is to be prepared with a view to securing during the next session of Congress an official endorsement of the ideas embodied in the approved report of the Park Commission.



THE FIELD OF IMPROVEMENT WORK.

The growth of public interest in the improvement of the external conditions of life in our cities and towns is remarkable, and the most casual observer must note with satisfaction the progress made in the last decade. Education is being more widely diffused, and education leads to refinement. We cannot now endure, as in days gone by, treeless streets, crude and inappropriate architecture and makeshift efforts to tide things over to the future. Education has shown us that man needs good food for his intellectual and artistic nature, as well as for his physical senses, and to fill a part of this need requires that his surroundings shall be in keeping with the growth of intelligence. The setting aside and securing possession of beauty spots, historical and picturesque, the organization of art commissions for the embellishment of their cities, and many similar steps are manifestations of the spirit of out-door improvement. That such a movement should have begun, and that it should be growing rapidly, is cause for rejoicing, but in its development it must not be confined to any particular class.

Some keen observers have been impressed with the idea that there is a missing link in the chain of co-operative endeavor; one class of people blessed with leisure and money are confining their efforts to improving the condition of the slum-dwellers, another class devotes its energies to bringing to perfection the external surroundings of the cultured and luxurious, while the great middle class, between the two, is in danger of becoming neglected and neglectful.

Out-door art must be general to fulfill its highest purpose, and it is the duty of the apostles of the work to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the middle class, that the love and longing for beautiful surroundings may be gradually diffused through every stratum of social life. Women's clubs are one of the very best agencies to carry on this work, reaching as they do into the homes, the schools, the factories and workshops, municipal governments and state institutions. How far-reaching is their influence cannot be computed till the next generation shall show fruits of their work. The impetus recently given to the movement for out-door art may be traced in some measure to club women.

The women of New Jersey have undertaken the work of civic improvement with vigor. In eleven towns civic associations have been formed, the work already done including adequate street-lighting, an or-

ganized system for the disposal of household waste, the placing of waste paper receptacles at street corners and in school yards, the giving of prizes to high school pupils for essays on the way to make an ideal city, the establishment of play-grounds and small parks, and the erection of bulletin boards on which advertising posters are placed instead of disfiguring trees, fences, and buildings, as is the custom in many small places. Many other states have done good work in similar directions. There is no country neighborhood, no village, town, or city, but offers opportunity for work in out-of-door art or civic improvement. Do you live in the country? There are treeless roadsides everywhere. One of the first and most important steps toward beautifying towns and villages is the planting, preservation and care of trees.

Do you live in the city? Let people in your block put out trees; plant shrubbery between the walk and the street; cultivate a love for flowers; take all tags off trees and poles in the block; make the children a police force to care for and protect these things, and you will be training them for future usefulness, giving an object lesson to people in adjoining blocks and improving your own surroundings. Do you live in a village? Then you have a greater opportunity for work than elsewhere. If trees are needed, plant them for such persons as will promise to care for them and replace them if they die. Are the telephone and telegraph poles, the trees and fences within the corporation limits covered with bills? Get the village board to pass an ordinance forbidding it and then take off those already on. If the papers and rags thrown around give your street an untidy appearance, place wire baskets labeled "Please put waste paper here" at needed points. After these are in place ask the board to allow the street commissioner to empty them when full. It will generally do so and you are educating the members. Are your depot grounds untidy? Set out trees and ask the help of the railway company. If you have three or four women who will undertake to form an organization, form it and you will succeed. Form it of women rather than men, for they are more economical and more willing to work with small beginnings, but do not reject the men if they offer to help; the united effort of men and women is the ideal combination for effective work, and if the children want to have a hand in it, give them their small tasks, bless them! It will make them happy even though they do not help much. Is it foolish or unreasonable to believe that some sense of artistic beauty is inherent in every soul and that in helping to develop it we are aiding to carry out the Maker's purposes? "How near to good is what is fair," says old Ben Johnson, and our own Emerson adds: "Art is the path of the Creator to his work," and "Beauty is the Creator of the universe."

LOUISE J. PEARSON

NOTES OF IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

The Billerica Improvement Association, Billerica, Mass., held an exhibition in March of flowering bulbs cared for by the children of the Pollard and district schools in competition for prizes offered by the association. Eleven prizes were awarded to the winners in the different classes, and much interest manifested. The bulbs grown in the prize exhibits included tulips, hyacinths and daffodils.

* * *

The Beverly Improvement Society, Beverly, Mass., and the Village Improvement Society of Pigeon Cove, Mass., have taken up the extermination of the brown tail moth as part of their spring work. The Beverly society offers two prizes of \$20 and \$10 to the persons collecting the greater number of nests of brown tail moths and tent caterpillars. In addition to these prizes, the society will pay ten cents per hundred nests to all collectors who do not win the prizes offered. The contest will last for several weeks. The Pigeon Cove Society will pay five cents a dozen for nests of the brown tail moth, and the boys and girls are reported to be zealously interested in the work.

* * *

Twenty-five active improvement clubs of different sections of Chicago and suburbs have organized the Neighborhood Improvement League of Cook County. The objects of the league are set forth as follows: "To induce co-operation and harmony and to stimulate the organization of similar clubs throughout the city and county for the purpose of improving material and sanitary conditions; to cultivate the artistic in the appearance of streets and alleys, lots and buildings, observance of the clean-city ordinances and education along clean-city lines." At a recent meeting of delegates from nearly all of these clubs the following officers were elected: President, E. C. Wentworth, South Central Improvement Association; vice-president, Mrs. John O'Connor, Hyde Park Improvement Association; secretary, Mrs. Frank Asbury Johnson, South Park Improvement Association; treasurer, Mrs. Irving Washington, Ravenswood Improvement Association.

* * *

The Springfield Improvement Association, Springfield, Mass., is fifteen years old, and at its recent annual meeting Vice-President Charles H. Barrows gave a brief history of the organization, and suggested some future lines of work. The meeting was held in conjunction with that of the Springfield Horticultural Society, and an address was delivered by F. A. Waugh of the State Agricultural College on "Landscape Gardening and Civic Improvements."

The association announces that its mission is "to cultivate public sentiment in favor of improving and beautifying the homes, streets and surroundings of Springfield, and to endeavor to promote in every legitimate manner the best development of the whole city," and it has been instrumental in promoting the following substantial improvements: A public bath-house on the river, the ordinance for the prevention of the smoke nuisance, the beautification of the small parks, the removal of the truck wagons from Court Square, the establishment of a telegraph office upon the Hill. Among the work planned for the future is the improvement of the neglected Fort Pleasant Cemetery, which can be cared for by the park commissioners under a recent act of the Legislature. A new river park and driveway is also advocated, and earnest support is to be given to a bill in the Legislature to require interurban street railways to furnish shelters or stations for their patrons. The association also favors a more intelligent celebration of the Fourth of July than can be found in the mere explosion of powder.

At the recent annual meeting of the Andover Village Improvement Society, Andover, Mass., the tenth anniversary of the society was celebrated with reports of some very successful work accomplished during the year. The society conducted a prize competition for children's gardens during the year, and the committee of award in its report speaks of the work as follows:

"With the large number of competitors and the excellence of many of the gardens, the awarding committee has found it a difficult matter to do justice to all. The fact that this year 181 entered their names as wishing to compete for the prize while last year there were but 80, shows how the interest has grown. Many were dropped from the list after the first inspection, but enough remained to make the awarding of the prize no easy task. In making the awards the committee has taken into account not merely the excellence and beauty of each garden, but also the age of the child and the difficulties to be overcome."

There were five first prizes and five second prizes awarded, and in addition to these eleven others whose work merited approval received gratuities. The children were also enlisted in the work of destroying the tent caterpillar, of which 50,130 belts were destroyed. The largest collection by any one child was 4,133 belts.

The society elected the following officers: President, George T. Eaton; vice-presidents, Rev. F. A. Wilson, William G. Goldsmith, Alice Buck; secretary, Emma J. Lincoln; treasurer, Frances W. Abbott.

* * *

The annual report of the Helena Improvement Society, Helena, Mont., presents a record of an unusually busy and useful year. The most important undertakings accomplished were: The making of a lawn around the high school building; the laying out and building of a foot-path up Mount Helena, and the distribution of 6,000 packages of seeds to school children.

The lawn around the high-school building was made at a cost of \$250 and an expert gardener was secured to care for it. In front of the school was planted a bed of pansies which were replaced by tulips in September, and the members were greatly pleased with the thoughtful care bestowed by the children on both flowers and lawn.

The path up the mountain was built under the supervision of E. A. Macrum. Beginning at the reservoir, it winds up the north face of the mountain, under the cliffs, and reaches the top on the west side. It is 8,750 feet long and 3½ feet wide, with an average grade of 13 per cent. At intervals of 1,000 feet seats are placed, on which are inscribed the exact altitude and the distances, both from the reservoir and from the top of the mountain.

The society is further planning to make this mountain the most attractive landscape feature of the city by acquiring about 1,000 acres of its waste land, preserving the growth of trees and shrubbery and adding improvements that will make it a show place of great beauty for coming generations. Leases have already been made for the land lying on the north slope of the mountain on which timber is now growing so that the society will be able to protect it from fires and forms of vandalism, and several owners of property have offered to deed land to the city for a public reservation. Mrs. A. M. Holter was in charge of the seed distribution and the entire supply of 6,000 packages, which was sold to the children at a uniform price of one cent a package, was exhausted in a few days. The work has been undertaken again this spring and 8,000 packages ordered.

The receipts of the society for the year were \$1,296.91, and the expenditures \$1,220.18. H. L. Glenn is president and George L. Ramsey treasurer.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Road Construction in Prospect Park, Troy, N. Y.

BY GARNET D. BALTIMORE, LANDSCAPE ENGINEER.

There has been no one subject more thoroughly discussed or exhaustively written upon than that of road construction. As long as parks are enjoyed and cemeteries are a necessity, road construction will continue to attract the interest of those in charge.

In parks a well macadamized or telford road is always in pleasant contrast to a city's paved streets.

The description of the method followed in constructing the roads last season in Prospect Park, Troy, N. Y., presents no claim of the writer to originality, but simply to care exercised in following out well-established precedents.

The location of the roads having been determined upon, sewers or drains were laid at an average depth of five feet, the trenches carefully and thoroughly compacted. The side lines of the roads were staked out, sharpened lath being used for the purpose. The outlines of the road were carefully marked out with an Eddy plow. The surface material was excavated to a depth of not less than a foot, ranging in accordance with the grades. All soft spots were removed, by filling with stone or dry material. A "New Western" road machine or grader was used to form the contour of the road, sufficient crown only being given to properly shed the surface water, after which a Buffalo Pitts 12½-ton roller was used to thoroughly compact the surface. Wherever a depression was noticed mate-

rial was added to preserve the contour of the road. Broken stone of a limestone nature, accepted from a quarry in the vicinity and complying with the following specification, was used:

"The broken stone and screenings must be of hard and compact texture and of uniform grain. The stone must be broken as nearly cubical as possible and screened through a rotary screen which will produce stones of the sizes herein specified, having rough surfaces obtained by fracture. Water worn pebbles will not be accepted.

Disintegrated matter, weather-worn stone from the surface of a quarry will not be accepted. The stone must be thoroughly cleaned before crushing and well screened, clean and free from injurious matter of every nature.

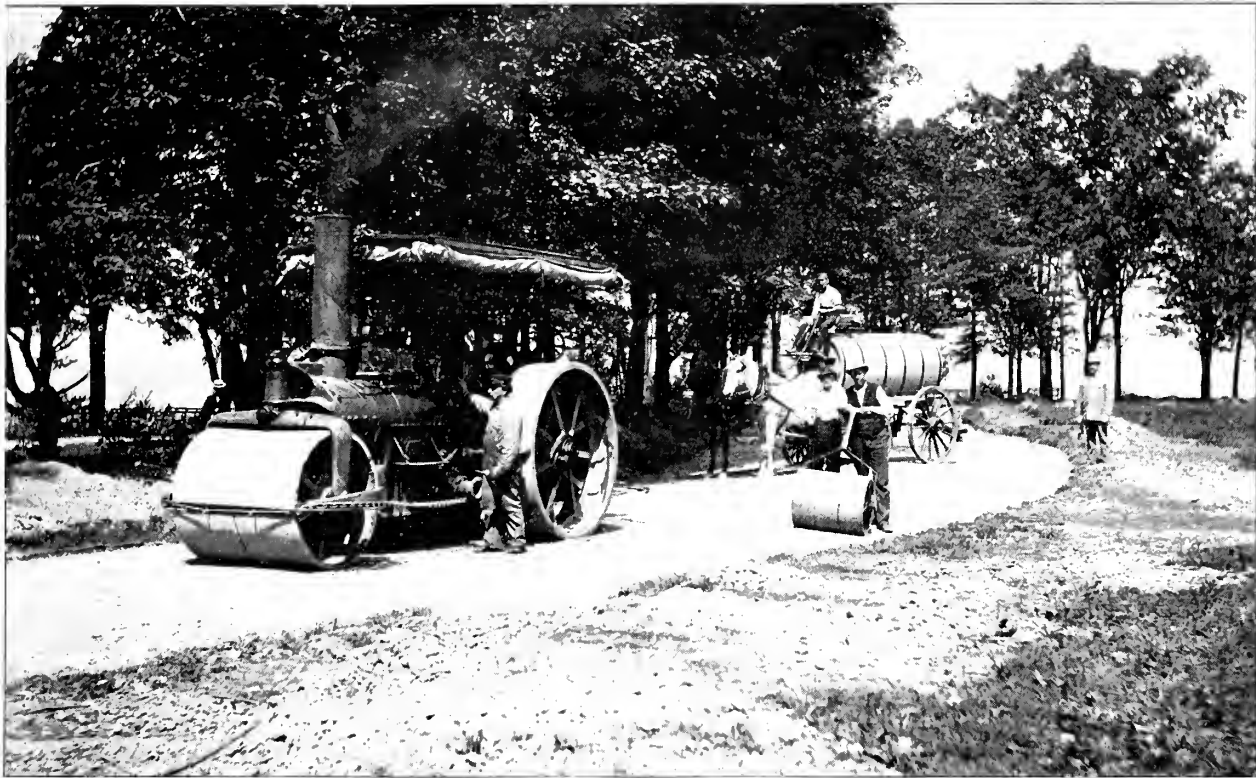
"No. 1. Kind and Sizes of Broken Stone.—The broken stone to consist of two sizes for roads, broken in sizes varying from a minimum of 1½ inches to a maximum of 2½ inches.

"No. 2.—Top dressing, shingle or screenings shall not exceed ½ inch in size, and shall be free from earth, loam, or vegetable matter, and shall *contain all the dust of fracture.*"

The stone had been deposited along the sides of the roads (due to a delay in obtaining the road construction machinery). It was brought upon the completed



ROAD MACHINE AT WORK IN PROSPECT PARK, TROY, N. Y.



ROAD CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT IN PROSPECT PARK, TROY, N. Y.

subgrade by wheel scrapers and spread by laborers. The stone was then rolled by our steam roller until it had been brought to an even surface, a 600-gallon Studebaker watering cart preceding the roller. Another layer of stone was added and the watering and rolling repeated until a bed of thoroughly compacted stone was formed eight inches in thickness. The top dressing of No. 2 was then added. The watering and rolling continued until a pasty surface was obtained, when the road was considered complete.

These roads were subjected to a heavy traffic last fall, and after an exceptionally severe winter are in as good condition as when completed.

In conclusion I would simply emphasize the following points:

First. Select a stone possessing binding or cementing qualities.

Second. Use all the dust of fracture.

Third. Use the sprinkling cart constantly and the roller continuously.

Tree Planting in the District of Columbia.

The systematic planting and care of trees on the streets of the District of Columbia is under the control of the Honorable Commissioners of the District and in the immediate charge of the Superintendent of Parking.

To furnish a supply of young trees the District operates its own nurseries. Here there is always on hand a good stock of the varieties required and greater care can be taken in their removal to the streets by the parties interested in their welfare. At times in the past, however, it has been necessary to purchase a few trees of a variety and size which could not be obtained from the city's nursery, but it has been found that the losses resulting from such planting have been very great, sometimes as high as 20 per cent. In almost direct contrast to this it has been noted that the losses among those planted from the District nurseries

rarely ever exceeded 1 per cent; so the purchase of stock from private nurseries is not encouraged.

The fundamental principle upon which success in tree-growing depends is that of the preparation of the soil. In grading streets and avenues, there will always be more or less of cutting down and filling up and in either case the original surface soil is rendered unavailable. It then becomes an absolute necessity to make liberal provision for the future well-being of the tree, seeing that its sustenance for years will be derived from the preparation made before planting.

In such cases holes eight feet in length, three or three and one-half in breadth, and three feet in depth are excavated and the contents removed and substituted with good rich soil. This size of hole and quantity of soil gives the tree a good start in life and insures satisfactory growth for at least five or six years; then

in most cases the roots will extend into the ordinary surrounding soil, even if it is not of the best description.

If at that time the tree shows signs of restricted growth or early casting of leaves, it will be necessary to renew the supply of rich soil to keep up a reasonable growth. In some cities it may be found as here, that both the sidewalk and roadway are covered with granolithic or asphalt pavement. With holes prepared as directed, trees seem to flourish quite as well under these conditions as under any other. On a brick sidewalk the water from rains percolates between the bricks, which also absorb a considerable amount of moisture which may be utilized by the roots beneath. This does not occur where the surrounding pavements consist of asphalt; consequently the only supply of water is what may be received on the limited area of unpaved space about the tree. This would appear to afford a meager supply, but there is an amount of moisture under these close pavements, which seems to furnish as yet a sufficient quantity for the roots. However, where the width of space set aside for sidewalk purposes admits, the expedient of leaving an unpaved strip three or more feet in width is advisable.

In this city the planting is done both in the autumn and spring. In spring planting it is done as early as practicable in March, or as soon as the soil becomes dry. Planting cannot be done properly when the soil is wet.

At this planting the trees are pruned back more closely than is found necessary in the fall.

When planting a line of trees on a street or straight avenue, it is in the best taste to confine them to a single species or variety so far as the line extends. The beauty and uniformity that is produced by a repetition of the same object is lost when a mixture of species of trees differing in growth and foliage is introduced, and is as much at variance with good taste as would be a mixture of orders in the columns of a temple.

As soon as a tree is planted it is surrounded by a wooden box for protection against accidents and as a support. The box should be about six or seven feet high, made of strips three inches wide and one inch thick. These are fastened to square frames of heavier material, one at the bottom sixteen inches square and one at the top twelve inches square.

These boxes are fastened securely by driving four stakes, one at each side of the box in a slanting direction and well nailed to the box. The tree is fastened by leather straps passing around its stem and nailed to the top frame of the box. Four straps are required, one to each side.

It is important that these straps be maintained as long as the box remains. If they are broken or re-

moved, the tree will be liable to injury by rubbing on the tops of the slats while swaying about in windy weather.

Trees are often ruined from this cause by loss of bark. As soon as the tree is old enough to stand alone the box may be removed and replaced by a wire guard.

Woven wire netting, such as is used for fences, will be found to form a very neat, cheap and efficient material for the purpose. Of course the meshes should be small enough to entirely prevent horses from gnawing and defacing the bark of the tree. Quite liberal estimates place the cost of planting a tree on the street, boxed, staked and strapped, at \$3.

Trees found best for street-planting here are the following: American elm, American linden, American sycamore, European sycamore, Norway, silver and sugar maple, pin and red oaks, and the Ginkgo (*Saliburia adiantifolia*). The planting of pin and red oaks, commenced about eighteen years ago, has thus far met with great success, and numbers of each of these varieties on the streets here are the admiration of all interested in street tree culture. In fact, it is worth the trip to Washington to see them alone.

The following trees were formerly planted here to a large extent, but their use has now been discontinued: Carolina and Athenian or Grecian poplar, honey locust, Kentucky coffee and Negundo.

These methods have, with very few exceptions, been adhered to for a period of fifteen years or more and Washington, with its 87,000 trees, is a proof of their wisdom.

PITTSFIELD CEMETERY MEMORIALS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Pittsfield Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass., is fortunate in the possession of a number of interesting and useful memorials which have been donated to the cemetery from time to time in memory of prominent citizens.

The attractive view in the illustration shows two memorial structures which lend dignity and beauty to the entrance.

The double archway over the drive and footpath is the gift of the late Thomas Allen, who at the time of his death was president of the cemetery corporation. It is of rough finished Barrington blue stone with crenellated top and ornamental tower of Norman architecture, harmonizing well with the Clapp Memorial Chapel at the right of the picture, and the stone wall in front, well screened with a hedge of spruce. The trees shown are nearly all maples, with several elms directly back of the gateway.

The Clapp Memorial Chapel, which was illustrated in Park and Cemetery of April, 1902, is the gift of the late Mrs. Edwin Clapp. It is of Barrington blue stone built in the same Mediæval style as the gate, and is 45 by 25 feet in ground dimensions, with en-

trance through a square Norman tower 34 feet high. The interior is finished in buff colored brick and polished cypress, and will seat from 75 to 125 people. It was used for twenty funeral services during the past year, making a total of ninety since it was dedicated in 1900. The plans were by Architect George Harding, and the contractors were Clark & Baggs, of Pittsfield.

The latest donation to the cemetery is a gift of \$2,600 in bonds from Mr. George H. Laflin, the only

condition being that the donor's lot shall be kept in perpetual care.

Pittsfield Cemetery is seventy-three acres in extent, and the corporation owns in addition about 70 acres of building lots and a farm of 170 acres near Onota Lake, part of which is to be sold, and the rest used for an addition to the cemetery. It has recently almost completed the work of removing the lot enclosures, so that there are now few of the fences, hedges and copings that were so numerous twenty years ago.

MEMORIAL GATE
AND CHAPEL



PITTSFIELD
CEMETERY

Garden Plants—Their Geography—C.

(Liliales—Continued.)

Yucca has about twenty species and several varieties, some of which are handsomely variegated. They are found from the Southern United States, southward through Mexico to Central America. Several are herbs with spiny pointed leaves, others are palm-like trees. They often bear immense panicles of white liliform flowers, generally growing upright, but drooping in the large "palmiste" *Y. filifera*. *Y. filamentosa* in several varieties, including a pretty variegated one, *Y. angustifolia*, and *Y. recurvifolia* in variety, the latter hardy to the vicinity of West Point, are best adapted to the north. *Y. recurvifolia* variegata does not seem to be known in American gardens.

Dracaena, *Cordyline* and *Dasylyrion* are warm country genera, well known north as tender decorative plants. Several endure at the lower south.

Asphodelus is given six or seven species, natives of India, the Mascarene Islands and the Mediterranean regions. *A. comosus* is from the N. W. Himalaya. *A. fistulosus*, *A. ramosus*, *A. Villarsii* and varieties are S. European. They are rather good white flowered herbs.

Asphodeline has fourteen species from the same regions. They generally have leafy stems. *A. lutea* and *A. liburnica* are yellow flowered. Several others are white.

Paradisica, "St. Bruno's lily," is a monotypic plant, a native of the Alps of Jura, the Apennines and Pyrenes.

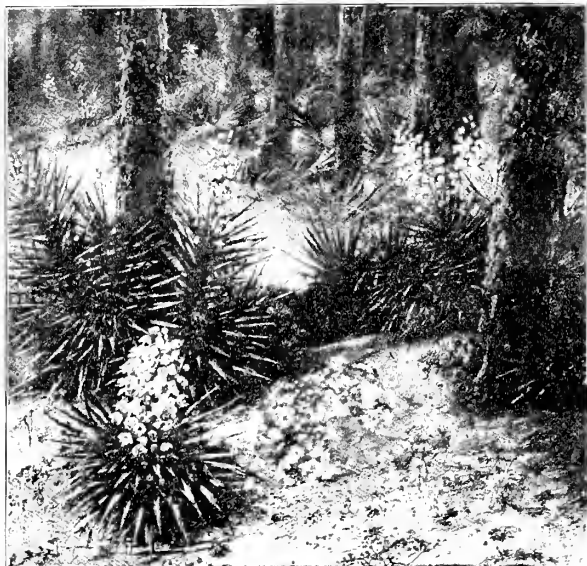
Bulbinella is a genus of thirteen species, some of

which are handsome. They are found in the Campbell and Auckland Islands, New Zealand, and South Africa. *B. Hookerii* is regarded the best of the genus, but *B. Rossii* when well grown is an imposing plant. These were reported hardy near Lake Ontario (N. Y.) some years since, and if really so they are another interesting example of the not infrequent hardihood of bulbs and tubers from warmer climates.

Eremurus in eighteen species have in some cases unusually large spikes of flower. They are found from the Himalayas north to Siberia and eastward through Asiatic Russia and Persia to Asia Minor. Seven or eight are in European gardens, but are little known. The four to eight feet high *E. robustus* in pink and more rarely white, and the smaller *E. Himalaicus* white, have been flowered in botanical and fanciers' gardens north to Massachusetts and even Chicago, I believe; but it is necessary to buy the quite large roots to obtain flowers in any reasonable time, and they are scarce and expensive. It is a tiresome business to grow them from seed. Most of the species require dry winters, and the roots are best protected by pine-needles, sawdust, or ashes, and shingled with boards.

Anthericum is a name which has been applied to a number of plants which do not now bear it. They are fleshy rooted or bulbous herbs with white and green, or yellow and green, flowers. They are found principally in Europe, America and temperate Africa.

Agapanthus in three species are the well-known "African lilies." They are hardy in California and the lower south, but are the better of shade from trees



YUCCA ALOIFOLIA.

where the sun is fierce, and lots of water when growing.

There are many other genera of the Alliæ grown—such as Milla, Brodiaea, Bessera, Bloomeria, and Allium, particulars of which would exceed the limits of a short paper.

Lachenalia in thirty species are South African, and in south European and Californian gardens are amazingly showy and pretty plants. Their colors range from white to yellow, yellow and red, pink, red, purple, purple and white, white and green, yellow and green, red yellow and green, and other combinations of color

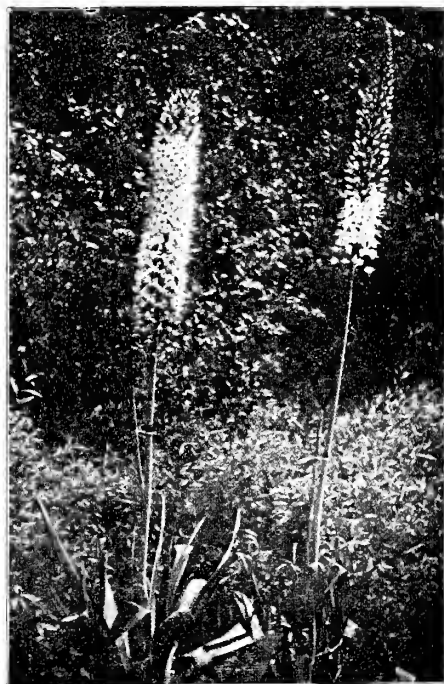


CAUCASSIA ESCULENTA.

too intricate to remember or describe. They are raised from seed and by offsets easily where hardy.

Galtonias in two or three species are South African. *G. candicans* is the only one in gardens and bears fine spikes of white flowers about four feet high. It is quite hardy in New Jersey, endures for several years, and matures seed which grows readily. It groups finely with the early varieties of *Kniphofia aloides*.

Muscari, "grape hyacinth," is in forty species, natives of the Mediterranean regions north to Britain, where *racemosum* is mostly found among ruins, how-



From American Florist.

EREMURUS ROBUSTUS.

ever, and doubtfully native. *M. botryoides* and *M. racemosum* are naturalized in some parts of the Atlantic States.

Hyacinthus has thirty species, found in Mediterranean countries and southward in Africa. *Puschkinia*, *Chionodoxa*, *Scilla*, and *Ornithogalum* are other well known genera of the Scillææ from practically the same regions.

Camassia is in two or three or more Northwest American species, *C. Frazerii* being the most easterly. They are mostly bog or meadow plants, and the regions inhabited by them have more or less wet winters and dry summers, which may account for their scarcity in most Atlantic Coast gardens. Otherwise they are perfectly hardy. *C. Cusickii* grows on drier ground and has pale blue flowers. *C. esculenta* has darker blue or sometimes white flowers.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL NOTES.

The monument to Sir Arthur Sullivan, the great English composer, shown on this page, was recently unveiled in London. It stands in the gardens of the Victoria Embankment on the Thames, almost in the shadow of the Savoy Theater, where his greatest triumphs in the Gilbert & Sullivan operas were won.

It embodies a pedestal and base of Portland stone, with symbolic sculptures in bronze, surmounted by a bronze portrait bust. Leaning against the front of the pedestal is a half-draped bronze figure of great beauty, typifying grief. The figure is the work of W. Goscombe John, R. A., and is a poetic and sculptural conception. At the corner of the base, apparently carelessly thrown down, is a bronze decoration consisting of laurel leaves, the open score of the "Yeomen of the Guard," a guitar, and the symbolic mask of comedy.

The work as a whole is a particularly appropriate and sympathetic composition. It embodies enough of the ideal to give it meaning as a work of art, and the bust gives it the individual element as a memorial.

The funds for its erection were raised by private subscription.

On the back of the pedestal the following words, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, from the "Yeomen of the Guard," are inscribed:

Is life a boon?
If so, it must befall
That death, when'er he call,
Must call too soon.

* * *

The sketch model for the equestrian statue of General Gustavus Sniper to be erected in Schlosser Park, Syracuse, N. Y., has been completed and is on exhibition in that city. The statue will be of bronze on a granite pedestal 5x8x7 feet. The monument was designed by Architect C. E. Colton and will be modeled by F. Moynihan, of New York. General Sniper is represented as issuing a command for a military maneuver. His left hand grasps the bridle, the right arm is raised and extended, the forefinger indicating some objective point in the maneuver. The coat, hat, boots and other accoutrements are modeled carefully after those used by General Sniper in actual service. The bronze is to be cast by the Gorham Company, of New York, and Architect Colton is now receiving bids for the erection of the work.



MONUMENT TO SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN IN LONDON.

With the exception of those dedicated to the memory of Washington, there are more monuments erected in honor of Lincoln than of any other president, says *Leslie's Weekly*. There are imposing memorials to his memory in the following cities: Springfield, Ill.; two in Washington, D. C.; one in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Columbus, O., Chicago, and San Francisco.

* * *

Congress has finally accepted the statue of Father Marquette, which has long been standing in Statuary Hall as the representative of the state of Wisconsin. It was modeled by Gaetano Trentanove, but its acceptance was delayed owing to objections to the admission of the figure in the garb of a Catholic priest. The question of admitting a woman to Statuary Hall has also been brought into the discussion owing to the fact that Illinois has appropriated \$9,000 for a statue of Frances E. Willard to be modeled by Helen F. Mears.



Plans by Olmsted Brothers have been adopted for the improvement of North Park, Fall River, Mass., and examinations of the tract are being made preparatory to its development when the loan of \$50,000 has been granted the park commission for the work.

* * *

Worcester, Mass., claims the honor of having made the earliest purchase of land for park purposes ever made in this country. Mr. G. A. Parker, chairman of the Park Census Committee of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, has recently been investigating early purchases of park lands and finds that Elm Park, Worcester, purchased in 1854, was the first tract bought exclusively for park purposes, antedating by two years a purchase for Central Park, New York. Secretary James Draper, of the Worcester Park Board, has verified the records, which show that two tracts containing about 13 acres were purchased for \$11,257.57. It is not claimed that this was the first park established, but merely the first land purchased by a municipality exclusively for park purposes.

* * *

A Commission on Beautification of New York has been appointed by Mayor McLellan of that city, and an appropriation of \$15,000 for the use of the commission has been made by the Board of Aldermen. Daniel S. Lamont, former secretary of the treasury, is chairman of the commission, and Daniel Chester French, sculptor, is one of the members. The five presidents of the different boroughs of Greater New York at the time of the passage of the act are ex-officio members, and eight prominent citizens complete the personnel of the commission. Attached to the committee in an advisory capacity are Samuel Parsons, Jr., landscape architect of the park department, and three chief engineers of other departments of the city government.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The second annual report of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District, of Springfield, Ill., is beautifully illustrated with photogravure views showing some of the fine natural scenery of that district, and contains reports of officers for the year ending June 1, 1903. The treasurer's statement shows receipts of \$38,437.64, and expenditures of \$38,094.91. The report of Secretary and Engineer Arthur Hay tells of the following improvement work: Laying of a water main in Williams Boulevard and Washington Park; building of roads and walks in Williams Boulevard, and grading in the parks. The most important work next to the laying of the water main was the partial excavation of the lake in Jacksonville Creek bottom. The lake is to be about a half mile long varying in width from 100 to 300 feet with a surface area of nearly eight acres. It is estimated that about 30,000 cubic yards of earth will have to be excavated at a cost of about \$10,000. About one-fifth of the work was done during the year at a cost of 16 cents a yard. A beginning was made with the work of planting by the purchase of about 4,000 plants from Thomas Meehan & Sons, and about 2,000 more

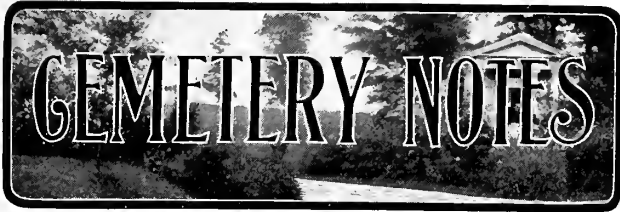
obtained near the park included such native shrubs as sumac elder, wahoo, hazel, etc. The estimated cost of the improvements recommended for the next year or two is \$48,500, which includes the following work: Continuation of Williams branch sewer, \$15,000; construction of casino, band stand, custodian's house and shelter over iron spring, \$18,500; border planting around park, \$5,000; completion of lake, building boat house and boats, \$10,000. A table of receipts and expenditures since the beginning of the park system in 1900 is included, which shows a total expenditure of \$92,011.59. The total park area of the district is 165.61 acres, and the population of Springfield, 34,159.

The park commission of Lowell, Mass. (population, 94,969), issues its first annual report, covering the work of its first park commission which went into office in May, 1903, when the old method of administering the park affairs by a committee of the city council was abandoned. The city has ten parks and squares with a total area of 73 acres, and has expended for park purposes from May 4 to December 31, 1903, \$6,706.12, of which \$2,355.81 was for Rogers Fort Hill Park, the largest of the tracts. This park was presented to the city by the Misses Rogers in 1886, and contains 34.4 acres. Its chief landscape feature is the hill from which it gets its name. It rises 267 feet from the street level near the entrance, and is said to have been the last abiding place of the Indians in that part of the country. The book contains a number of half-tone views of park scenery, historical and descriptive sketches of the different parks, a list of the flora growing in them, giving both common and botanical names, rules and regulations of the department, and the state laws relating to parks.

The ninth annual report of the Board of Public Works of Little Falls, N. Y., contains among other reports a brief statement of the park work and expenditures for the year. The expenditure for park purposes was \$738.39. A new 30-acre tract, Moreland Park, has been added to the system, as a gift from the late Dudley Burwell, and a trust fund of \$20,000 turned over to the city for its improvement and maintenance.

The twelfth annual report of the park commissioners of Providence, R. I. (population, 175,597), contains a portrait of the late Richard H. Deming, president of the board, who died during the past year, portraits of the other commissioners and an illustration of the Roger Williams monument. The total expenditures for the year was \$46,429.88, of which \$38,270.47 was for Roger Williams Park. The commissioners estimate that the purchase of additional territory adjoining several of the parks and other necessary expenditures for the present year will require from \$75,000 to \$100,000. A thorough system of spraying against the elm leaf beetle was maintained with very successful results. The arsenate of lead mixture was used and the outfit consisted of a hundred-gallon cedar tank, a two-wheeled truck, pump spray, poles, hose and nozzles. The gray squirrels, which are found in large numbers in the parks, are cared for in the winter when their natural food is not available by the park authorities, who feed many bushels of peanuts to them during the season. The board is considering the advisability of allowing canoeing and fishing in Roger Williams Park. A list of the fauna and flora of this park is also appended to the report.

The annual report of the park commission of Bangor, Me. (population, 21,850), shows an expenditure of \$2,771.35, of which \$1,903.72 was for Chapin Park, the largest of the city's pleasure grounds. The appropriation, \$2,500, was \$1,500 less than for the year 1902, and the limited funds made it necessary to confine the work to the maintenance of the parks already developed. A valuable contribution of shrubbery to Chapin Park, was made by ex-Mayor Chapin, for whom the park was named.



Citizens of Centreville, Mich., have raised a fund of about \$1,000 for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument in Prairie View Cemetery in that town, and are planning to get a monument that shall be in keeping with its setting, which is one of great natural beauty. The memorial is to stand on top of a knoll about 30 feet high, which slopes gradually on three sides, on the fourth running back nearly level, but slightly elevated in the distance. A forest of oaks surrounds it on two sides and at the foot of the slope is a beautiful brook. In asking for proposals for this monument, Mr. Frank S. Cummings, superintendent of the cemetery, who is in charge of the matter, says: "Nature has provided a noble setting for the monument. We invite bids and sketches and desire something out of the ordinary. It would be a sin to put a stereotyped monument in so magnificent a setting."

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The ninth annual report of the Board of Public Works of Little Falls, N. Y., for the fiscal year 1903, gives a brief summary of cemetery work and expenditures. Among the improvements made was the tearing out of a masonry dam in Cemetery Creek. The creek was bottomed out and the excavated material used as a dyke to prevent overflow into Monroe street. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$1,939.85.

The twentieth annual report of the trustees of cemeteries of Malden, Mass. (population, 33,664), gives detailed financial statements of the three city cemeteries—Forest Dale, 61 acres; Bell Rock, 3.3 acres, and Salem Street, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The report of Superintendent C. A. Stiles shows 346 interments for the year in the three cemeteries, of which 324 were in Forest Dale; total number in that cemetery, 4,313. There were 48 foundations for monuments built, and 113 trees set out. The annual expenditures were as follows: Forest Dale, \$7,926.41; Salem Street and Bell Rock, \$977.59. Receipts for perpetual care during the year for Forest Dale and Salem Street cemeteries amounted to \$5,961.50, making a total fund of \$57,011.73.

The commissioners of Lake View Cemetery, Penn Yan, N. Y. (population, 4,650), report receipts for the year of \$2,267.71, and expenditures, \$1,677.90, leaving a balance of \$589.81. Among the improvements made during the year was the laying of 10,000 square feet of sodding along the highway and along the lake. Portions of the older part of the cemetery have been graded and seeded, and other improvements are planned for the coming season. The main thoroughfares will be graded and otherwise improved.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Oak Hill Cemetery Association, Newburyport, Mass. (population, 14,478), the report of Superintendent John M. Bailey showed expenditures for the year amounting to \$4,453.81. There were 71 interments made, 29 of which were from other cities; 94 tons of stone were used for foundations for monuments and 4,000 feet of turf laid. The total assets of the corporation are \$56,000, and new lots valued at \$6,000 are to be placed on sale this spring.

At the annual meeting of the Island Cemetery Corporation, Newport, R. I. (population, 22,034), the following statistics of the year were presented: Receipts, \$11,089.92, including a balance of \$4,117.09. Expenditures, \$7,190.08, the two chief items being labor and materials, \$5,495.37, and salaries, \$1,600.

The 36th annual report of the trustees submitted at the annual meeting of the proprietors of Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass., showed in most respects a normal year. Considerable attention has been paid to the ornamentation of the grounds, continuing the policy of filling the triangles and corners with flowers and flowering shrubs, and planting trees, etc., with excellent results. A new nursery has been started which, in a few years, will supply all demands. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Arthur R. Potter, shows the condition of the general fund to be as follows: Balance from preceding year, \$21,196; receipts from various sources, \$82,833; a total of \$104,029. The payments have been for labor, \$35,051; loan, \$20,000; various purposes, \$32,825; leaving a cash balance of \$16,153. The perpetual care fund increased during the year \$22,712, and the permanent fund has been increased during the year \$4,541. The average number of men employed was 65, and 283 monuments and headstones were erected.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Ill. (population, 34,159), a total of 15,046 interments were reported. The treasurer's report showed the total assets of the association to be \$137,676.29. When the association was formed 10 years ago the total assets were \$100,000. The revenue derived from the association more than paid its expenses. The cemetery now includes 45 acres, and more than eight acres of lots remain unsold. During the past year the meadow and the northeast portions of the cemetery have been improved and a greenhouse built in Pine street, at the cost of \$7,000.

The reports of officers submitted at the 62nd annual meeting of the board of directors of Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass. (population, 94,969), show a prosperous condition of affairs. The treasurer's report presented the following statistics: Receipts, \$38,421.74, including \$2,905 from sale of lots, and \$3,803 from lot owners' charges; expenditures, \$38,134.69, including \$7,444.62 for pay rolls. The perpetual care fund now amounts to \$115,977.38, the increase during the year being \$5,721.54. The reserve fund is now \$20,673.09. There were 146 interments during the year.

The annual report of the commissioners of the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., contains a number of illustrations of the new receiving vault recently illustrated in these pages, and statements of work done, receipts and expenditures, etc. About 10,000 square feet of the older portion of the grounds was regraded and put in good condition in accordance with the custom of improving each year a portion of the grounds which have been neglected by their owners, many of whom are dead. There were 710 interments during the year, making a total of 29,055 since 1848, the first year of which records are kept; 210 foundations and 109 brick graves were built. The perpetual care fund is now \$169,224.16, and there are 1,190 lots under perpetual, and 710 under annual care. The total receipts were \$41,218.71 and the expenditures \$2,468.54 less than that amount.

The treasurer's report, submitted at the 54th annual meeting of the Elm Grove Cemetery Corporation, Wickford, R. I. (population 1,100), showed total receipts of \$1,527.38, expenditures \$384.34, leaving a balance of \$1,143.04. The perpetual care fund showed receipts with balance from last year as \$7,755.05, expenditures \$191.30, leaving a balance of \$7,563.75.



Report of the Open Air Playground Committee, for 1903, and Announcement of the Junior School of Horticulture for 1904, Civic Improvement League of St. Louis:

The successful work of the Civic Improvement League in establishing open air playgrounds has been reported from time to time in these columns. This report is a neatly printed and illustrated book of 48 pages giving a detailed account of the year's work, which is summarized as follows: Six playgrounds were maintained with a bath and library in connection with each one. The total attendance was 67,843, with 22 nationalities represented in the enrollment. There were 41,720 baths given, and the librarian reports that in one month 1,248 books were read. The funds for carrying on this work were obtained entirely from contributions of public-spirited citizens and firms who donated money and supplies, and individuals who gave their time and service. Concerning future work, the report says:

"In the future we look for an enlightened public sentiment which will demand that the municipal government undertake the maintenance of public playgrounds as training places for the development of able-bodied, healthy-minded men and women, fitted to assume the civic responsibilities of later life. St. Louis in 1904 will be on trial before the world. While spending millions to glorify the progress of civilization, she should spend something to aid in relieving the misery and suffering of her own poor by giving them a chance for a breath of pure air and a few brief moments of innocent recreation. Of the fifteen cities of the United States having a population of 280,000 or more, St. Louis is the only one that for the past year did not appropriate money for the laying out of new parks." The committee therefore recommends: That the city purchase at once, sites for parks and playgrounds in the tenement districts of the city and conduct such playgrounds; that the School Board arrange to keep the schools open after school hours for recreation centers, and to conduct playgrounds in connection with the schools during the summer vacation; that public baths be provided, both separate and in connection with small parks and playgrounds.

The report contains a number of half-tone illustrations of scenes in the playgrounds and three charts, analyzing the

conditions in the districts occupied by the North End playgrounds.

The Junior School of Horticulture was organized in June, 1903, with six pupils in attendance, and the enrollment gradually increased to 70 during the summer. The success and enthusiasm of the pupils has encouraged the League to continue the school on a larger scale during the summer of 1904. The school has for its objects: to direct some of the surplus energy of the boys into useful channels; to show how even small areas of land in the backyard or on vacant lots, may be made to produce an abundance of vegetables for the family; to teach how to grow flowers; to develop such a knowledge of and interest in plants and their habits as shall be a direct aid in making St. Louis a more beautiful city. The school is located on ground donated by the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Civic Improvement League furnishes the instructor, the seeds, the tools and the fertilizers. Each garden is seven by twelve feet, and in most cases each one is devoted entirely to one kind of plant. Lessons begin in April and continue till the crops are harvested in the fall. Pupils get all the flowers and vegetables they raise.

The report contains a number of illustrations showing the children at work.

Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents has arranged a preliminary program for the eighteenth annual convention to be held in Chicago, August 23-25, 1904. The program will be varied in some respects from those of former meetings and promises the visitors an unusually interesting and profitable session.

The entertainment promised includes visits to the Art Institute and Public Library, two of the finest institutions of their kind in the country, and trips to Graceland, Rosehill and Oakwoods cemeteries.

Sessions will be held in the chapels of Graceland and Oakwoods, and the visits will include the inspection of Washington and Jackson parks and the grounds of the University of Chicago, which are in the same section of the city.

Definite subjects and speakers have not yet been announced, but valuable talks will be presented at the business sessions on trees and shrubs, the improvement of country cemeteries, and other topics of timely interest.

The convention of the Illinois state association will be held in Chicago August 22.

STOKESIA CYANEA.

One of the comparatively recent novelties among eastern florists is the *Stokesia cyanea* (Stokes Aster), or Cornflower Aster, as it is being commonly called; a native perennial that

grows from one to two feet high and bears lavender blue flowers that sometimes show a red tinge after they have been open a few days. The flowers resemble the *Centaureas* and are in bloom

from midsummer until late in the fall. The *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* pronounces it "one of the most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs," and many other authorities praise its beautiful flowers, drouth-resisting qualities and other desirable features. Mr. Benj. Connell, West Grove, Pa., to whom we are indebted for our illustration, says *Stokesia cyanea* is pre-eminently adapted for cemetery planting, and predicts a large demand when it becomes better known.



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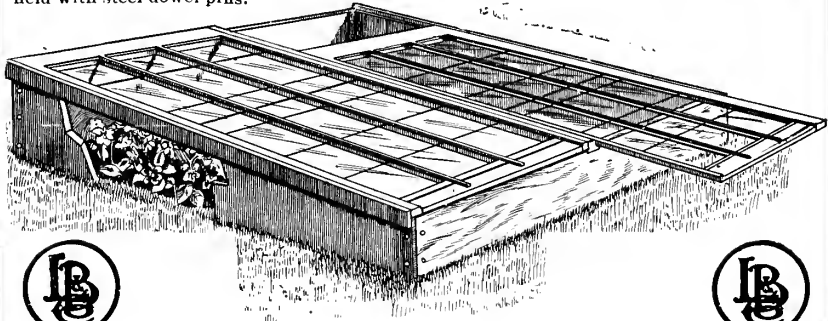
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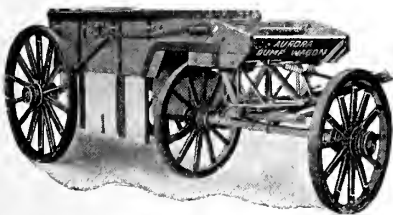
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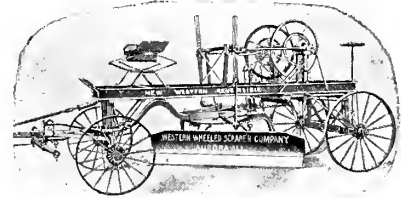
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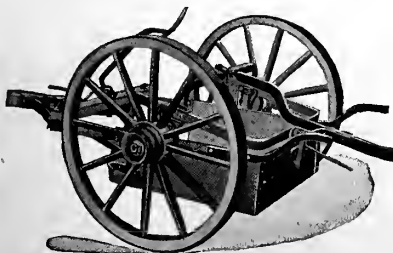
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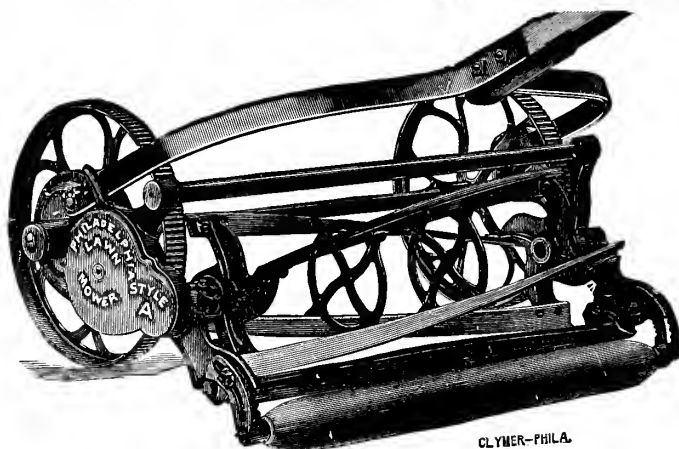
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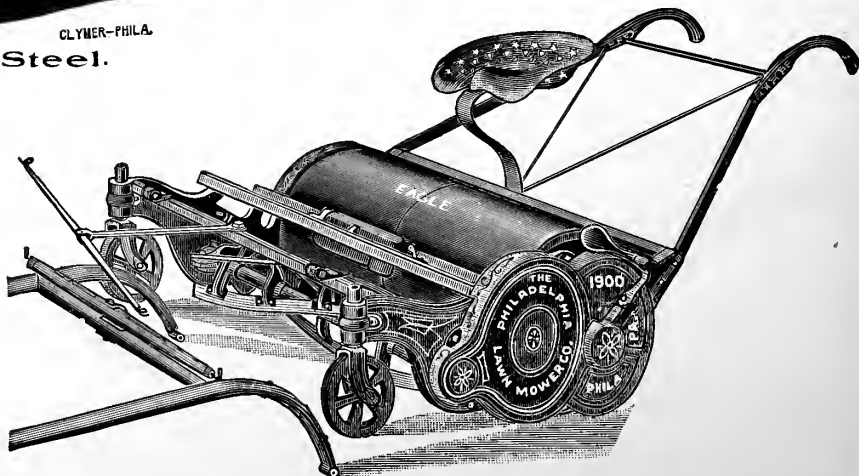
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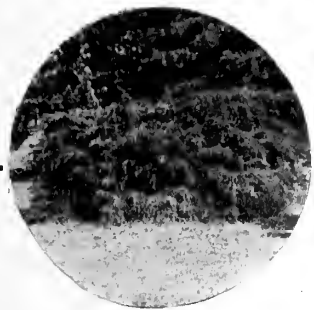
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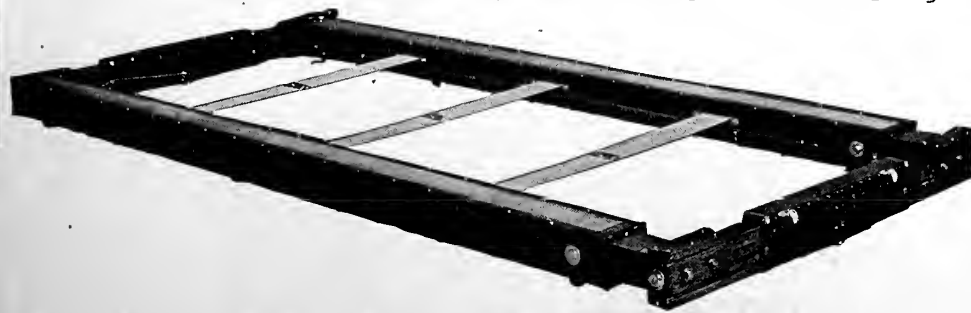
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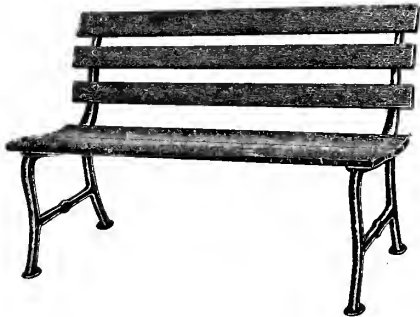
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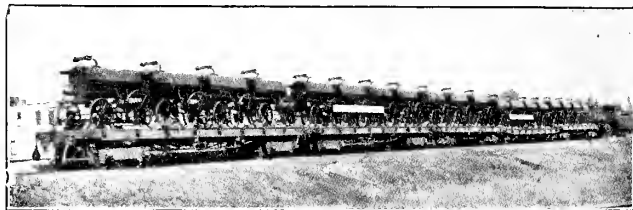


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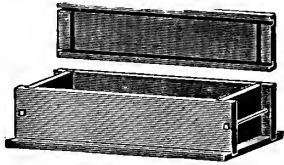


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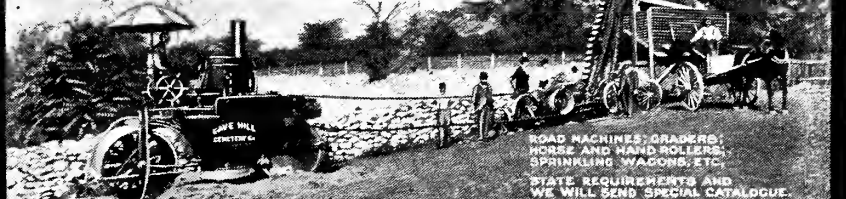
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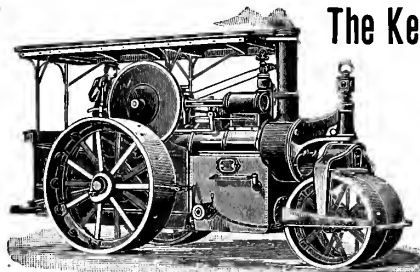
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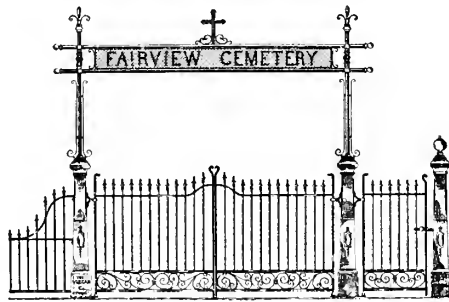
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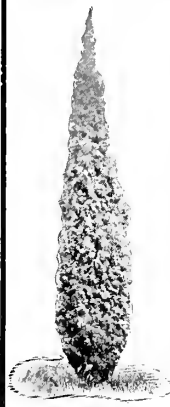
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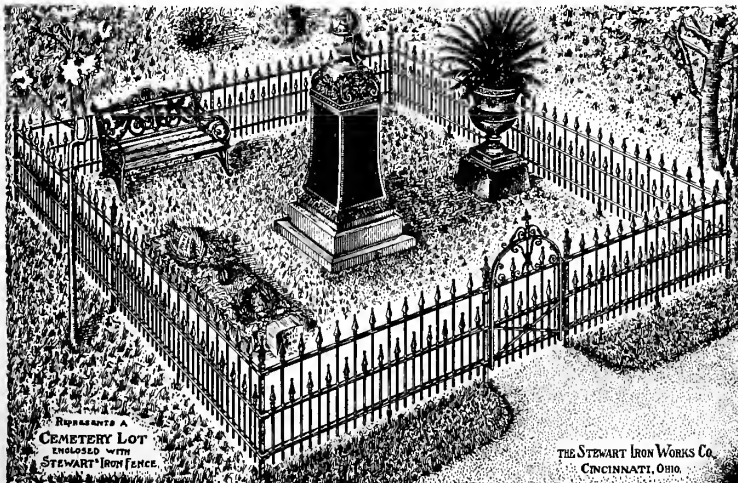
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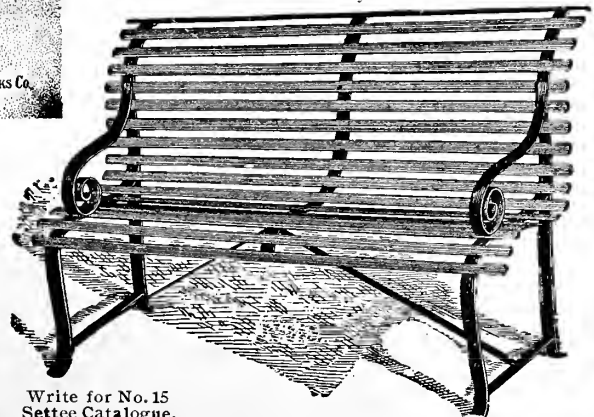
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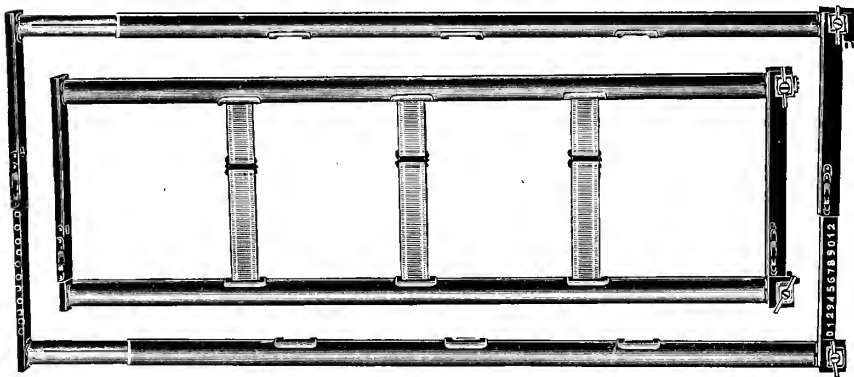


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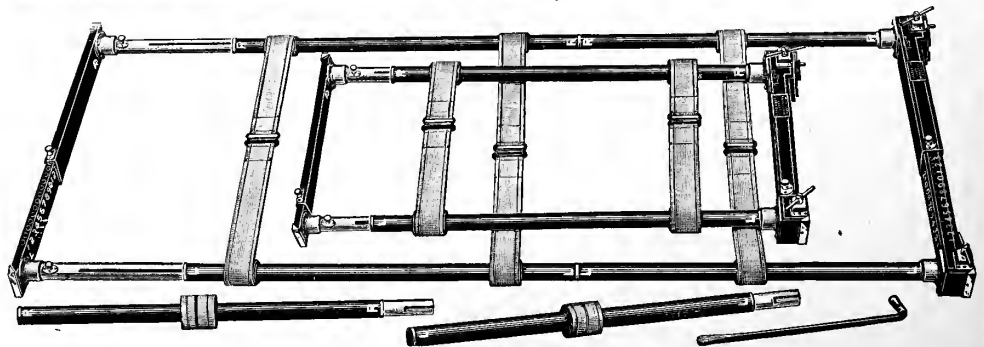
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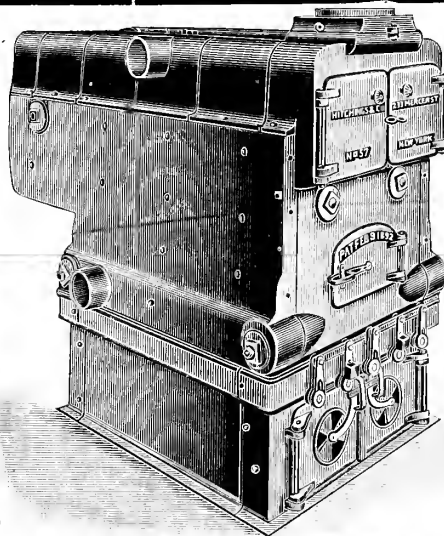
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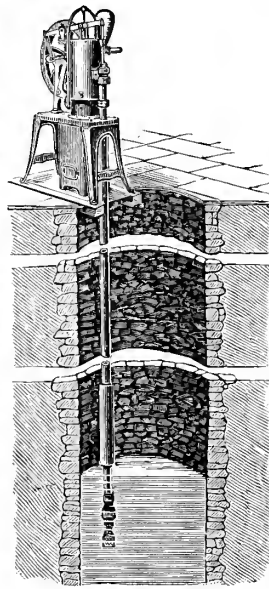
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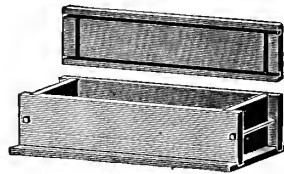
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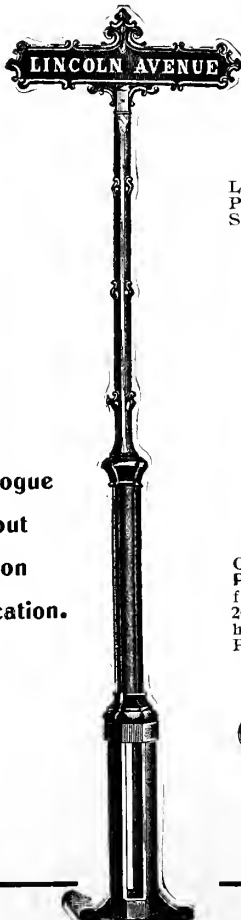
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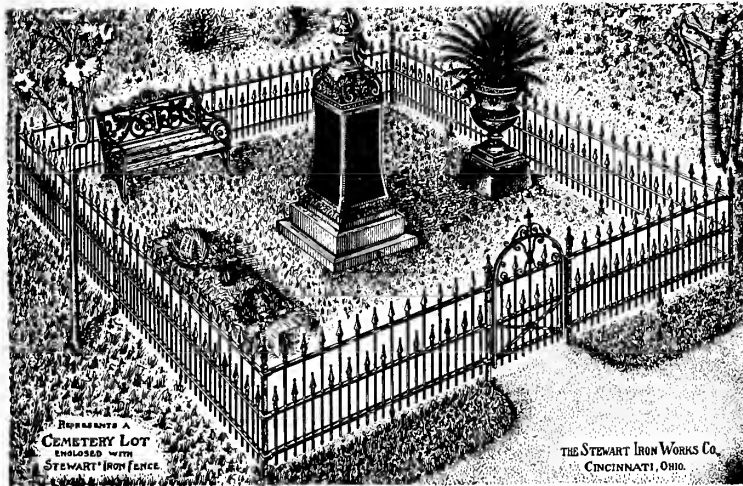
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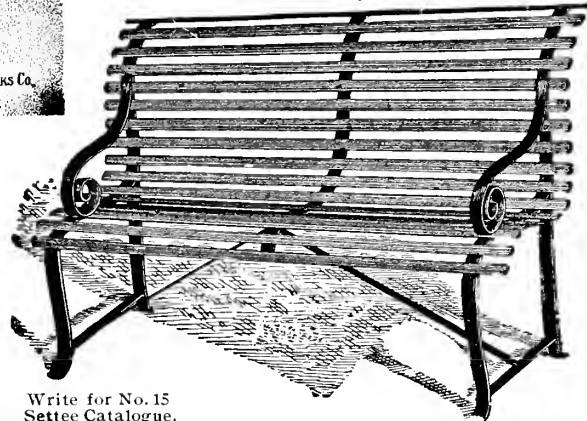


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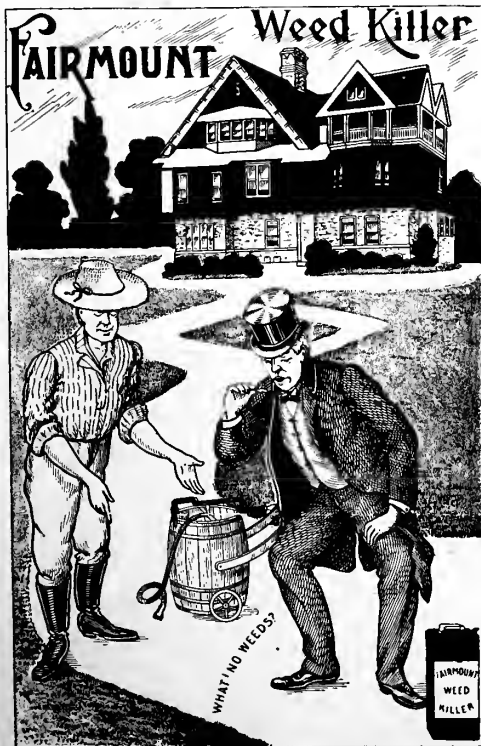
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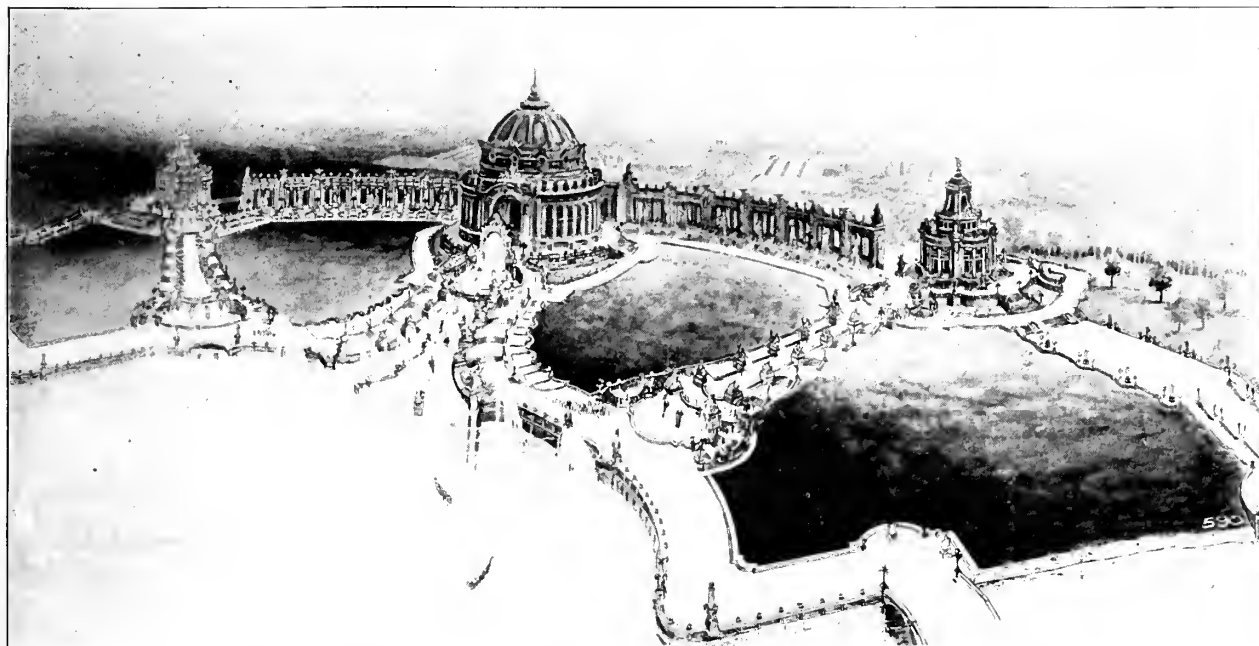
PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, MAY, 1904

No. 3



GENERAL VIEW OF CASCADE GARDENS AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Cascade Gardens of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

CONTRIBUTED BY A SUBSCRIBER.

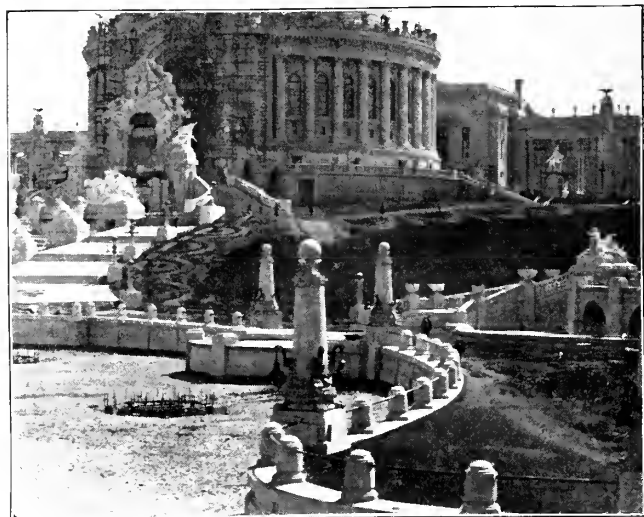
As the Cascades are the point around which the whole Exposition centers, so the Cascade Gardens and their surroundings form the central and most interesting picture on the grounds.

These gardens are in two distinct parts, one on either side of Festival Hall, bounded on their far sides by the restaurant pavilions and minor cascades. With Festival Hall as a center, the Colonnade of States forms a gracefully curving connection with the pavilions at either end, and from these three points descend the Cascades. It is estimated that 90,000 gallons of water per minute will be discharged over them into a grand basin 600 feet wide, from where the water takes its course through the lagoons. Along the banks, so to speak, of this grand basin, curve the gardens with a slope 300 feet wide and a rise of about 60 feet, presenting in form a slight hollow, which exhibits to best

advantage the floral scheme which will make the picture of the hill complete.

As one looks over this immense garden area, no possible improvement seems to suggest itself, so perfectly and naturally has the ground been shaped. The varying elevations make it all the more interesting and there is no one point on the grounds from which the whole can be overlooked. Such a view would be possible only from Festival Hall and the restaurants, and even then the two parts could not be seen together. The question necessarily resolves itself into one of the study of details, for even the individual halves can be seen in their entirety only from some high point. From the walks or the stairways of the Cascades the view is a constantly changing one.

In form the beds carry out the garland design, appropriate in that it figures largely in the architectural



DETAILED VIEW OF GARDEN AROUND FESTIVAL HALL.

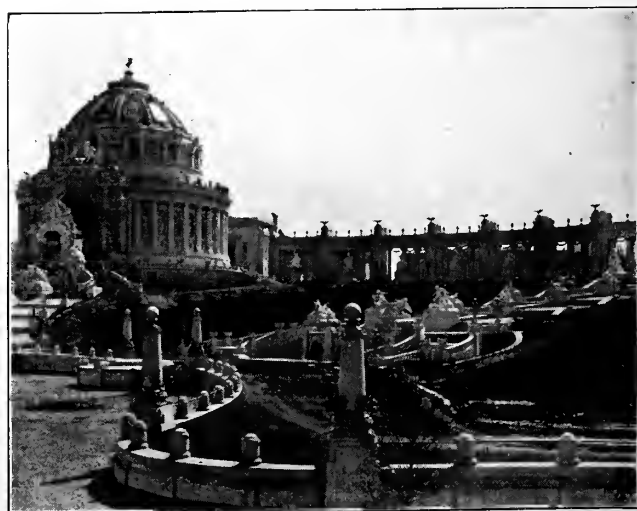
details of both the pavilions and the colonnades. The scheme is the same for both gardens and is changed only on the line of the Main Cascade, where the beds are made to conform more strictly to the architectural lines. For some reason, this part has been termed the "Rainbow Section," perhaps because of its nearness to the water and because of the probable effects of the reflection of colors. From the standpoint of plants it will hardly be more brilliant than the other sections.

While it is almost impossible to give a detailed description of a garden of this character, some mention of the materials to be used may be interesting. Just north of and below the Colonnade of States, a walk leads entirely around the upper part of both gardens. Next to this is a broad grass strip with a flower border and outside of the flowers a hedge of *Salvia splendens*. The border next to the walk will be lost from view except as one passes along there and so, as seen from below, the *Salvia* hedge properly forms the line from which the garlands swing. The garlands proper are made of red geraniums, *Ageratum* and *Centaurea*, the geraniums bordered on the upper side by dwarf nasturtiums. About every 40 feet the straight upper line is broken by circular beds, in which palms and other decorative foliage plants will be placed. Between the garlands and dropping some distance below them, is another bed resembling in form the fleur de lis. As the swing is made around Festival Hall and the grade becomes steeper, the garlands become more pronounced in form and the planting changes entirely. Because of the character of the plant and because it lends itself most readily to such decoration, the petunia will be used almost exclusively, and thus the desired effect of the garlands hanging on the hillside will be most brilliantly brought out. The bright colors in the petunia, together with the fact that the plant is such a profuse bloomer, make it most desirable and in large masses it will undoubtedly give an effect that

few other plants could produce. Immediately below Festival Hall at the steepest point of the ground, the bedding design breaks into another form, a shield, on which the letters "L. P. E." will be wrought in plants. Here we shall have the only bit of real carpet bedding in the entire scheme. Below the shield there extends the part designated before as the "Rainbow Section." Along the Minor Cascades the bedding gradually disappears in shrubbery plantations and all along the center parts of the Main and Minor Cascades, provisions for planting have been made in long box-like beds. In this way certain unnecessarily heavy architectural features will be partly hidden and the lines softened.

This in general is the adopted plan. It has been said that on the smaller slopes in front of the Colonnade of States the state shields would be carried out in plants. The idea was never adopted, and a more appropriate one, which is simply the general scheme on a reduced and modified scale, has been executed. At the present time these little beds are filled with thousands of pansies and daisies, which will later on be replaced with summer bedding materials.

In all this vast scheme the harmony of colors has been a matter of much study and consideration; and while many thousands of plants will be used and many different combinations made, the whole should be pleasing and restful, and those tremendous slopes of green stretching down toward the water will be the basis for a display of plants on a scale perhaps never before attempted. The scene at night, too, with all the different colored lights on the great masses of flowers and foliage, together with the colored lights shining through the water as it rushes over the Cascades, will be wonderful; and the thousands of other lights that will outline all the great exhibit palaces and illuminate the waterways will add to the festive and never-to-be-forgotten appearance of the scene.



VIEW OF GARDEN BETWEEN FESTIVAL HALL AND WEST CASCADE.

Beauty and Utility in Fruit Trees.

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

It has often occurred to me when seeing the beauty of some fruit tree in an orchard that fruit trees could



MAZZARD CHERRY.

oftener be used for ornamental purposes than they are. Last spring, a particularly full flowered apple tree, situated on the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, tempted me to have it photographed for the use of PARK AND CEMETERY. It is in position where once was a thriving apple orchard. Imagine such a tree standing alone on a lawn, in company with other ornamental trees, and there is, positively, not a tree of all the spring flowering ones more worthy of admiration than it would be! There are many of the lovely magnolias, the Judas tree, flowering peaches and other well-known spring flowering trees and shrubs, but none of just the character the apple is. Many of our earliest trees and shrubs to flower are at times caught by late frosts, the Chinese and the Soulangeana magnolia are sometimes in this list. But the apple rarely indeed gets caught in this way. Everyone relies on it that when the apple is in blossom spring is surely here.

A large proportion of those who are now wealthy and who live in cities have in their younger days lived where apple orchards

were in view, and their love for the old tree and its associations are shown by their eagerness to possess a bunch of blossoms. Florists with stores in cities are always on the lookout for sprays of apple blossoms for such customers, many of them getting a wagon load of branches to fill orders. Those who have the planting of grounds would be apt to please their clients were they to plant an apple and a fruit tree or two of other kinds when locating trees.

Another fruit tree which is beautiful when in flower is the Mazzard cherry. This is the wilding from the cultivated sweet cherries of our orchards. Birds carried the stones with the fruit from the trees in the first place, and to the seedlings which sprang up from them has been given the name Mazzard. There are trees of Mazzard cherries to be found in the fields and woods near all large cities or near where fruit gardens have been, and one of these, standing near a public road, was photographed as well as the apple. Some of these trees standing in positions where they have always had unobstructed space to develop are most beautiful objects. As all country boys know, the fruit of all the trees is good, but there are some far better than others. In my own experience I once met with one so good that I grafted from it to a cultivated tree, preferring it to the other.

It will interest many to know that the apple tree is on the grounds formerly belonging to the late W. L. Shaeffer, who was for many years the President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. On his place it was that the Paragon Chestnut originated, a large fruited kind of the Spanish.



APPLE TREE IN FLOWER.

Soil Conditions and Tree Growth Around Lake Michigan.—II.

BY JENS JENSEN.

Few trees have such a wide distribution on the North American continent as the red cedar, and none shows a greater indifference to soil.

Although the red cedar is indifferent in its selection of soil, this does not mean that it is as prolific and produces such strong and healthy growth on rock formation or land ridges as on the more fertile lands.

In its northern course it gradually decreases in size and declines in vigor until the great tree of the south becomes a mere shrub.

In Northern Illinois and in Wisconsin the red cedar obtains its greatest size on eroded and terraced lake and river bluffs and is invariably most abundant on the sunny slopes. The soil is glacial drift (moraine) and consists of a yellow pebbly clay. It is not unusual to find trees a foot or more in diameter near the ground and from 20 to 25 feet high and in some instances more.

The American beech—*Fagus ferruginea*—is indigenous to Michigan and Wisconsin, and its distribution in both states is confined to lands originally glacial drift (moraine). In Illinois (same kind of soil) it is entirely absent or exists only in small groves. I know of but two, one at Highland Park and the other near the city of Waukegan.

The trees in both groups are small compared with those in Wisconsin, less than 25 miles farther north. Mr. Thomas Douglas of Waukegan believes that these groups were disseminated by pigeons who carried the seeds with them from the northern forests.

Whatever their origin one thing is certain that the beech in its natural or artificial distribution towards the head of Lake Michigan becomes smaller and less vigorous.

Trees planted in the same soil (moraine) more than 25 years ago within 15 miles of Chicago and near the

lake, are still less than 15 feet in height with a diameter of not more than six inches near the ground. Any attempt to introduce this or any other variety of the beech on the plain (prairie) near Chicago has proved futile and only dwarf shrubby plants are the result where enough success has been obtained to make them live even for a short time.

Let us suppose that the beeches found in Illinois and referred to before were disseminated by the pigeons. Why did these birds that invaded localities farther south by the millions not drop seeds here too? Perhaps they did! Yet the absence of beeches here on soil favorable for their reproduction does not sustain this assertion. Soil and other conditions are not favorable to the beech on the prairie and if they had been the great prairie fires would have prevented their reproduction here, as it has done with other tree growth. As we proceed towards the north from the head of Lake Michigan the lands bordering the lake receive a greater benefit from the evaporation constantly going on from this great body of water and carried inland by the winds. This is especially true on the Michigan side.

But this dampness is also perceptible on the western side of the lake at considerable distances, and the influence of Lake Superior from the north becomes greater. Where conditions thus favored exist, we find the natural home of the American beech—within or near the borders of the celebrated white pine belt.

However, the influences of the dry prairie winds are more perceptible from the head of Lake Michigan west, and it can not be doubted that their influences upon vegetation is one of the primary causes of the exclusion of so many plants indigenous to the state east of us, and in their western course have penetrated the very limits of the city of Chicago.

The Japan Rose.

BY MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

Rosa rugosa was one of the refined results of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, 1852-54.

It proved to be one of the most reliable and attractive plants ever introduced from foreign parts, and has maintained its high prestige, becoming more and more popular as the years pass.

There is not, among all the roses, one type of such marked individuality. The rugose or wrinkled foliage is unlike that of any other rose, and although corrugated, it is yet bright and shining green.

The average height of the plants is five feet, with corresponding spread of the graceful branches. Every terminal produces from ten to twenty roses. The

simple five-petal, single roses, with bright yellow anthers are three inches across, wide-open and unlike any others, in simple elegance. *R. rubra* is shining red. It is as clear as a ruby in tint. *R. alba* is silvery white. There is a lovely pink sort known as *Ramases*, coming to America from China. Then the cross between *Rugosa rosa* and the famous old ever-blooming tea rose *Sombriel*, resulted in the semi-double, pure white *Mrs. George Brunt*. It is also an ever-bloomer. The others are spring or early summer bloomers. But the attractions are not bounded by the flowers; the rose-apples or hews, that succeed the roses, are bright and well formed. *R. rubra* produces brilliant scarlet

and *R. alba* rich orange yellow rose-apples. They persist long after the leaves have fallen and are very striking and beautiful. Gardens, parks and cemeteries are planted to *Rugosa rosa* in two ways; isolated plants or hedges. It is never in beds, nor crowded in with promiscuous shrubbery; the unwritten code is that this unique rose shall have opportunity to display all of its unusual and beautiful features.

An isolated plant is handsome. The foliage persists later in the fall than that of any other deciduous plants. In the orange belt, south, it is evergreen. The *rugosa* foliage is particularly handsome, in great luxuriance and vigor. Were there no roses to bloom, the plants would be worth cultivating in conspicuous places, and the white and red varieties contrast beautifully.

One red and one white, in the front, whether the square be a garden or a cemetery, will be enough of these, they are so luxuriant and conspicuous. Isolated specimens anywhere, in parks, will exceed the rank and file of flowering plants, in striking attractiveness.

The hedge comes next. Planted three feet apart, the branches interlace, but do not interfere with free flowering. Pruning need be done but once, and that after the leaves have fallen, and the rose-apples begin to shrivel and dry.

Rugosa rosa makes a very graceful top and side growth.

Too closely clipped the terminals that produce the large clusters of roses would be impaired, and the bright hedges fail to form. Grace and elegance are best attained by allowing the plants unrestricted growth, after the late fall or winter clipping. This cutting back may be severe, but is rather to keep the hedge within bounds than to improve the roses. The best remains yet to be told. These rarely beautiful roses are iron-clad in constitution. They are the chief ornaments of cold climates. In the city of Toronto, Canada, they are luxuriant and beautiful, as also in Chicago and Cleveland, Ohio. Wind swept from the lakes they may be seen under all forms of treatment. Then on the sandy beach of the Gulf of Mexico they grow in hedges.

On the Gulf Coast they are evergreen. During the summer and fall, the fogs that are of almost daily occurrence, when dissipated by the beams of the sun, leave these beautiful rose bushes bedewed with moisture, and glittering like gems. They seem more beautiful, the last time we see them, no matter under what climatic stress; old but ever new in their varied loveliness.

Tree Braces Supporting the Door-Yard Companion.

It often occurs that intimate and loved residents of the farmstead in the form of venerable fruit trees break down and fall into decay for the want of timely and suitable supports. The illustration shows how Mr. E. L. Doty of Illion braced an old apple tree, thereby lengthening greatly its life. The main branches are bored, bolts with nuts on outside and

hooks inside are inserted. The branches are then made to support each other by connecting the hooks with interior rods.

Thus the life of the tree is preserved and the halo of sentiment passed on to the rising generation.

JOHN CRAIG.



BRACES FOR SUPPORTING TREES.

Wisconsin State Monument at Shiloh.

The monument to be erected on the battlefield of Shiloh by the state of Wisconsin in memory of her soldiers who fell there, is an encouraging evidence of progress in designing soldiers' monuments, and shows what artistic effort can accomplish in this direction, even with a small appropriation.

The design is by W. R. Hodges, of St. Louis, who is also the contractor for the work. Mr. Hodges was himself a captain in the 30th Wisconsin regiment, and particularly interested in the success of the work. The modeling, including the main group, three bas-relief panels representing battle scenes, and four inscription panels, has been executed by Robert Porter Bringham, of St. Louis.

The theme is that of a dying soldier supported by Columbia. The color-bearer is mortally wounded and sinks to the ground, letting the flag-staff slip from his grasp. Columbia, catching the flag in one hand, supports him with the other arm, on which he wears a shield, the reverse side of which bears the coat-of-arms of the United States. The lower part of the flag-staff, shown entire in the photograph of the model, will be represented as shot away in the final bronze group.

The sculptor has produced a spirited group, conceived with poetic feeling, and finely expressive of lofty patriotism and heroic sacrifice.

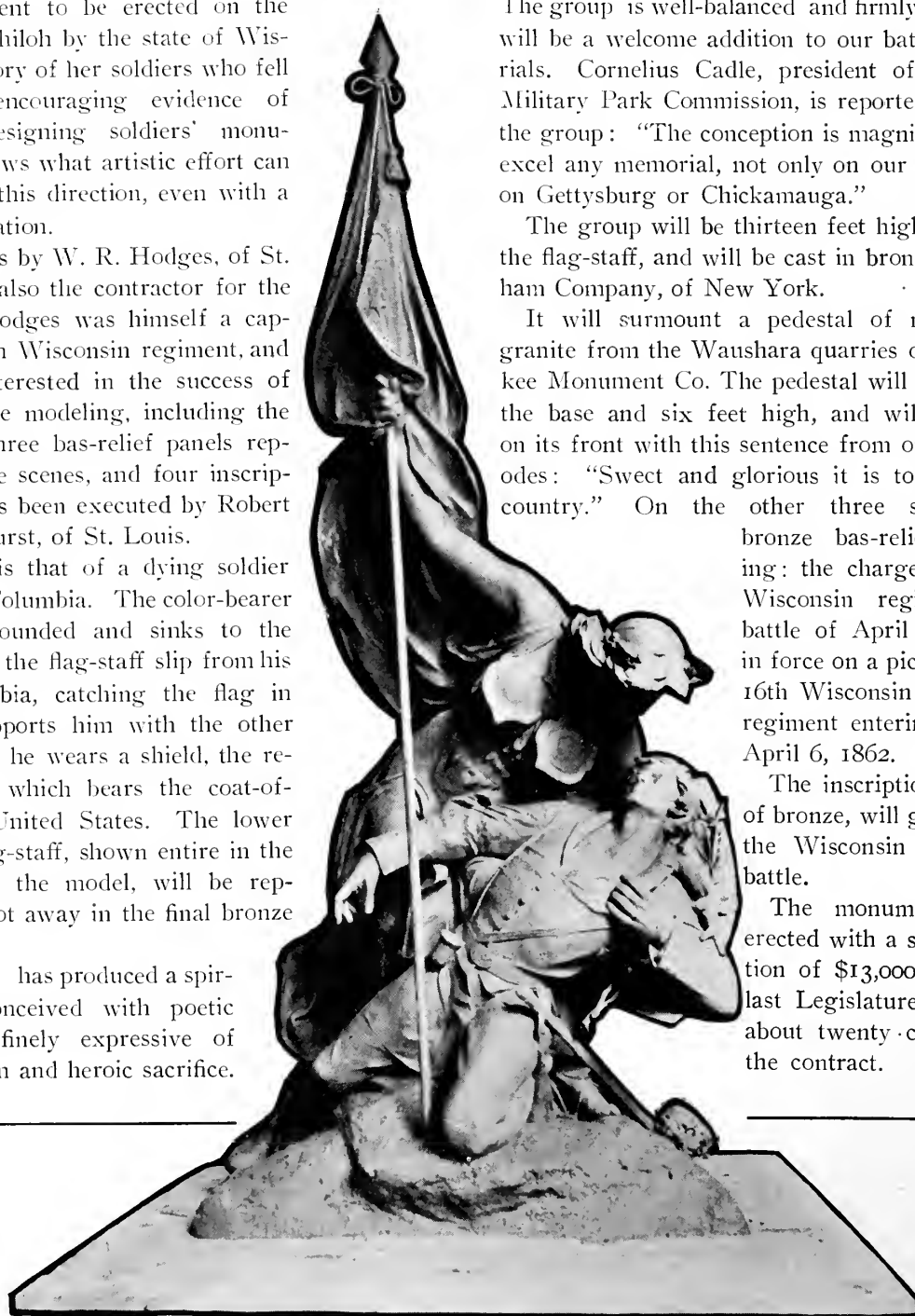
The group is well-balanced and firmly modeled, and will be a welcome addition to our battlefield memorials. Cornelius Cadle, president of the National Military Park Commission, is reported as saying of the group: "The conception is magnificent. It will excel any memorial, not only on our battlefield, but on Gettysburg or Chickamauga."

The group will be thirteen feet high to the top of the flag-staff, and will be cast in bronze by the Gorham Company, of New York.

It will surmount a pedestal of red Wisconsin granite from the Waushara quarries of the Milwaukee Monument Co. The pedestal will be 9-6 x 7-6 at the base and six feet high, and will be inscribed on its front with this sentence from one of Horace's odes: "Sweet and glorious it is to die for one's country." On the other three sides will be bronze bas-reliefs representing: the charge of the 14th Wisconsin regiment in the battle of April 7; the attack in force on a picket post of the 16th Wisconsin; and the 18th regiment entering into action, April 6, 1862.

The inscription tablets, also of bronze, will give a record of the Wisconsin troops in the battle.

The monument is to be erected with a state appropriation of \$13,000, made by the last Legislature. There were about twenty competitors for the contract.



WISCONSIN STATE MONUMENT AT SHILOH.

Editorial Note and Comment.

American Park and Improvement Society.

The preliminary program for the annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association gives prominence to the important matter of its proposed merger with the American League for Civic Improvement, under the title of the American Park and Improvement Society. This merger, which all will hope to be consummated at the forthcoming meeting to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 9-11, will make more effective the work of both societies, the most difficult part of which they have not yet reached to any extent—the improvement of village and rural outdoor appearances and conditions. The new title is most certainly an attractive one, yet it loses for the merged associations certain of the features of each which the separate titles conveyed, and which more clearly defined their special fields of work. The program for the coming meeting is a very attractive one, as befits the place and occasion, and the opportunities for study and the appreciation of what is meant by art out of doors, as will be seen in the civic exhibits and landscape gardening of the Exposition, and what has been accomplished in a public way in St. Louis itself, should encourage the largest attendance ever witnessed by the two associations.



The Advantage of Prepared Plans.

All experience with the "hit or miss" method of performing public works is decidedly against it. Wherever a public park, cemetery, schoolyard or other kind of outdoor improvements is proposed, no actual work should be undertaken, in the vast majority of cases, before well-considered plans have been matured, put to paper, and everything decided upon. It is not in every case necessary that the funds should be on hand to complete the work, because, with properly prepared plans, it can be carried out progressively as means are provided, and still the final outcome be all that was originally contemplated and the result all that could be desired. On the other hand, improvement work attempted without formal consideration and planning is, in the nature of haphazard scheming, subject at any time during its progress to changes and suggestions utterly incompatible with desired results, and where the completion is often an entire departure from the original intention. Another important suggestion in connection with the above is the advantage of employing competent men to design and furnish plans for such improvements. It will, of course, entail the payment of liberal fees, which, however, are not, under any circumstances, wasted; the plans will be complete and ready for use; they will show what the work is and how results are to be secured; the material to use and the methods of using it; and, above all, they will inspire confidence in the under-

taking and attract public sympathy and co-operation, from the fact that competent advice and training has been called upon for its best. It will obviate the possibility of a bungling, inharmonious creation, alike discreditable to its promoters and the community.



The Ohio Township Park Bill.

An important bill has recently become a law in Ohio, by which the people of their own motion may unite all municipal corporations, and all territory, not within any municipality, in the township in one park district, and establish one or more parks for all, at the common cost of all. It also provides for the independence of the township park board; it levies its own taxes, issues its own bonds, locates parks after advising with competent landscape architects, and it is in fact an independent arm of the government, having exclusive control of the department of parks for the township. The law does not interfere in any way with any city or village park; each municipal corporation may establish, maintain and control its own parks as before. Great credit is due to Mr. Volney Rogers, a park commissioner of Youngstown, Ohio, for this bill. The necessity for public parks is rapidly becoming apparent for the country districts, and for obvious reasons; moreover, a township park properly designed and cared for, should be a power in educating country people to the desirability of improving their farm "dooryards." Further, it will permit the preservation of natural or historic beauty spots, which ought to be preserved and cared for. Other states should interest themselves in some such legislation.



Another Plea for the Lawn Plan.

In this working season, and with the multitude of old cemeteries to be remodeled and many new ones contemplated, it is always timely to urge the advantages of the landscape or lawn plan of modern cemetery practice. There is no reason whatever why any additional sections or additions to the older grounds should be permitted to perpetuate the disorder and lack of beauty of the past, but every new cemetery, new sections or additions to the older ones, should be laid out with a view to landscape art as a goal; no streets, roads or alleys should be allowed to detract from the beauty of a section as in the old style; but lawns and shrubs and trees, limited memorials and unobtrusive stone-work, natural beauty and educated taste, should all combine to make the new order of things a means of imparting peaceful contemplation and hopeful inspiration to all interested in the cemetery. It will give large returns to employ competent service to prepare plats and planting plans for all contemplated improvements or additions to any of our older cemeteries, and such a course would work wonders with the average rural burial grounds.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

A LEAGUE OF MASSACHUSETTS IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES.

Improvement societies and allied organizations of Massachusetts held a conference in Boston April 28 and 29 and formed a league under the name of the Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment. The conference announces as its object:

"To contribute to the formation of a strong, definite and united purpose among the forces working for the improvement of civic and social conditions in Massachusetts, by bringing together all town and village improvement societies, education and arts and crafts societies, citizens' associations, civic clubs and other organizations interested in this purpose throughout the commonwealth, for the discussion and comparison of principles, methods and results. There shall be an annual meeting every spring and additional meetings may be called by the executive committee."

The opening session was addressed by President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Rhode Island State College on "Co-operation for Rural Betterment." He outlined the problem by showing that farming enlisted \$20,000,000,000 in capital, and enlisted one-third of all the workers, making it the largest single industry in the country. Among the agencies tending to better rural conditions he named the following: Better means of communication; organization, the granges being pointed out as having proven successful; education, still defective, but rapidly improving; religion, the farthest behind, but apparently destined to regeneration, through the spread of "settlement" work and the rural scheme of the Young Men's Christian Association.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., gave an illustrated lecture on "Public Buildings as an Expression of Community Life." It was a collection of views, with comments showing some of the best results in designing thus far attained in public libraries, schoolhouses, town halls, churches, banks, monuments and the like, which are the joint product of town or village effort. He laid stress on the fact that excellence in design and dignified, satisfactory results were not necessarily denied to small or inexpensive structures.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., read a review of an unpublished manuscript of his father's, which outlined the need of consistency in every general scheme of village improvement. Several examples of over-

weighted and elaborated village greens were cited to show that less elaboration of the greens would have shown far better results.

Walter Sargent also contributed an address upon "Artistic Village Improvement," speaking strongly upon the subject of good art study in the schools and caring for the taste of young people as the future builders. He told of the artistic treatment of telegraph poles in Holland, and of the elevated railway in Berlin, as showing what can be done with such unpromising material.

"Legislative Possibilities of the Conference" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Joseph Lee at the opening of the second day's session. He said in part:

"One of the first needs, especially in country life, is the development of the æsthetic, and already legislative enactment in this state has been the means of inculcating improved advanced ideas which will be productive of excellent results later on. Cultivate beautiful surroundings in your town; create a fitting and dignified setting for your public life. We value a thing for what it represents, for what it seems to say.

"People go abroad to see Athens. How can they see Athens? It is only because the old Athenians had the true sense of expression that we are enabled to see in the Parthenon today some idea of what the former Athens was. We care for a picture because it tells something, expresses some idea, some sentiment. Village improvement should be along the lines of the æsthetic, and should lead to the proper upbuilding of the Commonwealth. What is the characteristic purpose of American citizenship? It is found in the best possible opportunity for a fine spiritual life. Every American boy and girl should have the best constructive opportunity to develop the best there is in them. America stands for the proposition that you can create righteousness by legislation, and whatever is an expression of true citizenship will be a legitimate object for development by this organization. What, then, are our grievances? One is that there should be a single American boy or girl who is not going right. We have the proper spirit; we should seek to develop its expression. Juvenile law-breaking is to be deplored; juvenile crime is a question of athletics, the desire to be more daring than one's fellows. A Western judge has said that 'boys who "swipe" things are not thieves,' for the act is not inspired by any commercial idea. Therefore provide playgrounds, which, however, should be of a suitable size; for thus the boy has the opportunity for developing his spirit of daring; create school gardens and vacation schools; regulate hours of trade and inquire into the sort of trade at which a boy is working; look into the conditions surrounding the work; extend the periods of probation in cases where boys are brought into court. These are appropriate matters for public action."

Following Mr. Lee's paper came a series of reports from various societies throughout Massachusetts, all testifying to the beneficent influences derived through such mediums as the library, school gardens, vacation schools, manual training, etc. The work in many cases is yet young, but enough has been accomplished in the short time to prove that in each case there is a large field for development. The societies reporting and the subjects and speakers were as follows:

Montague, The New Clairvaux, Mrs. George W. Solley; Billerica, A Society with a Wide Outlook, Frederick S. Clark; Brimfield, A Village Library, M. Anna Tarbell; Fitchburg, A Local Federation, E. A. Kirkpatrick; Dudley, The Summer Resident and Village Improvement, Mrs. Samuel Morris Conant; Winthrop, A New Society, Channing Howard; Greenfield, The Girls' Club, Mary Davenport; Nantucket, A Local Civic League, William M. F. Round; Wellesley, the Wellesley Club, Clarence Alfred, Bunker, and the Friendly Aid Society, Mrs. W. O. Robson; Bolton, What the Country Town Wants, Rev. Joseph N. Pardee; Deerfield, the Blue and White Society, Annie C. Putnam; Cohasset, An Experiment with Signs, Dr. Oliver H. Howe; Hingham, Society of Arts and Crafts, Clarence P. Hoyt; The Society for the Protection of Native Plants, Robert T. Jackson.

The conference adopted a constitution and elected the following officers:

President, Arthur C. Boyden of Bridgewater; vice-president, Henry T. Bailey; secretary-treasurer, Edward T. Hartman; executive committee, William A. Baldwin, Alfred C. Bunker, Edward H. Chandler, Charlotte H. Conant, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., Parris T. Farwell, Oliver H. Howe, Mary Morton Kehew, E. A. Kirkpatrick, Warren H. Manning, Annette P. Rogers, May Alden Ward, T. Frank Waters and F. Allen Whiting.

NOTES OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Amherst, Massachusetts, supports four Village Improvement Associations, which have been in existence for many years. The central association was established in 1856 and has been in a flourishing condition throughout its existence. During this period it has accomplished a great deal towards the improvement of the town. It raises by public subscription about \$200 per year for the care of its magnificent green and for keeping rubbish off the streets and sidewalks.

Amherst College, which is located in the center of the town, has recently raised, through its loyal alumni, \$5,000 towards making plans for the betterment of its grounds. The committee which has been secured for this purpose consists of William R. Mead and Charles F. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White; Daniel H. Burnham, head architect of the Chicago fair; Augustus St. Gaudens, and Frederick Law Olmsted.

The Agricultural College, located one mile from the center of the town on a beautiful site, has been embellishing its grounds for over thirty years. The Agricultural College grounds possess an exceedingly large number of native and exotic specimens, many of which were planted on the College grounds for the first time in America. Especially interesting are the large number of rare Japanese species introduced many years ago by Col. W. S. Clark, an enthusiastic planter and traveler. The College has always maintained a nursery which has been the means of stimulating the adoption of many rare plants on private grounds. There are few towns where a larger variety of native and exotic plants can be seen growing than in Amherst.

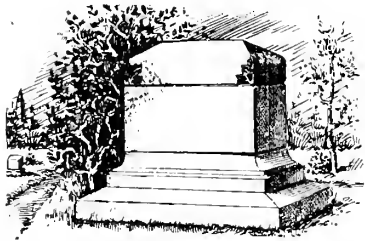
The annual report of President John B. Smith, of the Village Improvement Society of Berlin, Conn., tells of some active and useful work in building new walks for the village streets with the assistance of the property owners. Besides this, it has been instrumental in the crection of several new electric lights, and the construction of a new bridge, and expects to close the season with all expenses paid and \$60 in the treasury. The President recommends that a committee of five be appointed to consider methods for the care and improvement of the trees of the village, and also a committee "to prevent the permanent disfigurement and damage of the town by its claypits, and whether it is possible to make any arrangement by which those claypits when abandoned shall become part of a beautiful park system." These claypits are on the only direct road connecting Berlin with the nearest city, and President Smith writes that they are a menace to the beauty of the central residential portion of the town. He thinks that such unsightly spots as claypits and sand-pits should be subject to legislative control, and would like to hear from improvement workers who have had experience in combating similar nuisances or who have ideas for the improvement of these obstructions to village beauty.

* * *

The Belfast Improvement Society, Belfast, Me., was organized in 1900 for "the improvement and the ornamenting of the streets and public squares of the city by planting and cultivating ornamental trees and generally to promote the beauty and welfare of the city." The society has been incorporated and has been uniformly successful in its work. A neat six-page folder recently issued gives a brief historical sketch, constitution and by-laws and illustrates the pavilion erected on the shore by the society. Its first work was the erection of a band stand on the Common. Unsightly underbrush was removed from one of the streets and a gravel foot-path laid out. Grass plots at junctions of streets and the school grounds have been carefully kept and ornamented and receptacles for waste paper placed at convenient intervals throughout the city. What the society considers its most important work was the placing of a large number of fine pictures, reproductions of famous originals, in the schools. Prizes have been awarded to members of the High School for best essays on Civic Improvement, and other means employed to cultivate a love for the beautiful in the children. A work just finished and which has already proven its value is the large picnic grounds at the foot of Condon St., in the southern part of the city, one of the most delightful spots on the shore of the bay. A pavilion of good size has been constructed, furnished with seats and tables. In addition to this, the society has held many public entertainments and social functions and accomplished other improvements.

* * *

The Winthrop Improvement Association, Winthrop, Mass., were the leaders in the observance of Arbor Day in that town. A tree to be known as the Thoreau Oak was planted on the grounds of the Pauline St. school by the Woman's Club, and other trees were set out by the Improvement Association and the high school graduating class, with appropriate dedicatory exercises. The Junior auxiliary of the Association also assisted in the planting of a tree by the popular Author's Club, and enrolled 75 new members. The Association is in a very flourishing condition and as a result of its labors more than 400 trees will have been planted in the town this year. Officials of the town and Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad are joining heartily in the work.



A hammered and carved monument, suitable only for light colored granite. This style of finish shows carving to best effect.



Sarcophagus monument. The two bases and cap are of light granite, hammered, and the die of dark granite polished. Red granite, is sometimes used in such combinations.



Square cap monument, sometimes called "Cottage Monuments" when small sizes are referred to. Frequently surmounted by a Gothic finial, urn or cross. Style most common for small marble monuments.

Memorials and Planting for Small Cemetery Lots.

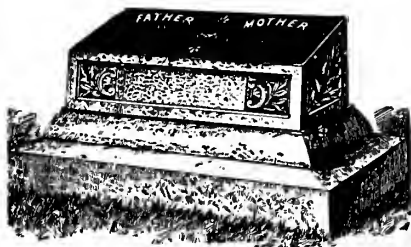
It should be immediately recognized that any suggestions in regard to memorials and shrubbery for the embellishment of small cemetery lots, would largely fail in their practical effect in any cemetery unless rules and regulations framed to that end were respected by the lot owners. And again, the whole plan of lawn cemetery arrangement, or, in fact, any scheme for the improvement and care of the smaller cemeteries, must have regard to the fundamental laws of unity and harmony, absolutely essential to attractive landscape effects. Or, to put it in another way, to venture into the field of cemetery improvement on such a scale as may be required in our smaller towns and rural districts, conditions must be created whereby some authority is permitted to control the work, in order to prevent the absurdities which the indiscriminate uneducated taste of a majority of the lot owners would bring about. This question of control is an essential consideration in the matter of making lawn plan cemeteries of the smaller burial grounds.

Take, for example, a section in any small cemetery, uncared for except in the usual rural fashion, and what a sight it is, as a rule! Monuments and markers of all descriptions and sorts, cheap and tawdry manufactured decorations scattered everywhere, and annuals, perennials and plants of all kinds distributed at random, a condition brought about by the license afforded every lot owner to do as he will with what he

deems his own, a doctrine now declared false as to such license in the larger cemeteries.

Look on the other picture, where an experienced man is given control, and he may be either an enthusiastic citizen or a paid superintendent; a section of small lots, but having a clean-cut lawn refreshing to the senses; no division marks above the surface to define the areas of the lots; one small well-proportioned family memorial for each lot where appropriate, although a well-kept lot with inconspicuous well-designed markers and a beautiful patch of shrubbery would be still more desirable, and answers all purposes, and sufficient planting over the area of the section to make, in connection with the whole cemetery, a beautiful scene. Is this not a contrast to the old style of doing things in the small cemetery, and a consummation devoutly to be wished? The single lot must not be treated as though it were a separate institution, but it must be made to harmonize in character and appearance with the whole section; and as a finality with the whole cemetery, producing unity and harmony in the landscape effect.

In any cemetery the lot owners must be constrained to obey such rules and regulations as will conduce to its improvement and welfare. The following suggestions on the care of lots are incorporated in all up-to-date practice: The grass is cut and all lots are kept tidy and clean by the cemetery officials. Grave mounds



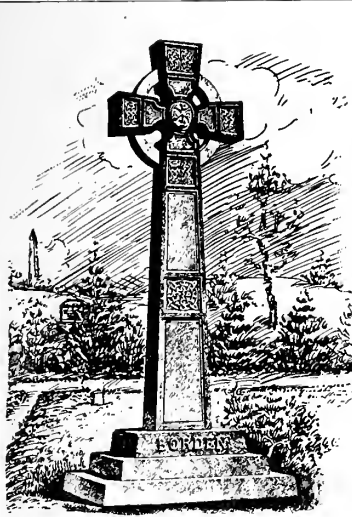
A double headstone, low and massive. One base could be left off.



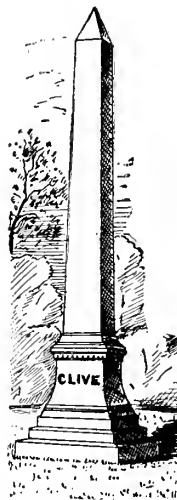
Rustic or rock-faced headstone. Boulder type.



Grave mark, set flush with the sod; does not interfere with the lawn-mower. Used where mounds are dispensed with.



Celtic Cross, usually made of light colored granite, elaborate carving on front and back. Can be reduced to comparatively small sizes with good effect.



Obelisk or shaft monument. A style seen to best advantage in large sizes if properly proportioned on isolated lots.

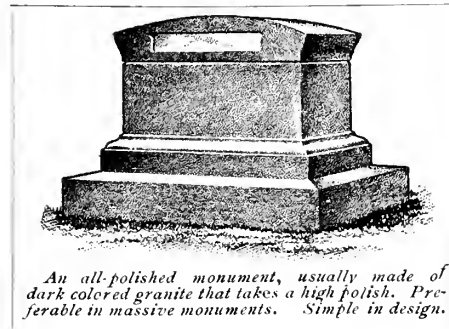
are in many ways objectionable and unnecessary, and are highly detrimental to the appearance of the lots, as well as expensive to care for by the owners. A proper system of records with all graves carefully marked on the official plat makes mounding for identification purposes unnecessary. Grave mounding appears to be only an ancient custom with no good reason for continued use, but with every reason for its abolishment.

Monuments should be of absolutely durable materials, granite and standard bronze being superior to all others. Elaborate carving and profuse ornament detracts from durability and is harder to keep clean and in repair. Monuments must be in size proportioned to the lot, and should not cover a space of more than from 5 to 10 per cent of its area. All this should be dependent upon the other important questions of relation of lot to section and cemetery. The design and other particulars should also be under control of competent advice, to avoid repetition of design and inappropriateness to location and surroundings, and only one monument should be permitted on a lot under any circumstances. Where monuments are used, grave-markers should be inconspicuous and set level with the ground; a granite tablet makes a permanent grave marker. Where a section contains a large proportion of small lots, or where it may be designed for small lots entirely, a liberal number should be sold under express condition that no monuments must be erected. This will prevent the section from becoming what is

quite expressively termed a stone yard, and is absolutely necessary to the good appearance of the grounds.

Proper regulations and charges should be arranged for the care of plants, grass, shrubbery and trees on lots, and such matters should be under the control of the official in charge, who should be competent to advise on the choice of decorative plants and their reasonable or permanent care; it is usual, however, to permit lot owners to set out their own flowers subject to such control. On small lots, wooden chairs and settees should not be allowed, nor vases for flowers. Small vases are not good receptacles for flowering plants, and an overcrowding of any kind of cemetery furniture on the grounds detracts most seriously from their attractiveness.

The pruning, the care generally, the transplanting, or destruction of trees and plants, should be strictly under the care of a superintendent, for it surely can be seen by the simplest mind, that the appearance of a cemetery has a permanent value, subject only to the changes of nature, or the intelligent methods of a master gardener; and that any interference by individual owners means detriment.



An all-polished monument, usually made of dark colored granite that takes a high polish. Preferable in massive monuments. Simple in design.

Quite a serious problem for the small lot is that of monuments. What has been suggested as to control of design is an essential rule. Duplication of existing monuments cannot be permitted, and lot owners should be strongly advised that a cheap, poorly designed memorial will never be as satisfying as a beautiful shrub or tree; on the other hand this planting of the small lot is necessarily restricted, so that after all we are reduced to simplicity as a guiding suggestion and



Latin Cross, frequently used without bases. A simple design appropriate as a central monument or at an individual grave.



Statue monument. Statuary should not be used unless it is the work of an artist. There is much inferior statuary in our cemeteries.

it will outlast other features. In the accompanying illustrations are given a number of general designs representing the ordinary run of cemetery memorials, and there are innumerable modifications which can be made in such designs. The ruling conditions must be simplicity, proportion, harmony of parts, and appropriateness for site and surroundings. There is a lamentable lack of originality in the designs distributed by marble dealers generally; it has become too much of a stock business on a catalogue basis. If marble dealers in the smaller cities and towns would only recognize the necessity of an art education for their calling, our country cemeteries would cease to become objects of critical ridicule.

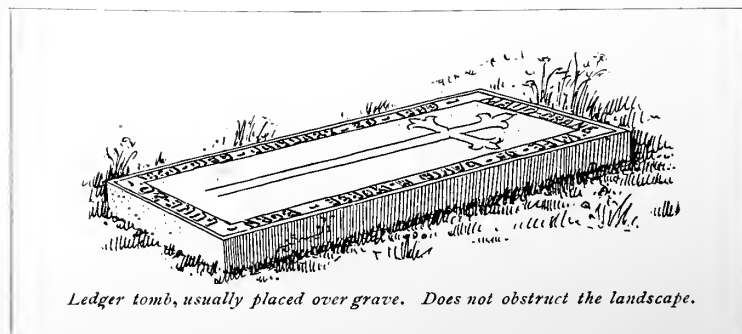
A general description is given under each example illustrated, and the sarcophagus, square or "cottage" and the rustic styles are common types. Ledger and cross monuments are not used to the extent they should be, and they are particularly adapted to the small lot; the ledger style does not obstruct the landscape, while the grace, beauty and significance of the cross monument needs no endorsement. The variety of design which can be applied to the so-called Celtic cross and in a certain degree to the Latin model, together with their adaptability in regard to dimensions to any circumstances, make this type of memorial of great value. The cross monument lends itself admirably to the needs of a small lot, and does not lose as much in appearance when reduced to small dimensions as the more common types. It may be simply beautiful in any size. Boulders may also be adopted successfully in small lots, and, furnished with a bronze memorial plate, are both effective and, oftentimes, very appropriate. But whatever style of memorial may be desired, it must be again expressly stipulated that to preserve any kind of attractiveness for a section of small lots, duplication of design must be positively forbidden, designs must be artistically proportioned and simple in character, monuments must not be permitted in every lot, and the memorial work generally must be made subservient to the natural beauty of the section, which should be the dominant note of the modern cemetery.

From the point of view of to-day the most impor-

tant feature of cemetery practice is the planting scheme, which, in its completed state, gives the landscape character to the cemetery. Shrubbery and perennial blooming plants are the least expensive of all cemetery embellishment, and after all are the most beautiful. While on small lots it is not possible, for obvious reasons, to shut out of sight other lots and monuments by planting material, the whole section may be made beautiful by a well-designed arrangement of trees and shrubs, and the effect will be that of quiet and peace, provided the array of memorials does not kill it. Under any circumstances the effort should be to minimize the bizarre appearance of an over-memorialized section by adequate planting.

A list of shrubs suitable for cemetery work would not greatly help the gardener, for local conditions and climate must be considered, and any special taste in the required material must be subordinated to the ruling conditions. But from a long list there can be surely recommended the following: The dogwoods, honeysuckles, snowberry, lilacs, viburnums, syringas, flowering currants, Indian currants, hazel, sumacs, spiraeas, hardy hydrangea, sweet-scented shrub, dwarf Juneberry, sweet briar, wild and some other roses, Japan quince, barberries, flowering almonds, double-flowering plums, button bush, weigelas, and many others. There are very few localities in the country where the local flora will not supply the major part of the plant requirements for the modern cemetery; the secret of its ultimate beauty lies in the artistic sense and intelligence of the official devoted to its care. Not alone should the effects of the flowering period of the summer be considered, but the winter has charms of berries, barks, symmetry of form, grace of branch and twig, and all the varying colors and harmonies which nature lavishly offers if we understand her teachings and admonitions, and which should receive careful attention.

As every tree in the cemetery must be treated as an individual in its care and culture, so must every cemetery in the country be so treated as to its individual requirements, and the foregoing discussion is therefore intended to afford material thought for the elaboration of details for the improvement of small lots.



Ledger tomb, usually placed over grave. Does not obstruct the landscape.

Joint Convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and American League for Civic Improvement.
St. Louis, June 9-11, 1904.

The coming joint meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement to be held at St. Louis, June 9-11, 1904 promises to be an epoch-making one from every point of view. A definite plan for the merging of the two organizations which has been under discussion for some years has been prepared by committees of the two societies, and approved by the officers, and will be presented for adoption at this meeting. The presidents of the two bodies have issued a joint statement to their members setting forth the advantages of a union of forces, and outlining the activities of the new organization which is to be known as the American Park and Improvement Society. Some of the reasons for the union and the outline of its organization are as follows:

The purpose of the two organizations is in most respects identical. Many members of the one organization are also members of the other, and there is necessarily in the separate administration of the two societies a duplication of effort that is wasteful of resources—both financial and in energy. It is believed that much better results could be secured by concentrating all the interest, enthusiasm and contributions that might be available for the cause both have at heart.

1. That the name of the organization shall be the American Park and Improvement Society.

2. That its purpose shall be to cultivate higher ideals of civic life and beauty and to promote city and town improvement and to secure the preservation and development of beautiful landscapes.

3. That it shall have Life Members, Sustaining Members, Members, and Affiliated Members—Life Members to include those who are now Life Members in either of the societies, and anyone who shall pay \$50 at one time for this purpose to the new organization; Sustaining Members and Members to be individuals, the former paying \$10 or more and the latter \$2 a year; Affiliated Members to be local organizations, to pay \$2 a year.

4. That the officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, Director and two General Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Vice-President for each section of the work. These officers, together with the President and Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, shall compose the Executive Committee. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting.

5. That the President, Director, Secretary, Treasurer and one other member of the Executive Committee, to be chosen by the Committee, shall serve as a Business Committee.

6. That the work of the Society shall be divided into the following sections, to be presided over by their respective Vice-Presidents: Arts and Crafts; City Making and Town Improvement; Civic Art; Factory Betterment; Libraries; Parks and Public Reservations; Propaganda; Public Nuisances; Public Recreation; Railroad Improvement; Rural Improvement; School Ground Improvement; Social Settlements.

7. That the Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association shall become the Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Improvement Society, with

authority to elect its officers and to conduct lines of work subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Secretary Charles Mulford Robinson of the A. P. and O. A. A. outlines the attractive features of the convention as follows:

In presenting the program of our eighth annual convention, it is not felt that attendance needs to be urged. For each of the last three or four years, the figures have made new high records, those who are present one year not failing to appear the next—such is the unique pleasure of the meetings and their inspiring tone. But gathering this year in St. Louis, during the period of the world's greatest fair, as the special guests of the Fair directors, the Mayor and Park Commissioners of the city, and of the Business Men's and St. Louis Civic Improvement Leagues; with reduced railroad fares from every part of the country; with our headquarters in the Fair grounds themselves, and our meetings in the "Model City" of the Exposition; meeting in conjunction with the American League for Civic Improvement—a sister national society devoted to a work similar to ours—and with the Convention so timed as to be followed directly by the Civic Week, there is a combination of attractions that cannot fail to make for a large attendance.

The Inside Inn is designated the Association headquarters during the Convention. The Secretary will be there, and two committee rooms have been secured. One of these will be set aside for the use of the Auxiliary. The business sessions will be held in the Minneapolis and St. Paul Building in the Model City.

The preliminary program which is subject to changes in detail is as follows:

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

A. P. and O. A. A. Business Meeting, 9:30 a. m.

Reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Association and of the Auxiliary; presentation, discussion, and vote on the merger proposition; reports from committees on Propaganda, Civic Alliance, and Preparation of Plans.

A. L. C. I. Business Meeting, 2 p. m.

Reports of the secretary and the treasurer; presentation, discussion, and vote on the merger proposition; address by George Carroll Curtis of Boston on "Model-Making as a Fine Art," with personally conducted excursions through the grounds to illustrate the address.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

Joint Meeting of the Two Societies, 9:30 a. m.

Address by J. Horace McFarland, President of the American League for Civic Improvement; address by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, President of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association; address by Mrs. Charles F. Millsbaugh, President of the Women's Auxiliary, A. P. and O. A. A., who will preside during the presentation of reports from branches of the Auxiliary in eight cities; at one o'clock is planned a luncheon on "The Pike" by the Civic Improvement

League of St. Louis; 2 p. m., personally conducted visits for both societies to the school garden and model city exhibits of the Fair; 4:30 p. m., personally conducted tour through St. Louis to see the work of the Civic Improvement League of that city.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Joint Meeting of the Two Associations, 9:30 a. m.

Election of officers; reports of auditing committees of both societies; and papers on the following subjects by the chairmen of committees on those subjects in the two organizations.

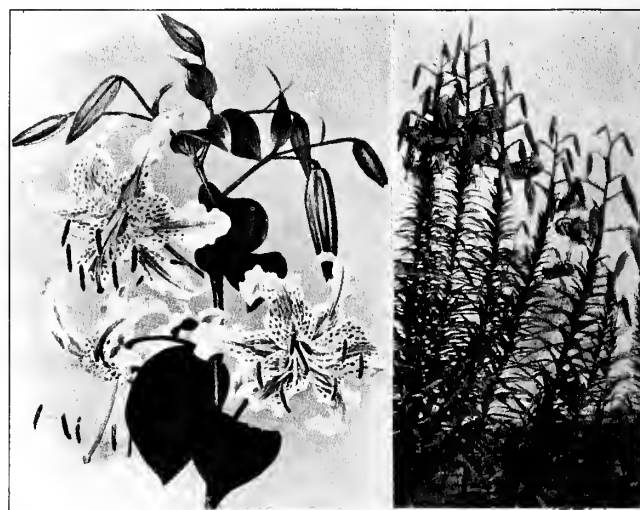
School Gardens, Dick J. Crosby, Washington, D. C.; Municipal Art, Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie, New York; Park Census, G. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.; Village Improvement, Warren H. Manning, Boston; Public Advertising, Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Railroad Improvement, Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Local Improvement, Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, St. Louis; Libraries and Museums, John Thompson, Philadelphia; Forest Reservations, E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Arts and Crafts, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind. This will be followed by announcement of standing committees or Section Presidents, and an address by Prof. Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—CI.

(Liliales, Continued.)

Lilium has 45 or 50 species and hosts of varieties derived from the sub-tropical and the warm—or occasionally the cold temperate regions of Asia, Europe and North America. In Asia they extend south to the Philippines and South Indian mountains. In Europe to the Mediterranean, in North America to Florida, and the mountains of Southern California. Northward they extend in Asia to the Kamschatkan peninsula, Southern Siberia, North China and the Altai mountains. In Europe to Central Russia and the Scandinavian peninsula. In North America to the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick on the east and British Columbia on the west. About ten of the species have forms which reach the regions of deep, long lying snows, which materially protect them. Many grow on mountain sides and some in bogs, some in sun and some in partial shade, so they can neither all grow in one place nor under the same conditions. I have always believed that *L. giganteum* was Himalayan, and found throughout the inner ranges often in the upper *Pinus longifolia* regions at elevations of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, but ascending beyond them up to 10,000 feet, always well drained and growing among scrub in humus mixed with the detritus of the rocks. The Kew herbaceous guide (1895) makes it Japanese, and gives Thunberg as the authority for the name. On the other hand they apply the name *cordifolium* to

the Himalayan plant and give Wallich as the author. It is idiotic jugglery when applied to such widely published plants, but there is no practical thing to do but follow the Kew index—anyway—if perpetual confusion is to be avoided. Professor McCloskie of Princeton has kindly given me access to all works of reference at his command, and it is not made evident that the Kew Hand-list follows the Kew Index! Don seems to have called the Himalayan plant *cordifolium*, and Kew may have followed his clue to enlighten “Die Pflanzenfamilien,” but the juggling is none the less. The Himalayan plant takes eight or ten years to flower from seed, and three or four years to flower a small trade bulb. When sufficiently strong it will form a large crown and a flower stem maybe 10 feet high. The old bulb dies after flowering and is succeeded by



LILIAM SPECIOSUM, RUBRUM.

L. TIGRINUM, SPLENDENS.

offset bulbs of various ages and sizes. Mr. Baker, I believe, regards the Japan plant as a mere geographical form—and he is apt to be right. These and other white tubular lilies such as *Philippense*, *Neilgherrense*, *Wallichianum*, *sulphureum*, the Californian hill-side *Washingtonianum* and the swamp *Parryi* are ill adapted to the north Atlantic states; still, given the trouble, some are flowered occasionally. I once flowered the Burmese *sulphureum* on a sloping sunny bank of Jersey shale after keeping the ground covered during winter with a few bushels of sawmill litter. It did not commence growth until the middle of May, when it pushed rapidly and gave a splendid flower during the first week of August. It is much the finest of the longiflorum section. With me it was quite white with beautiful chocolate anthers. It is remarkable, too, in bearing bulbils in the manner of *Tigrinum*. All the lilies of the foregoing sections are sub-tropical in nature except the South European *Candidum*. *L. Neilgherrense* grows under the influence of both monsoons and therefore varies in time of flowering. In the drier



FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS.

regions the bulbs are found at some depth among the detritus of sienite and vegetable mold, growing among coarse grasses, bracken and small shrubs. The finest specimens grow in a peat deposited by *Gleichenia dichotoma*, which grows on shelving masses of sienite over which water percolates but never accumulates. Seeds of this species received four years ago, grew with a greenhouse florist friend, and although horribly ill-treated, still exist. I planted a single bulb in its own climate once, on a rockwork formed of a wagon load of rough stones and gritty forest detritus, and in two years it sent its stolons and bulbs through the whole mass. *L. longiflorum takesima* and *L. Brownii* have been known to pull through winters at Ottawa, Ont., where the covering was supplemented by deep, long lying snow. Here in New Jersey the longiflorums endure under south fences, but flower poorly unless they are well covered with litter. *L. candidum* is not as common as it once was, and I fancy the debilitated forced stock often planted years ago is telling its story.

L. Tigrinum splendens and the varieties of *L. speciosum* hold their own better without attention here than any others.

Far north, even in Canada, where sawdust covering is commonly practiced, *L. auratum* keeps better than here, where no one seems to think of covering. This species used to grow on the slopes of Fuji-Yama under

similar conditions to those described for *giganteum* and *Neilgherrense*, but it is very unlikely to be found wild there now. I have previously said it would be worth while to try planting asparagus with it. *L. Martagon album* is another lily seen in greater perfection in the St. Lawrence valley than elsewhere and I doubt if plants I saw were ever covered, for the owners didn't seem to know them. Maybe the cool summers and the deep snows together accounted for them. *L. Martagon Dalmaticum* is also fine but rarely seen. *L. croceum*, *L. Dauricum*, *elegans* vars., + *testaceum*, *pomponium*, *chalcedonicum* and *concolor* vars. have all done well north, but where they fail try hill side planting in well drained beds, and a foot or so of saw-mill refuse or other covering over them in winter. Is there anything finer after all than the swamp *L. superbum*, 7 feet high with 35 or 40 flowers to a stalk?

Fritillaria in 40 or 50 species are sometimes handsome plants, occupying a similar range to lilies in the northern hemisphere, except that they are absent from N. E. America and that one is a native of Britain. Some species are so near to lilies in structure that it is difficult to draw the line between them, and they appear under either name. About all are known in European cultivation, *F. Imperialis* and *F. Meleagris* in handsome varieties.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

(To be continued.)



Garden and Forest.

"LILIUM CORDIFOLIUM, WALL." HIMALAYAS. *L. GIGANTEUM* IN A MASSACHUSETTS GARDEN.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The annual report of Superintendent W. S. Egerton of the Albany, N. Y., parks, takes the form of a summary of the monthly reports of the Bureau of Parks, and gives an interesting running account of the work on the parks and the changing conditions from month to month throughout the year. The parks were kept in their usual fine condition with an expenditure well within the appropriation, and Washington Park especially received much praise from the New England Association of Park Superintendents, who held their convention in Albany, a delegation from the Association of American Florists and other officials and experts who visited it during the year. The appropriation for the year was \$52,900 and the balance on hand January 1, 1904, was \$4,000. The inventory of the park property is appended to the report.

* * *

The Board of Park Commissioners of Burlington, Vt., has issued an eight-page booklet prepared by Prof. L. R. Jones of the University of Vermont entitled the "Planting and Care of Shade Trees in Burlington." It contains much condensed practical information about the selection, planting and care of trees in that locality, and will be a valuable guide to local tree planters. The American elm and the silver maple are given the preference for street planting there, with the elm as the favorite. The other trees included in the list are the English elm, Norway maple, American basswood or linden, European linden, tulip-tree, sycamore, white ash, red ash, red oak, white oak, burr oak, yellow locust, honey locust, American chestnut, hackberry, Lombardy poplar, horse chestnut, and beech. Kinds suited for other than street planting, kinds to be avoided, planting and care of trees, source of stock, including size, methods of handling and pruning, are the other heads under which the information is grouped.

* * *

A bill providing for township parks throughout the state of Ohio has been passed by the Legislature of that state and is now a law. It was introduced by Hon. W. J. Williams at the suggestion of Volney Rogers, of Youngstown, O., park commissioner of the Mill Creek Township, and provides for the appointment of a board of township park commissioners by the judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the township is situated on petition of one-tenth of the electors voting at the last general or township election. This board shall have the power to employ landscape architects and other necessary technical assistance for the selection of a site and determining the cost of the proposed park or parks and shall then submit the definite proposition for the establishment of the park to the people at a general or township election. On the approval of the majority of those voting on the question, a tax of not more than one mill on each dollar of taxable valuation may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of the park, and bonds

issued for the amount. Additional levies for special improvements may be made only after submitting the question to a popular vote. The commission shall have full power to make laws for the government of the parks and to condemn land when necessary. The board shall consist of three members, to serve without compensation for three years, except in the case of the first commission, whose members shall serve for one, two and three years, respectively. The commission shall make an annual report which is to be audited by two accountants appointed by the court, and printed notices of all questions for public vote must be posted in at least five different places and printed in one newspaper thirty days before the election. This act shall not affect the operations of any municipal or township board now in service until a new one has been organized under the provisions of the new law.

* * *

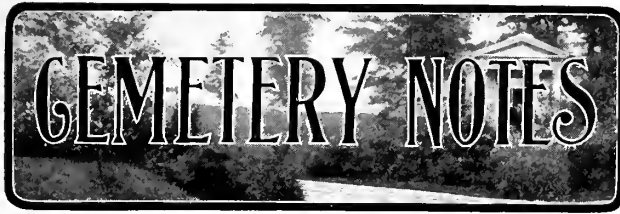
The report of the South Park commissioners of Chicago for the year ending November 30, 1903, covers a period memorable as marking the second epoch in the enlargement of the South Park System and the provision for small parks in congested neighborhoods. Bills passed or amended by the Legislature authorizing the Commissioners to go forward with the work of park extension and enlargement and provide small parks have enabled them to make substantial progress in this work. This legislation was covered by the following acts:

An Act authorizing the enlargement of the South Park System by acquiring additional land at such places in the district as thought proper. Prior to this Act, the Commissioners were limited to taking land adjoining the parks and boulevards already established. In the seven months since the adoption of this act the Commissioners have selected sites, where the natural growth of population required them, for seven additional parks, aggregating 585.58 acres, and a \$3,000,000 bond issue authorized to carry out the provisions of this act has been approved by popular vote. An act conveying the state's interest in certain submerged territory necessary for the improvement of Grant Park, on the lake front, and another authorizing cities and park districts to purchase and maintain museums, giving them the power to levy a ½ mill tax for this purpose if approved by popular vote, thus allowing the erection of the Field museum in Grant Park. Another act increases the maintenance tax from 1½ to two mills, and another authorizes the issuance of \$1,000,000 in bonds for small parks; sites have already been selected for six of these. Olmsted Brothers have been employed to make preliminary plans for Grant Park and for the other new parks as they are acquired.

The total area of the South Parks and boulevards is now 1,731.69 acres, and the cash receipts for the year were \$3,022,166.63, the expenditures being \$1,102,632.06. The expenditures for the larger tracts were as follows: Washington Park, \$91,933.46; Jackson Park, \$63,530.82; McKinley Park, \$18,719.30; Grant Park, \$12,441.63; Midway Plaisance, \$16,686.50; Michigan Avenue, \$53,828.13.

The improvements made at Jackson Park have added thirty-four and one-half acres to the graded area of the park and twenty-eight and one-half acres to the lawn surrounding Park Commissioners. The improved area of the park is now 475.4 acres, leaving 48.5 acres still to be improved.

The report of Landscape Gardener Frederick Kanst shows a total of 35,941 shrubs and trees planted. The largest plantings of trees were as follows: Jackson Park, 3,070; Washington Park, 120; McKinley Park, 136; Gage Park, 500; Grant Park, small trees and shrubs, 500. There were 13,038 shrubs planted in Jackson Park and 1,550 in Washington.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The second annual convention of the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials will be held at the Arcade Hotel, Springfield, O., June 8th and 9th, 1904. The program is as follows:

First Day, afternoon session—Address of Welcome by Mayor Bowlus; President's Address; Secretary and Treasurer's Report; Communications; Appointment of Committees; paper, "Road Drainage," J. C. Cline; paper, "The Power Behind the Throne," M. Whitaker. Evening session—Paper, "Rural Cemeteries," C. W. Modie; paper, "How to Beautify a Country Cemetery," R. E. Gifford; paper, "Modern Water Plant in Cemeteries," Leuther L. Cline; nomination of officers; reports of committees. On the morning of the second day members will visit Ferncliff Cemetery, and in the afternoon officers will be elected.

* * *

Dr. Henry Wohlgenuth, president of the Oak Ridge Cemetery Association, has issued a public communication through the press of that city on Sunday funerals and the observance of Decoration Day. He calls attention to the necessity of societies and organizations notifying the cemetery management in advance of the day when graves of members are to be decorated, and of utilizing the national Decoration Day as far as possible for this purpose. Sunday interments, generally made in the afternoon, and often on short notice, interfere seriously with the day of rest for the cemetery employees, and are discouraged by the management of Oak Ridge.

* * *

CEMETERY RULES.

Cemeteries at which rules are in force requiring the presentation of plans for mausoleums, monuments, etc., to the superintendent before granting permission to erect are requested to send copies of such rules to PARK AND CEMETERY.

Rights of Heirs.

The following was recently adopted by the Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Inasmuch as questions have sometimes arisen as to the rights of kindred of the original purchaser of a lot, after his death, to burial upon said lot, to make this right more certain and definite it is hereby declared:

(a) That the surviving wife or husband (as the case may be) shall have the first right of interment to the exclusion of all other persons.

(b) That the original purchaser may, either at the time of his purchase, or at any time thereafter prior to his decease, execute under his hand and seal and duly acknowledged before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, an instrument directing who shall be interred upon said lot, and deposit said instrument with the Cemetery: *Provided*, If said purchaser shall desire to designate any other person than of his immediate family or kindred, he shall first obtain the permission of the Superintendent as above provided; and in event such designation is so made no person other than the persons so designated shall be interred upon said lot.

(c) In event the original purchaser shall not in his life-

time have made such designation as to the persons to be buried thereon, the heirs of said purchaser may by an agreement in writing between themselves, duly signed and acknowledged, before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, and deposited with the Cemetery, determine who among them shall have the right of burial upon said lot. Such agreement shall be accompanied with satisfactory evidence in writing that the persons signing the same are all the heirs of the original purchaser.

(d) In event the original purchaser shall not have made such designation, and the heirs shall not have consummated such agreement, then the direct lineal descendants of such purchaser shall, in the order of their death, be entitled to interment thereon, until all unoccupied space shall be filled. In such case, if there are no lineal descendants, then the collateral kindred in the nearest and equal degree of consanguinity in the order of their death shall be thus entitled to interment thereon until said lot shall have been fully occupied.

* * *

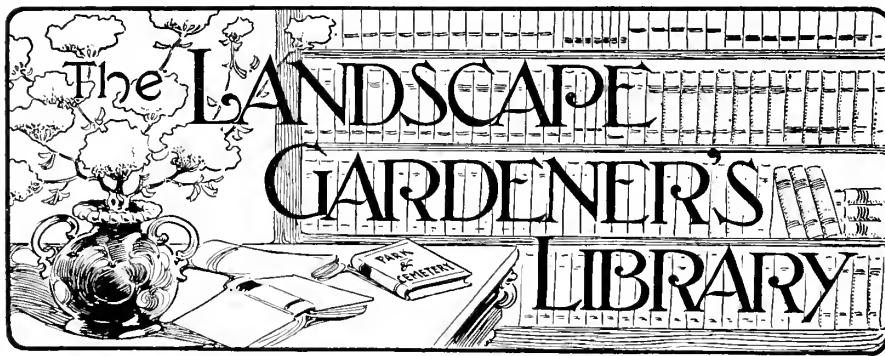
FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Marion Cemetery Association, Marion, O., reports of officers gave the total receipts for the year as \$14,113.97, against \$9,090.08 for the year before, making an increase of \$5,023.89. The total expenditures for this year were \$7,818.79, as against \$5,169.23 for last year. The lot sales for the year were \$4,437, and lot endowments, \$4,481. The reserve fund amounts to \$14,954.05, and the endowment fund, \$27,761.92. Some of the chief items of expenditure were: Labor, \$2,953.02; superintendent, \$840; general expenses, \$1,968.84; green-house, \$572.93. Receipts: Green-house, \$465.00; brick graves, foundations, etc., \$536.75; sale of single graves, \$260.00. Marion has one of the best-managed cemeteries in Ohio.

The forty-sixth annual report of Mt. Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Me., gives the receipts for the past year as \$5,028.28, including \$3,255 from sale of lots, and \$1,130 income from investments. The trust fund amounts to \$33,993.08, a gain of \$3,772.96. The most important improvement made during the past year was the erection of two public waiting rooms, one at the main entrance, the other at the upper entrance.

The fifty-fifth annual report of Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica, N. Y., shows total receipts from all sources were \$42,983.54, and the expenses for maintenance and operation were \$17,151.36, the latter being a reduction of \$325.41 from last season. Gross earnings of general fund were \$23,988.71, an increase of \$1,117.41 over the previous year. The year's gain from operation was \$6,837.35. Eighty-five lots and additions were sold during the season, making total number of lots purchased to date, 3,116. The report shows that the labor cost \$11,302.56; general expenses, \$2,115.97; general repairs, \$236.24; material and supplies, \$896.59; total operating expenses, \$17,151.36. The association has no liabilities.

The annual report of Superintendent David Woods of Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., for 1903, shows the following financial statistics: Receipts: Lots sold, \$71,762.83; investments, \$3,279.00; foundations, \$2,183.24; receiving vault, \$353.00; other sources, \$11,175.29; total cash receipts, \$88,753.36. The Permanent Improvement Fund is \$149,462.06. Number of lots sold, 199; interments made in 1903, 1,101. Improvements by lot owners: 3 vaults, 17 monuments, 86 markers, and 18 tombs—total value, \$46,604.00; former improvements, \$481,988.25; total Dec. 31, 1903, \$528,592.25. Improvements by cemetery, 1903, \$26,813.12; former improvements, \$154,467.70; total, \$181,280.82. Labor disbursements, \$11,349.38. Cash balance Dec. 31, 1903, \$126,792.90. The improvements now under way will cost about \$45,000, and will include the grading and making of new roads and laying out of new sections.



Felsengarten; Our Mountain Garden, by Mrs. Theodore Thomas (Rose Fay). The Macmillan Co., New York, 1904; price \$1.50:

Perhaps the best thing about the women's garden books, of which a number have been reviewed in these columns, is that so many women who make gardens get such inspiration from the work that they feel obliged to write a book. This latest of the charming volumes tells of the improvement of the mountain home of Theodore Thomas, the well-known musician. It makes no pretensions to professional knowledge, and does not seek to give instruction in garden-making. It is a very simple, entertaining story of how a woman experimented with nature, learned some of her secrets, and used them to make a rough mountain home more beautiful. The story in brief is this: A frail woman with nothing but a "dear little spade" attacks a wild, uncultivated tract of 25 acres "suspended halfway 'twixt heaven and earth on the southern slope of a New Hampshire mountain," just to show what one can do "without a hot-bed, hose, greenhouse, or gardener, on a wild, rock-strewn mountain side, untamed by the hand of man, and in a climate where frost can come every day in the year; where the mercury goes 20 degrees below zero in winter; and where water and fertilizers are at a premium." Her first task was to screen a boulder wall; a few unsuccessful attempts at this taught her something of "The Secret of the 'Soil,'" which is the title of the first chapter. The successive stages by which she became further acquainted with nature are entitled: The Secret of the Seed; The Secret of Cuttings; Painting the Landscape; Elementary Pruning, and Wild Gardening. The other chapters are: Some Practical Hints; Conclusion, and List of Plants, Shrubs, Etc. The book is illustrated with a number of attractive photographs, showing the mountain scenery of the Thomas home, and will contain inspiration and sug-

gestion for the amateur garden-maker.

Forest Fires in the Adirondacks in 1903, by H. M. Suter; Circular No. 26, Bureau of Forestry. Between April 20 and June 8, 1903, over 600,000 acres of timber land in northern New York were burned over. About \$175,000 was spent in fighting the fires, which nevertheless were finally extinguished only by the help of heavy rains. The total direct loss was approximately \$3,500,000. No less serious, though incapable of money valuation, is the indirect loss due to the destruction of young growth which was to form the future forest. To this must be added the injury to the forest soil caused by the burning out of the vegetable matter indispensable to healthy tree growth. The results of a study of the extent, causes, and effects of these fires made by the Bureau of Forestry are presented in this report. Agents of the Bureau traveled extensively through the region, made careful examinations of many of the burned areas, and gathered information from guides, cruisers, lumbermen, pulp manufacturers, and superintendents of private preserves. Reports were also obtained from the fire wardens of all the towns within and near the Adirondack Park.

Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden; Vol. 3, No. 10. The permanent funds of the garden were increased during the year 1903 by \$5,000, and the number of members is now 1,894, an increase of 45 during the year. A large collection of hardy conifers presented to the garden by Mr. Lowell M. Palmer was set out as a beginning of the Pinetum, which is to be increased as the desired trees are obtained. Additions have also been made to the collection of deciduous trees in the arboretum tract east of the Bronx river. The number of kinds of hardy trees now in the garden is about 450. The total expenditures from funds of the garden were \$29,874.10, and the city maintenance appropriation of \$70,000 was expended as follows: Salaries and labor, \$54,574.39; supplies and repairs,

\$15,425.61. The bulletin contains reports of officers and records of expenditures and improvements.

Missouri Botanical Garden; Fourteenth Annual Report, St. Louis, 1904: Contains reports of officers and of the Directors, four scientific and two library contributions. There are now 11,357 species and varieties in cultivation at the garden, an increase of 41.8 per cent since 1898. The total number of persons who visited the garden during 1903 was 79,039. The new synoptical tract of about 20 acres to be devoted exclusively to North American plants promises to be one of the most attractive features of the garden. This area will be treated as an open park, with a liberal use of hardy perennials. Nearly all of the material for this plantation is now in place, and the tract is supplied with water and drainage facilities, but a succession of trying winters has held back the development of the trees to such an extent that the landscape effect of the planting will not be realized for several years yet. The herbarium now contains about 465,205 specimens, valued at \$69,780. The scientific papers are as follows: An Ecological Comparison of Some Typical Swamp Areas, by Samuel M. Coulter; Two Fungi Growing in Holes Made by Wood-boring Insects, by Perley Spaulding; An Ecologically Aberrant Begonia, and Aberrant Veil Remnants in Some Edible Agarics, by William Trelease. The library contributions are: A list of books and papers published from the Garden or by its employees or based on work done by aid of the Garden; and a supplementary list of serial publications received at the library of the Garden, prepared by Director William Trelease.

Second Annual Report of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis:

This booklet contains the address of President Edward C. Eliot, giving a summary of the work of the League during the year, and reports of the various committees by their respective chairmen. The work of the Junior School of Horticulture and the Junior Civic League was reviewed last month. The other committees maintained are: Legislative; pure milk; smoke abatement; historical tablets, and sanitary. The League now has 243 honorary and 1,437 regular members, and the expenditures for the year were \$8,719.01, leaving a balance of \$173.58 March 1, 1904.

The Bureau of Forestry has issued Circular No. 27 on the Reclamation of Flood-Damaged Lands in the Kansas River Valley by Forest Planting. The flood of 1903 did much damage to

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Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, Aug. 23, 24, 25, 1904.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUT-DOOR Art Association: President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, O. C. Simonds, Chicago.
Eighth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, June 9-11, 1904.

lands in this locality. This bulletin divides the damaged lands into: Sand-
ed lands; eroded lands; eroded lands subsequently silted; and caving river banks. Recommendations for treating these different classes are given. At least 5,000 acres of fertile plowland were buried in coarse sand to such a depth as to be rendered worthless for agriculture for many years to come. In order to fix this sand, the Bureau recommends that cottonwood trees be planted over its entire surface this spring. The flood caused millions of cottonwoods to germinate on fields that were too wet for cultivation. From these natural nurseries may be obtained all the seedlings needed. For protecting soft alluvial river banks the method given is to make it sloping instead of perpendicular, and to keep it covered with vegetation. The willow is admirably adapted to holding alluvial soil in place. It is far more serviceable for this purpose than walls of masonry, and the facility with which it reproduces itself by seed, suckers, sprouts, and cuttings, both natural and artificial, makes its use very simple and inexpensive.

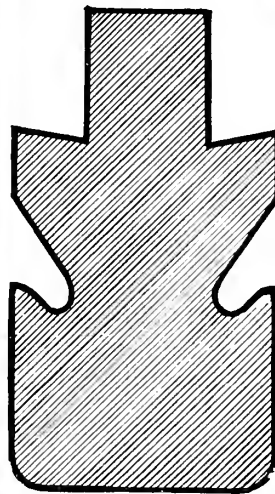
Bulletin No. 36 of the New England Association of Park Superintendents discusses the very important subject of thinning tree plantations and shrubbery borders. It offers many valuable sug-

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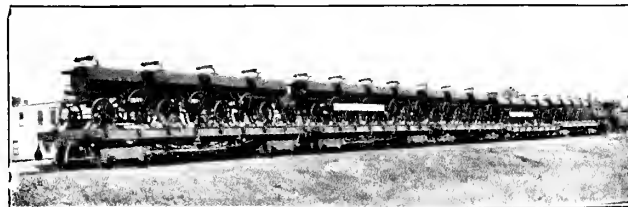
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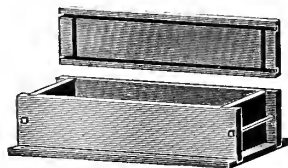
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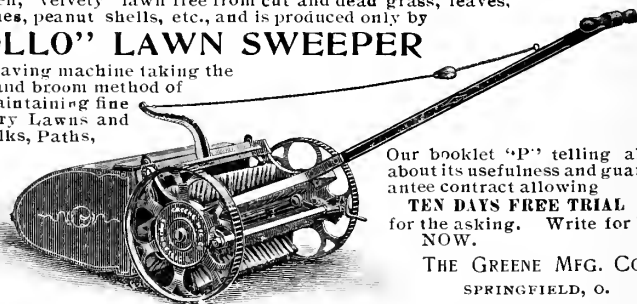
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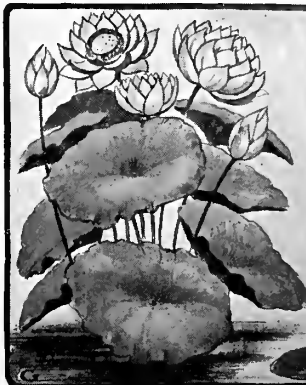
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gestions and emphasizes the need of wise discrimination in determining what material should be removed and courage to do the work at the proper time despite the comments of the uninformed who are moved by sentiment only to "spare the tree."

Woodlawn: A beautifully illustrated book of information about Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City; contains list of officers, prices, information concerning lots, forms of deeds, rules and regulations, rights of lot owners, forms for bequests and gifts, and a map of the cemetery. The illustrations are half-tones of the finest quality ornamented with artistically-drawn ornaments, and show some scenes of great beauty in the cemetery lawns. Woodlawn now embraces 400 acres and has a total of 63,902 interments.

Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., 1863-1903: A descriptive, illustrated booklet showing some attractive lawn views and illustrations of the handsome group of memorial entrance buildings including the Northam memorial chapel, and the Gallup memorial gateway. Contains historical and descriptive sketch, descriptions of the memorial structures, a plan of the entrance and foreground, chronological list of the cemetery's officers, act of incorporation, by-laws, rules, forms for deeds and orders, and list of lot owners.

"Leave the World More Beautiful than You Found It," is the title of an attractive little booklet recently issued by the Chicago branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association through its Committee on Publications and Plans, of which Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey is chairman. It has an artistic cover design bearing an illustration in sepia of "Massed Sides and Open Center" planting, and contains a list of members, officers, and standing committees of the Chicago branch, which is well organized for practical work.

Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., sends a well-printed and handsomely illustrated book entitled "Views and Regulations." It contains rules and regulations and a list of lot owners.

Publisher's Notes

The annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held at Atlanta, Ga., June 22-24. The headquarters will be at the Piedmont Hotel, and an interesting program is being prepared. Special hotel and railroad rates have been secured, and nurserymen who are not members are urged to join in time for the convention. George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y., is secretary of the Association.

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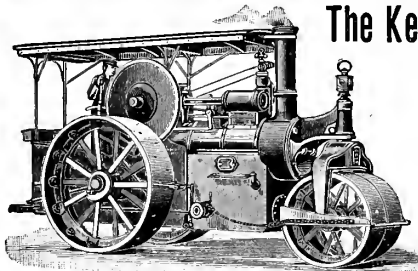
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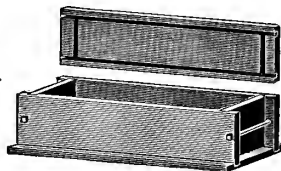
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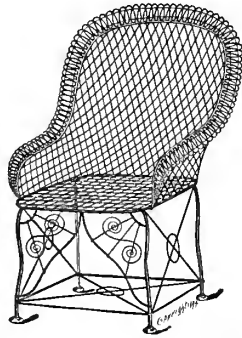


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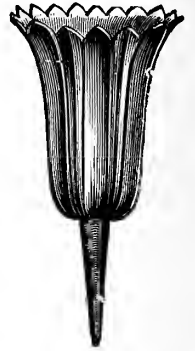
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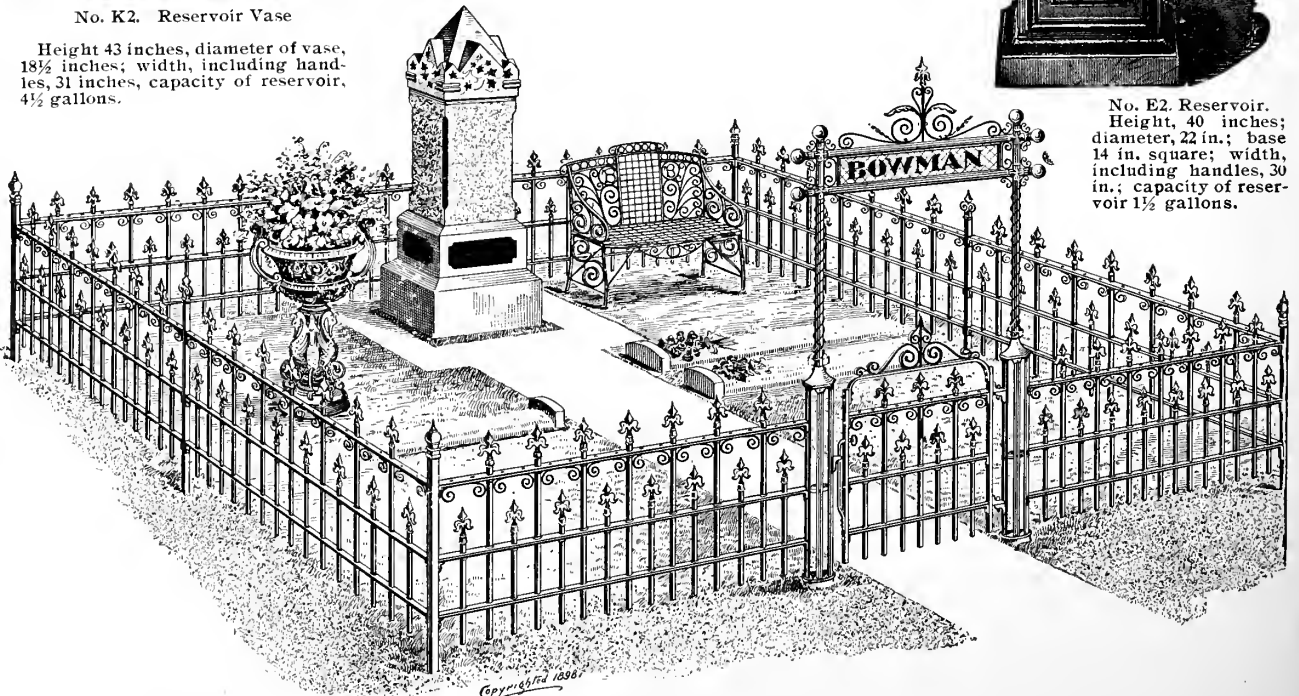


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Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on June 16-19, 1904. The secretary has arranged for the presentation of papers upon the following subjects: Progress of bulb-raising in America; Home and municipal improvement from a horticultural standpoint; The ideal employee; Development of an American type of roses; Indoor blooming plants. One session will be devoted to addresses by eminent horticulturists from abroad.

Obituary.

Thomas Marchant, for 25 years superintendent of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 20, after a four-days' illness with kidney trouble. Mr. Marchant had lived in the cemetery for forty-five years, his home being at the Sixth avenue entrance. Mr. Marchant was an Englishman and came to this country when he had just attained his majority, obtaining a position almost immediately with the Greenwood Cemetery corporation as a gate keeper, gradually advancing to the position of superintendent, in which office he succeeded William Scrimgeour, on the death of the latter in 1885. Before that he had for some years been acting superintendent, owing to the invalidism of Mr. Scrimgeour. Mr. Marchant was born on the 3d of April, 1830, and during his long life had never had a prolonged illness, except the one which resulted in his death. He was a prominent Mason and a respected citizen of Brooklyn. A widow and one daughter survive him.

Trade Publications Received.

Trees for Long Island; Climate and Soil Chart: An attractively printed and handsomely illustrated book of 88 pages issued by Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, L. I., N. Y. It contains a chart of climatic conditions on Long Island, a seaside planting list, two sections on tree-moving, a descriptive catalog of ornamental stock and fruit trees.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery: An illustrated descriptive book showing some beautiful scenes in this rural cemetery at Mt. Greenwood, near Chicago, Ill.

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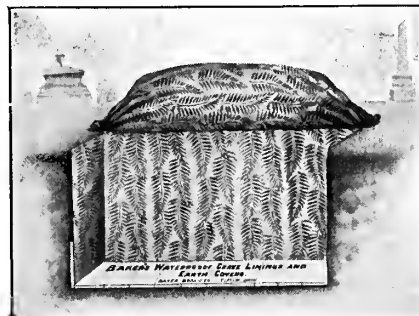
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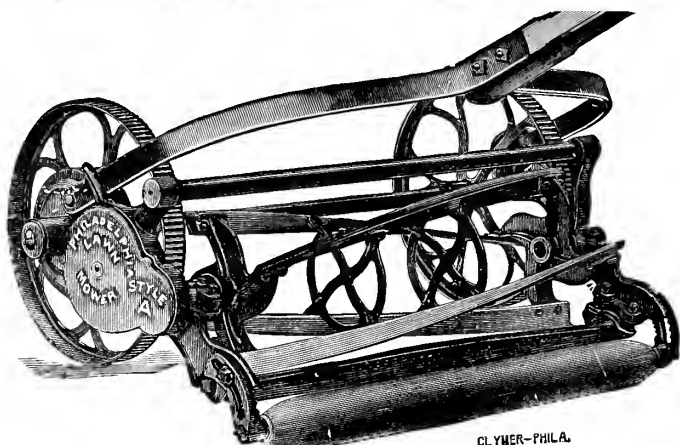
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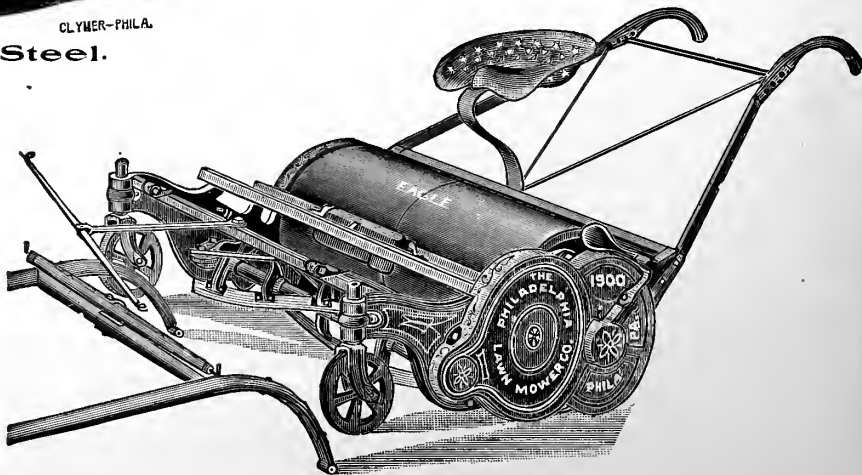
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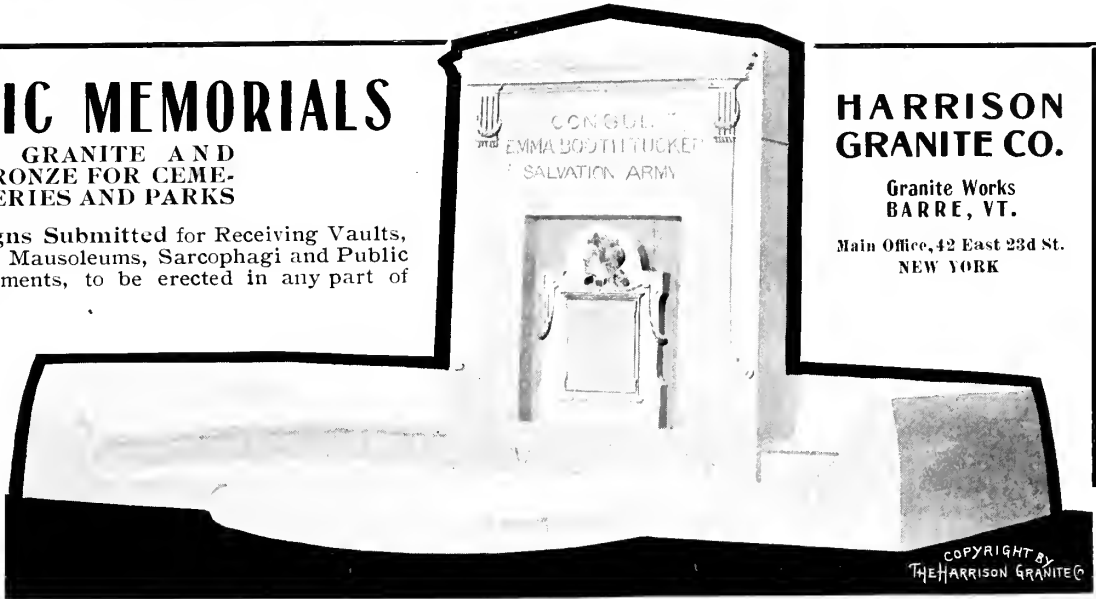


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The Cottage Gardens Nursery Book, issued by the Cottage Gardens Co., Queens County, Long Island, is a handsome, orderly 80-page catalog showing some fine photographs of nursery stock.

For the Garden Border, 1904; a selected list of shrubs and plants suitable for border planting; from the Shatemuc Nurseries, Barrytown, N. Y.

Austin Sprinklers and Sweepers; a handsomely illustrated catalog of the

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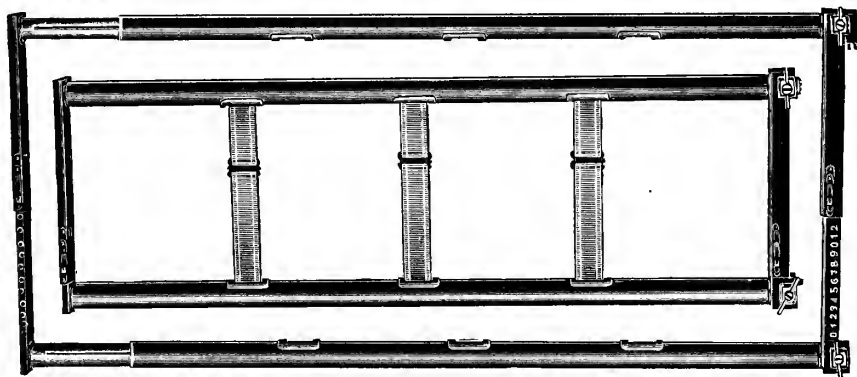
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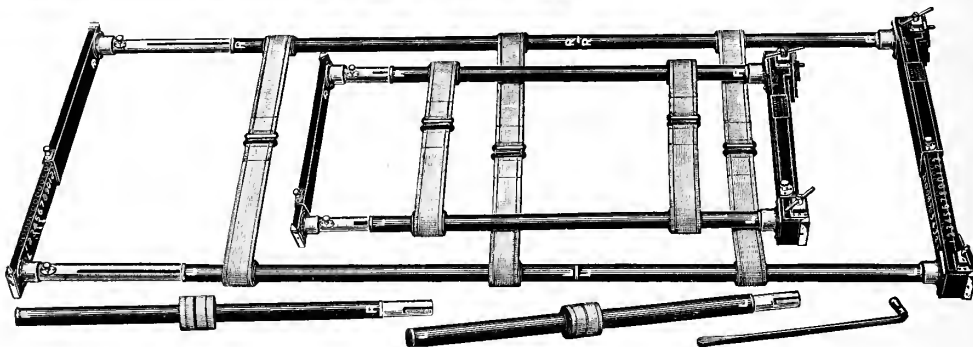
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Millions of Trees; wholesale and retail catalogs of D. Hill, Dundee, Ill. The cover shows a bird's-eye view of the nurseries, price-list of evergreens, seedlings, deciduous hedge plants, forest and ornamental tree seedlings, etc.

How to Plant and What to Plant: Illustrated catalog Klehm's Nurseries, Arlington Heights, Ill.; also supplement to the general catalog, giving some recent additions to their stock.

Fairmount Weed Killer: Descriptive circular and price-list of this preparation from the Fairmount Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia.

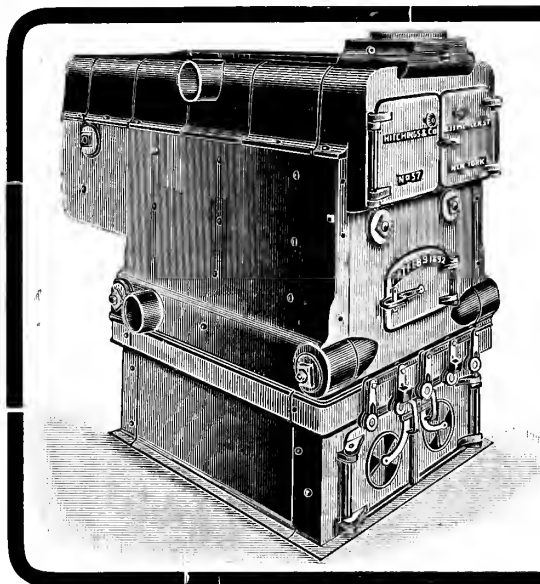
Illustrated catalog and price-list of Schmid's Bird and Pet Stock Emporium, 712 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; gives directions for treatment of birds, fishes, and household pets.

Peter Henderson & Co., New York, issue a large 64-page implement catalog, giving prices and illustrations of tools, fertilizers, insecticides, and many other requisites for the garden, farm and lawn.

Spring, 1904, Catalog of the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.; a 28-page illustrated price-list of hardy trees and plants.

To Owners of Long Island Country Homes; 4-page folder from Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, L. I., N. Y., illustrating some pretty lawn and garden effects made by their planting.

The Berger Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, O., whose advertisement appears on another page, are successors to J. F. Williams & Co., manufacturers of cast iron grave and lot marks. These marks are in use in Spring Grove Cemetery in that city, and in other cemeteries, where they have given satisfactory results.



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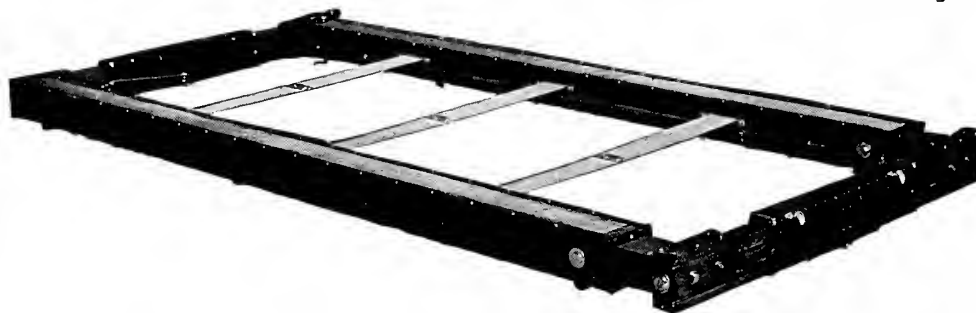
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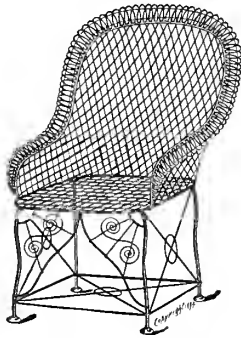
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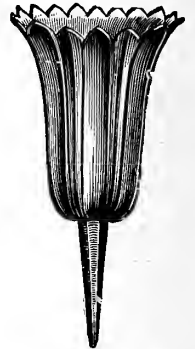
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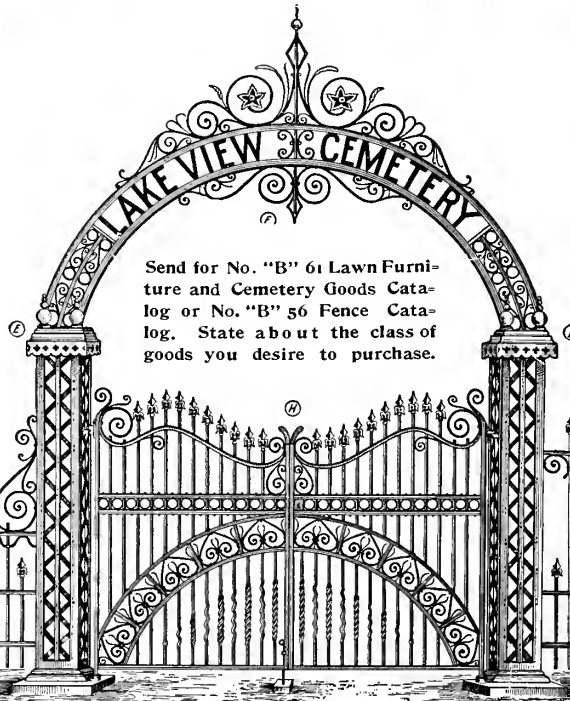


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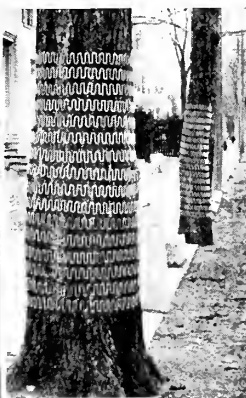
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VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1904

No. 4

First Convention of the American Civic Association St. Louis, June 9-11.

The merger of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement into the American Civic Association, just consummated in the joint convention at St. Louis, June 9-11, marks an epoch in the advancement of improvement work. The union, or the marriage of the two organizations, as some of the members liked to phrase it, was accomplished with absolute harmony, and all

from being a model of anything except incompleteness. As President Woodruff aptly put it, it was a model not of what a city should be, but of what most American cities really are—unfinished.

First Day, June 9.

The delegates met in the Minneapolis and St. Paul Building, of the Model City, and after a half-hour of exchanging greetings and registration, proceeded to



VIEW OF CASCADE GARDENS, WORLD'S FAIR, SHOWING FESTIVAL HALL AND CENTRAL CASCADE.

phases of the work of each organization have been incorporated into the departments of the new one. The scope of the work has been broadened, all the forces of the two organizations are in perfect unison, and the future promises a magnificent work for the cause of a more beautiful America.

The convention was held in the Town Hall of the "Model City," of the World's Fair, which did not, however, come up to expectations as a model in city making. It did not attempt to be a city and was far

the model Town Hall, and began the business of the day at 10 a. m. The meeting was called to order by President Clinton Rogers Woodruff, and the reports of Treasurer O. C. Simonds and Secretary Charles Mulford Robinson were combined and presented by the secretary.

In giving the record of the year's work, Mr. Robinson called attention to the loss sustained by the destruction of the secretary's office and records in the disastrous fire which visited Rochester last February.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Nearly all of the records have, however, with great difficulty been duplicated, and it is thought that only a few members' names are missing from the rolls. Many of the society's reports were also destroyed, and those earlier than volume V are now very scarce. The wide and constant demand for this literature makes it one of the most valuable aids to membership and an educating force of the association. The secretary paid tribute to the efficient and enthusiastic work of the Auxiliary and its president, and took up the work of his own office. The most important work, aside from the dissemination of much valuable literature, was in using the association's influence to further three important pieces of legislation for outdoor art. The assisting of the Outdoor Art League of California in its efforts to preserve the Calaveras Grove of big trees in that state, has been told of in *PARK AND CEMETERY* by Mrs. Herman J. Hall. While the bill before Congress has not yet been passed, the association's campaign in its behalf will count for much when the fight is renewed. The threatened encroachment on the Mall in Washington was another instance where the influence of the Association was used to advantage. The secretary started an energetic protest which was felt in many directions, with the result that the Mall was saved. A grab bill introduced in the New York Legislature granting the right to power companies to draw an unlimited supply of water from the Niagara river, was also defeated through public opinion aroused in the same manner. Attention was called to the great and growing number of requests that come to the secretary from all parts of the country asking for help in improvement work, and the handicap of lack of funds which prevents this assistance being given as freely as it should be given. The statistics of the year were given as follows: Total membership, 900, as against 705 a year ago, and 411 two years ago; local societies, 74, as against 27 last year. The receipts of the secretary for the year were \$1,143.14, and of the treasurer, \$1,839.32.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer of the Auxiliary were next in order. As these two officers were unable to be present, the secretary's report was presented by Mrs. Millspaugh, the president. She told of the methods of the women's organization, and of the practical results accomplished by working through women's clubs and other societies. Teachers' leagues and parents' clubs were formed for the improvement of school grounds, and these leagues and clubs affiliated with the Auxiliary. The work of the

year was summarized by months, and the remarkable growth and activity of the organization is well shown by the increase in membership. There were 273 new members, 20 resignations and three deaths during the year, making a total gain of 250 workers, representing 20 states. The total membership is now 550. The intimate personal work of the women in the betterment of home life and the surroundings of the children admirably supplements the work of the men, and, as the president said, they feel that they "belong to a society which has a real, visible entity." The officers have written 2,000 letters during the year, and the Auxiliary now has 54 aid societies co-operating with it.

Vice-president Dick J. Crosby took the chair while President Woodruff, in a brief and forcible speech, presented the merger plan. He gave the history of the movement, which has been gathering force for the



ONE SIDE OF MAIN CASCADE, SHOWING SCULPTURE.

past two years, and pointed out the gain in efficiency and effectiveness by a union of the two organizations. The great opportunity for work and the lack of funds makes it necessary to interest men of means, which cannot be effectively done, while two organizations are in the field. He called attention to the large number of applications for help which are now received from the same sources by both organizations. This waste of effort would be eliminated.

President J. Horace McFarland, of the A. L. C. I., spoke earnestly in favor of the merger. He said that the work was essentially a missionary problem, and must be faced as such. There can be no competition in missionary work if the philanthropists are to be interested in it. Representatives should be sent to different cities to show them how to make improvements; this

cannot be done without funds, and men of means must be interested.

Mr. Charles M. Loring, by virtue of his long experience in lecturing on improvement work, spoke as a missionary, and testified to the need for education in horticultural matters in the villages of the Northwest, which he declared were a disgrace to civilization. He offered another argument for merging in the fact that members and officers in both organizations have two conventions to attend. The money spent in this way should be devoted to the work.

Mr. Warren H. Manning offered a resolution providing that the president appoint three liquidating trustees, to join with three trustees from the A. L. C. I., to wind up the affairs of the two organizations and to set in motion the machinery of the new one.

The resolution was passed without a dissenting voice, and Messrs. Manning and Robinson, and Mrs. Mills-paugh, were appointed as the trustees of the A. P. O. A. A.

The report of the committee on propaganda was given by Mrs. Millspaugh, in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Herman J. Hall. The committee secured 32 new members, 11 of whom were to the credit of Mrs. Hall, who also wrote a number of magazine articles on subjects pertaining to outdoor improvements.

Resolutions of regret at the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Hall were passed, and the secretary instructed to notify her of this action.

The committee on Civic Alliance, through its chairman, Secretary Robinson, reported that the following societies, in addition to the two at the convention, had appointed three trustees as representatives in the alliance: The National Municipal League; The League of American Municipalities; The Architectural League of America; The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; and The Conference of Eastern Public Education Associations. The Alliance has for its purpose: To establish a bureau of information for the co-ordination of all branches of civic improvement work; to eliminate duplication of effort, and to facilitate the gathering, exchange, and distribution of information. All members of the co-operating societies are invited to become subscribing members and receive the reports and bulletins to be issued. Clinton Rogers Woodruff is chairman of the Alliance, and Charles Mulford Robinson secretary.

The report of the committee on plans, a joint committee of the two societies, was made by its chairman, Warren H. Manning. Estimates on the cost of stereopticon and other illustrated lectures, were given, and the value of sending out practical instructions for improvement workers emphasized. Illustrated leaflets were regarded as the most effective form of literature to issue.

Resolutions on the death of Frederick Law Olmsted,

an honorary member of the society, were adopted and the convention adjourned.

The afternoon meeting of the American League for Civic Improvement was made very brief to enable some of the members of both associations to enjoy an automobile trip through Forest Park and Tower Grove Park, as the guests of the St. Louis park board. Commissioner Robert Aull took charge of the party, and also took a number of delegates as his guests to see some of the shows on "The Pike" in the evening, after a luncheon in the Tyrolean Alps at the head of the Pike. Mr. Aull was extended a vote of thanks for his courtesy to the Convention.

President J. Horace McFarland called the meeting to order and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the secretary, made a brief oral statement of the work of the



FOUNTAIN OF VENUS BY PHILIP MARTINY; MANUFACTURES BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

League. He told of the remarkable results of the literature sent out by the League and of a typical three weeks' correspondence to illustrate the varied character of the work the League is asked to do. One of its most important functions was to serve as a clearing house to bring together people who are interested in the same work. The League reported 450 members, and a brief statement from Treasurer Morton D. Hull, who was unable to be present, gave the total receipts as \$1,519.07.

The merger project was presented by Secretary Woodruff, and as the majority of the members had heard the discussion at the morning session, the proposition was brought at once to a vote. After some discussion as to the method of procedure raised by one member, a resolution providing for the president and two others to serve as liquidating trustees was adopted.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Mr. Woodruff and Mrs. Christian were appointed as the other two trustees.

The convention then listened to an interesting address by Mr. George Carroll Curtis, of Boston, model maker for the Boston Park Commission, and for the U. S. Government. It was entitled, "Does the Topographic Model Possess the Possibilities of a Fine Art?" The speaker held that model making is as natural an art as figure sculpture, but is now only on the threshold of its development. The difference between topographic, and other forms of geographic modeling, were distinguished and the difficulties of the work discussed.

Second Day, June 10.

Both presidents presided at the joint meeting of the two organizations Friday morning. Before the regular business, President Woodruff read a letter from Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Boston, the originator of the



THE PERIL OF THE PLAINS, MAIN BOAT LANDING, ST. LOUIS; SOLON H. BORGLUM, SCULPTOR.

Model City idea, regretting the incompleteness of the model city exhibit. As a first attempt, it at least demonstrated the feasibility of a municipal exhibit, which was some cause for encouragement.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that whereas, there was no model city, and no model street, resolved, that the exposition authorities be requested to change the name of the exhibit to the "municipal street," as the fine exhibitions of New York and of the Twin Cities, warranted such a title.

President McFarland's annual address was then in order. He disclaimed any intention of making a formal speech. He formulated the motto of the League in a quotation from Mr. Charles Zueblin, as the "doing of large things for small places, small things for large places, and better things for all places," and said that this was a memorable occasion in the history of civic improvement. He again laid stress on the necessity of making the movement a missionary one, and abandoning the self-supporting idea. The needs of the

cities and communities were practical suggestions for improvement, and funds for this work must be obtained from the philanthropist. He eulogized the work of Robert C. Ogden in his efforts to improve the conditions in the South, and said that the new organization must work on similar lines.

President Woodruff made a short and stirring address about the importance of the small things in improvement work, as evinced in the establishment of "cleaning-up" days in many places. These efforts must be broadened into cleaning-up weeks and cleaning-up years, until the habit of civic cleanliness at all times is firmly fixed. He cited the successful work of the St. Louis Civic Improvement League; The Woman's Civic League of Kalazamoo, which has taught the city officials how to keep clean; the Women's Municipal League of New York, which has formed Junior Civic Leagues among the school children, in one case with 1,300 members in a neighborhood. The Women's Council for the Improvement of Sacramento has planted an avenue of palms. The San Francisco Federation of Mission Clubs has infused the spirit of co-ordination into the improvement workers of that state, and a number of organizations in Philadelphia are working together for an outer parkway. In spreading the gospel of a more beautiful America, all the local forces must work together, and take for their motto: "A better, rather than a greater city."

Mrs. Charles F. Millsbaugh, president of the Women's Auxiliary, in her annual address, sketched the history and growth of outdoor art, and told of the work of the Auxiliary in many places. Factory grounds were improved in Louisville, Ky., and other places by its efforts; alumnae clubs have been formed for improvement work by schools; women's clubs in Northern Wisconsin have taken up the work. The press has generously recognized and assisted it, prominent magazines and metropolitan dailies have asked for articles from members on improvement topics. The California Federation of Women's Clubs gives the Auxiliary a regular place on its program at its annual meeting. There is a decided field for woman's work in opening the eyes of the community to the value of cleanliness and beauty in home surroundings. Mrs. Millsbaugh took the chair while reports from various branches were presented.

Mrs. Jessie W. Sanborn represented the branch at Ashland, Wis. It has 104 members, has established two school gardens, and induced the mayor to make the annual cleaning-up day a holiday, that all may join in the work. Prizes have been offered for improving school grounds, and the branch has furnished plans by a landscape architect for these and for planting the boulevard. The City Council has been induced to appropriate \$300 to aid the work.

Mrs. C. E. Caldwell gave the third annual report of

the Chicago branch. This branch has now reached permanent prosperity, and its work is eagerly sought for, in some cases beyond its capacity to give. It has established two clean city clubs, conducted five Arbor Day celebrations, and distributed 3,850 packages of seed. It is conducting two settlement gardens and seven children's gardens. Three new school grounds have been added to those under its care. The planting committee, of which Mrs. W. A. Peterson is chairman, has planted several school grounds, with plans furnished by Mrs. Seavey. The children's garden work is new, but has been so enthusiastically received that all the children who want to get gardens cannot be accommodated. The Board of Education has been educated by the members to the point of removing the brick pavements from sixty of the school yards. The railroad committee, under the leadership of Mrs. E. A. McCrea, has done good work, and the membership has more than doubled. It is now about 200.

The report from Louisville, Ky., was presented by Mrs. George Wilson, in the absence of Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver, the vice-president of the branch. This active branch has planted trees and flowers about the Home for the Friendless and other charitable institutions, and maintains railroad, park, and factory committees. The latter committee has secured the planting and improvement of the grounds of the Kentucky Wagon Works, one of the largest factories in the city, and the branch has cared for a number of school gardens and small parks. Prizes were offered for flower and vegetable planting contests for both children and adults.

Mrs. Grace A. Young, of the Milwaukee branch, reported that five schools had been added to the number on which planting is done, and gardens conducted at the Russian and the University Settlements, with an enrollment of 50 and 60 children respectively. An exhibition of flowers and vegetables is to be held, and a public playground opened this summer.

Mrs. Frank Johnson represented the New Orleans branch. School grounds were planted, and prizes awarded for the improvement of back yards, the planting of window boxes, and other improvements.

The work of the new branch at Waukegan, Ill., was reported by Marian B. Upton. This branch is only two months old, but has started energetically to work. Some of its plans are to promote the work of completing the Sheridan Road through Waukegan; to establish a public park; and to secure the improvement of factory and railroad grounds. The officials of the Northwestern railroad and the factory owners have promised to improve their grounds. Shrubs and vines have been secured for planting around the school grounds.

Mrs. Anna Skipper reported from another new branch at Pekin, Ill. It has gained the co-operation of the park board and the churches, and secured the

improvement of the high school grounds by the planting of trees and vines.

The report of Mrs. Lovell White, of the Outdoor Art League of California, for 1903 and 1904, showed great activity in the work. This branch has adopted as its motto: "The beautiful rests upon the foundation of the necessary." It has secured the planting of warehouse grounds, and those of public buildings, especially about the Mission Dolores, of which a photograph was shown, and has been very successful in having city ordinances pertaining to civic cleanliness enforced. It maintains an Ocean Beach committee and a Big Tree committee.

In the afternoon those who wished visited the school gardens near the Palace of Agriculture, under the guidance of Mr. Dick J. Crosby. About 30 children work daily in these gardens, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, and two hours before the appointed time

some of them could be found at work. Each one has a bed 10 by 20 feet, in which both flowers and vegetables were growing.

The interesting municipal exhibits in the Twin Cities building and in the New York building were also visited, and much enjoyed by the delegates. A colored model of St. Paul and Minneapolis, placed upon a miniature stage in the former building, was the center of attraction there.

Many fine photographs of the parks of the two cities, and models and pictures of other municipal institutions were seen. In the New York building, an immense topographical map, about 20 feet square, showed that city in realistic fashion. Models of the Brooklyn bridge, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the plant for the disposal of the city's garbage, and the apparatus of the street cleaning department, were shown and explained to the visitors.

In the evening the officers and speakers of the two associations were the guests of the St. Louis Civic Improvement League at dinner.

Third Day, June 11.

The important business of this session was the report of the liquidating trustees of the two organiza-



CERAMIC ARTS; LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING; C. Y. HARVEY SCULPTOR.

tions which was read by Mr. Woodruff. The name selected for the new organization is the American Civic Association.

The work is divided into certain departments, each of whom is presided over by a vice-president. The Women's Auxiliary is succeeded by the Woman's Outdoor Art League, and retains all the privileges and functions of the former body. The officers, the secretaries of the departments, and the president and secretary of the Woman's League shall compose the executive board, which shall determine the administration and policy of the Association. The rest of the organization was practically as outlined in PARK AND CEMETERY in the preliminary program last month.

The officers elected were as follows: President, J. Horace McFarland; first vice-president, Clinton Rogers Woodruff; vice-presidents, George Foster Peabody, of New York; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson; treasurer, William B. Howland, of New York. Woman's Outdoor Art League: President, Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh; first vice-president, Mrs. Sylvester Baxter, Boston; second vice-president, Mrs. Basil Duke, Louisville, Ky.; recording secretary, Mrs. George T. Banzet, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, Chicago; treasurer, Mrs. William H. Crosby, Racine, Wis.; directors, Mrs. W. J. Washburn, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. H. D. Stearns, New Orleans; Mrs. A. W. Sanborn, Ashland, Wis.; and Mrs. Elizabeth Bullard, Bridgeport, Conn.

The departments of work of the American Civic Association and their respective vice-presidents are as follows: Public Recreation, Joseph Lee, of Boston; Arts and Crafts, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; City Making, F. S. Lamb, of New York; Outdoor Art, Warren H. Manning; Factory Betterment, Edwin L. Shuey, Dayton, O.; Children's Gardens, Dick J. Crosby, Washington, D. C.; Libraries, H. Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Parks and Public Reservations, G. A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn.; Rural Improvements, O. C. Simonds, Chicago; School Extension, Charles Zueblin, Chicago; Social Settlements, Frank Chapin Bray, of Chicago; Press, Mrs. Condé Hamlin, of St. Paul.

The first committee report to be presented was that of Mr. Dick J. Crosby, on School Gardens. It was a brief report of the progress during the year and suggestions for future lines of work. The committee sent out 500 blanks asking for reports on work accomplished, and the replies showed very satisfactory results. In New York the farm school has been given a place by the park board, which body is to erect a permanent building for it. In Philadelphia four centers were established, and \$3,500 appropriated by the city for the work. Miss Helen Bennett is in charge of the gardens. In Baltimore several of the public schools

and the Teachers' Training School have gardens. The rural school garden work of Cornell University and of Superintendent of Schools O. J. Kern, of Winnebago county, Ill., was praised. Canada, by the munificence of Sir William MacDonald, has five schools in the different divisions of the country and has sent eleven teachers to the United States to study methods of work. The greatest difficulty encountered was the lack of competent teachers. The Association, the speaker thought, should conduct an employment bureau for teachers of this work, and should publish such literature as penny pamphlets and other matter on nature study, planting, etc. A lecture exchange has been organized and a lantern and slides should be added.

The report of the Committee on Local Improvement was given by Mrs. Louis Marion McCall, of St. Louis, who gave an account of the work in improving the slum districts of that city. The league maintains a woman's sanitary inspector, and the city has been induced to appoint three sanitary inspectors.

Frederick Law Olmsted presented an interesting report on Public Advertising, which dealt chiefly with the efforts to legislate against the billboards. The case against the offending billboards at Wellesley, Mass., was compromised by the removal of the billboards. In Atlantic City, N. J., an ordinance has been passed and a case is soon to be heard to test the new law of that state. The speaker favored regulation by the taxing power rather than by the police power. Educating public opinion and making the billboards more artistic he considered promising lines of work to check the abuses of poster advertising. It should be remembered, he said in closing, that: "The fit is the beautiful," and that even an architectural monument may be a violation of nature's beauty.

Mrs. E. A. McCrea, of Chicago, reported the work of the committee on railroad improvement. Circular letters were sent to 125 railroads asking what had been done to improve their stations, and marked interest was shown by nearly all. Some of the letters were read. The work of the Boston & Albany railroad, the leader in this work, has been illustrated in PARK AND CEMETERY. The Michigan Central is substituting hardy shrubbery for annuals in its planting. The Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul are uniting beauty and utility in all of their new stations, and the latter road has parked and planted 275 stations. These parks are often the only ones in the town, and have had a remarkable stimulating and educative effect on the people. The C. R. I. & P. and the C. B. & Q., and, more recently, the Chicago & Alton, have taken up the work with good results. The latter road is now parking all of its grounds between Chicago and St. Louis.

Mr. E. J. Parker, of Quincy, Ill., devoted his report on Forest Reservations to the work which had been

done in furthering three bills which are now before Congress. Energetic work at Washington was done in the interest of the bill to preserve the Calaveras groves in California, the bill to establish a National Forest Reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, and one in the White Mountains. Mr. Parker urged the necessity of every member of the Association writing to Congressmen to get their support for these bills. Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, who has been working in the interests of these bills, earnestly seconded Mr. Parker's appeal. A resolution was adopted urging members to use all the influence in their power for these bills.

The reports on Park Census, Municipal Art, and Arts and Crafts were not read, owing to the absence of their chairmen, but were ordered printed in the proceedings of the Association.

In order to finish the business in the shortest time, to give the delegates an opportunity to see the sights of the Fair, the address of Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, was given at this session instead of in the afternoon. Mr. Zueblin gave a short but enthusiastic talk on the ideals of civic life. He said that certain material forces were threatening democratic ideals. While we should be practical in our aims toward a better and more beautiful life, we should never lose sight of the ultimate goal; we must keep

the ideal ever before us, and must not do anything that will interfere with its ultimate attainment. In striving toward a more beautiful life we must not overlook the influence of the external things on the senses, and should give attention to the small things of the household as well as the larger movements toward public beauty.

Mr. John D. Butler, chairman of the Committee on Civic Week, immediately following, read the program, which included addresses by some of the officers of the American Civic Association. An important resolution was passed as the last work of the convention, providing for a standing committee of five to promote the plans of the expert commission for beautifying Washington and to memorialize Congress if necessary.

Resolutions of thanks were extended to all of the local officials and bodies who had helped to entertain the delegates and make the convention a success, and adjournment was taken, leaving the members to informally visit exhibits of interest instead of holding an afternoon session.

Formal invitations to meet next year were extended from San Francisco and Cleveland, O.; informal invitations from Ithaca, N. Y., and Galesburg, Ill., and other invitations are expected before the decision of the executive committee.

Preliminary Programs for Conventions of Cemetery Superintendents.

Monday, August 22, 1904, 2 P. M.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF CEMETERIES.

First Annual Meeting, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.
Business Program. 8 P. M. Informal discussion.

Tuesday, August 23, 1904, 10 A. M.

A. A. C. S. 18TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUDITORIUM HOTEL, CHICAGO.

Address of Welcome, Mayor of Chicago.
Response by President, A. A. C. S. and Address by Archbishop Quigley.

Reports of Officers. Roll call and appointment of committees.

2 P. M. Visit to Art Institute and Public Library.
8 P. M. Report of Committee on Credentials and Introduction of new members.

Paper, "The hardier and more reliable trees and shrubs," by Prof. J. F. Cowell, Director of Botanic Garden, Buffalo, N. Y. Discussion, led by J. M. Boxell. Question Box.

Wednesday, August 24, 1904, 9 A. M.

Assemble at Auditorium Hotel, at nine o'clock sharp.
By Northwestern Elevated train to Graceland Cemetery for morning session in chapel.

Paper, "Perpetual Care," James Currie. Discussion, led by R. D. Boice.

Inspection of Cemetery grounds. Luncheon.

Ride to Rose Hill Cemetery. Organ Recital in chapel. Inspection of Cemetery grounds.

To City via Lincoln Park and Lake Shore Drive.

Wednesday, August 24, 1904, 8 P. M.

Business session. Nomination of officers. Reports of committees.

Paper, "What can be done for the country graveyard?" J. H. Shepard. Discussion, led by Frank Eurich.

A resumé of proposed cemetery legislation, by the chairman, legislative committee, Illinois Association of Cemeteries. Discussion.

Thursday, August 25, 1904, 9 A. M.

Assemble at Auditorium Hotel, at nine o'clock sharp.
By Illinois Central train to Oakwoods Cemetery, where morning session will be held in chapel.

Miscellaneous business.

Address, Hon. James R. Mann.

Inspection of Oakwoods Cemetery grounds.

Ride to Jackson Park, where luncheon will be served in the German Building.

Visit to University of Chicago.

Return to City via Midway Plaisance, Washington Park and South Boulevards.

Thursday Evening.

In the hands of the Executive Committee.

Iowa State Monument at Shiloh.

The Iowa state monument on the battlefield of Shiloh, illustrated on this page, is an imposing shaft of light Barre granite 75 feet high and 34 feet square at the base. It has just been completed and a public dedication was planned for Memorial Day.

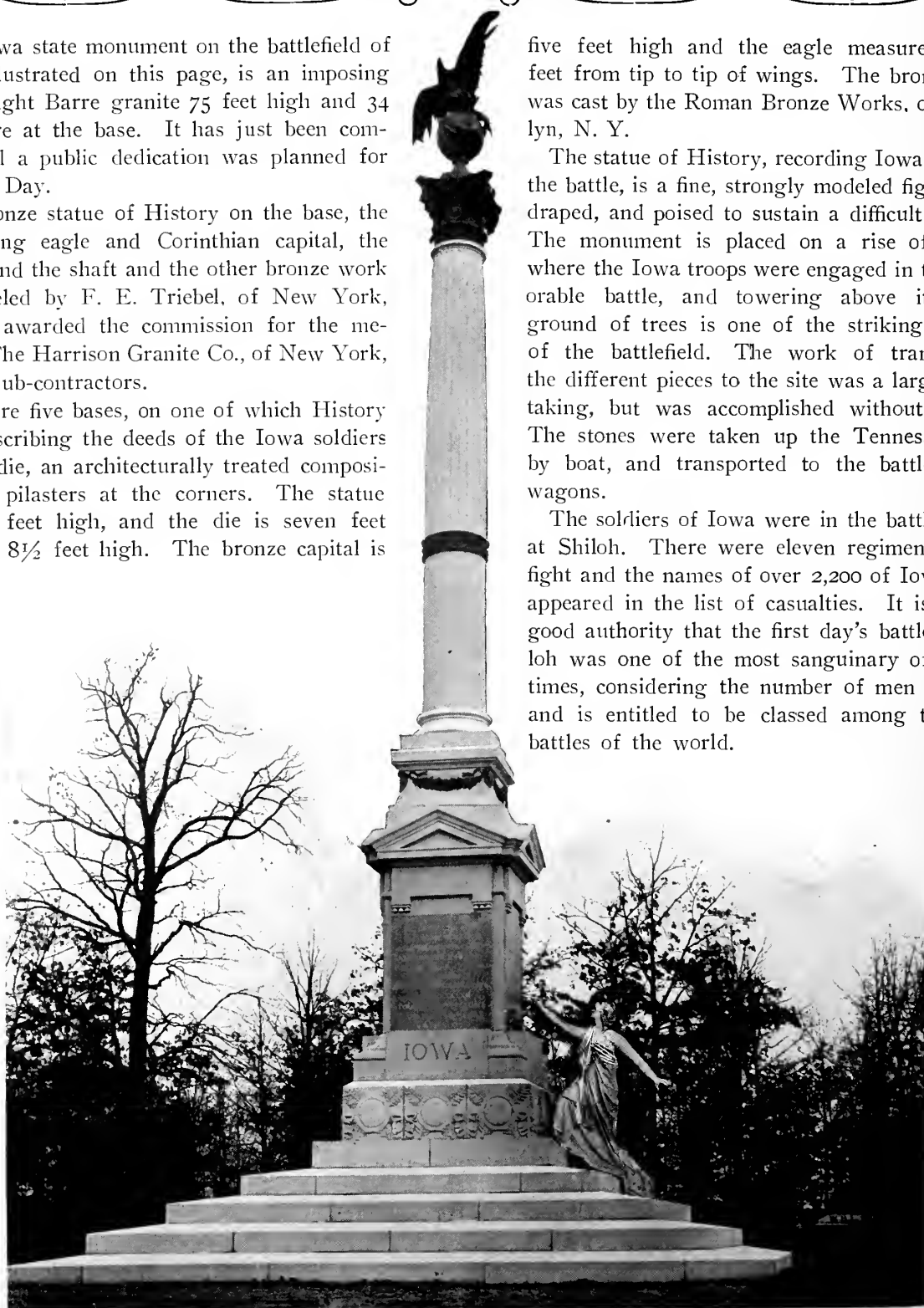
The bronze statue of History on the base, the surmounting eagle and Corinthian capital, the band around the shaft and the other bronze work was modeled by F. E. Triebel, of New York, who was awarded the commission for the memorial. The Harrison Granite Co., of New York, were the sub-contractors.

There are five bases, on one of which History stands, inscribing the deeds of the Iowa soldiers upon the die, an architecturally treated composition with pilasters at the corners. The statue is twelve feet high, and the die is seven feet square by 8½ feet high. The bronze capital is

five feet high and the eagle measures eleven feet from tip to tip of wings. The bronze work was cast by the Roman Bronze Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The statue of History, recording Iowa's part in the battle, is a fine, strongly modeled figure, well draped, and poised to sustain a difficult attitude. The monument is placed on a rise of ground where the Iowa troops were engaged in the memorable battle, and towering above its background of trees is one of the striking features of the battlefield. The work of transporting the different pieces to the site was a large undertaking, but was accomplished without mishap. The stones were taken up the Tennessee river by boat, and transported to the battlefield on wagons.

The soldiers of Iowa were in the battle's front at Shiloh. There were eleven regiments in the fight and the names of over 2,200 of Iowa's sons appeared in the list of casualties. It is said on good authority that the first day's battle at Shiloh was one of the most sanguinary of modern times, considering the number of men engaged, and is entitled to be classed among the great battles of the world.



Editorial Note and Comment.

A Convention Month.

Notice was given last month of the annual meetings of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement, to be held at St. Louis, and in this issue considerable space is devoted to a report of the proceedings. June 8-9 the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and officials held its second annual convention at Springfield, O. This is the first state association of the kind ever organized, its founders having been active members of the national association, who, realizing the benefits to be derived, sought to bring the cemetery men of their state into closer relationship, so as to reach such cemeteries as were not represented in the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, the parent body. This state association is in a flourishing condition, is doing good work, and it is an excellent example for all other states to follow. The New England Association of Park Superintendents hold their seventh annual convention at New Haven and Meriden, Conn., June 14, 15, 16. Though young in years, its membership comprises many of the best known park experts, and the influence of its practical consideration of park improvements and affairs is yearly becoming more apparent and of great benefit to the New England states.



Parks For New York City.

A comprehensive and valuable report has recently been made by the Park Committee of the Municipal Art Society of New York, on the future needs and requirements of Greater New York in respect to new parks and park areas. The park question for all cities, great and small, has proven to be a paramount one, involving as it does the welfare of the citizens from standpoints never considered of much importance in former years, but regarded as vital to-day. The report concisely discusses the matter in its relation to the several districts of the city, and valuable conclusions are reached and suggestions made, important for all interested in park development. The advisability and necessity of looking ahead to provide for the location and acquirement of park areas are strongly emphasized, and the remark that: "The haphazard manner of municipal growth is discreditable and should be no longer permissible," is a slogan for a campaign throughout the land for park improvement and municipal reform.



Cemetery Superintendents and Monumental Sales.

The question whether a cemetery superintendent should be permitted to sell or influence the sale of monumental work in his cemetery is an open one so far as, to a certain extent, the common practice is concerned;

but it is a foregone conclusion that if a philosophic commission should be called upon for an opinion, the most impossible to believe that perfect harmony can be maintained uninterruptedly for any length of time between superintendent and lot owners, were the superintendent to be engaged in any capacity in influencing the choice and purchase of monuments; and it is essential to the welfare of any cemetery that the superintendent should be free from embarrassing conditions, which might interfere with his official position. It is quite certain, however, that it is considered by many to be the proper prerogative of the superintendent, while, on the other hand, it is absolutely forbidden in possibly the majority of cases. On general principles it is unquestionably objectionable, as it undoubtedly militates against the independence of the superintendent. That official should be entirely free to give unprejudiced opinions to his lot owners concerning materials, construction, design and appropriateness of proposed memorials, as well as to the responsibility of manufacturers. He should be competent to give only the best advice, and should be free from the entangling alliances of all side issues.



The Control of Monumental Construction in Cemeteries.

An important rule that should be more generally adopted and enforced in cemeteries is that requiring that the plans for all monumental construction, including enclosures, headstones, monuments, vaults, etc., be submitted to the cemetery officials for approval before erection. Such a rule is enforced only in comparatively few cemeteries, but its general adoption would result in less monotony, more appropriate designs, and in vastly improved conditions in the landscape. The other side of the question is equally important: the qualifications of those in charge to pass intelligently on the plans and designs submitted, and in the larger cemeteries expert taste and judgment would be required to decide in cases of large expenditures and professional productions. No architect or designer of reputation would tolerate decisions based on crude judgment or uneducated taste, and trouble would result. In smaller cemeteries lot owners should be required to confer with the cemetery officials before placing their orders, and power should be vested in the officials to refuse to permit monumental work to be erected that is not approved by them. Materials, designs, location, dimensions, harmony and appropriateness, are all matters in which the cemetery as a whole is much more to be considered than the individual personal preferences of the lotholders. Backed by efficient rules, a competent superintendent or other official in charge can adjust questions in such a manner as to secure co-operation of the lotholder without friction.



WHAT THE ASSOCIATIONS ARE DOING.

The Galesburg Improvement Association, Galesburg, Ill., appointed a "cleaning-up week" in April that resulted in a great improvement in the appearance of the town. The association sent an official communication to the mayor and city council, calling attention to the work, and took other means of impressing its importance upon the citizens.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of East Hartford, Conn., is making energetic plans for the season's work. A new sprinkling cart has been put to work and boys have been employed to keep the streets clear of waste paper, etc. A "flower exchange" will be held, to which all persons having bulbs or plants they wish to exchange with others, are invited. Any surplus left at the hall will be used for street planting.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Winchendon Improvement Association, Winchendon, Mass., recently held was the occasion of satisfaction to the members in considering what had been accomplished the past year. The most notable improvement was the relocation of the Boston & Maine railroad station and the doing away with one track at the Central street grade crossing. Future work will include the encouragement of tree planting prizes for flower and garden planting by school children, improvement of the public highways, etc. Arbor Day will also receive more of the society's attention than heretofore.

* * *

The Brockport Village Improvement Society, Brockport, Mass., is engaged in the work of destroying the brown-tail moth. The Association offers five cents per dozen nests. Tree Warden Gott is in charge of the work, and has placed in the show window of the waiting station a bottle containing a nest of brown-tail moths so that the townspeople can see what they are and remove them from their trees.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Rural Improvement Association, of Keene, N. H., one of the subjects discussed was a recent decision of the supreme court in the Hinsdale case in which it was held that the state nails or markers driven in certain trees in a highway did not take away from the owner of the adjoining land his right to cut down the tree, unless the town condemns the trees so marked and pays for them. The decision was a matter of regret, as several thousand trees on the Keene highways outside the city proper had been marked for preservation by the late President Griffin of the association.

* * *

The prize contest of the Beverly (Mass.) Improvement Society for the destruction of insect pests, recently noted in this department, closed with a record of 142,457 nests of brown-tail moths, gypsy moths, and tent caterpillars collected and destroyed by the children of that town. Of these, about 125,000 were brown-tail moths, and the society's mathematician has figured out that this means the destruction of 50,000,000 caterpillars. The prizes of \$20 and \$10 were

awarded to boys who collected respectively, 21,292 and 17,436 nests, and the other contestants were paid at the rate of ten cents a hundred nests. There were 103 contestants, and only one of these collected less than a hundred.

* * *

The Newton Highlands Improvement Association, Newton, Mass., recently held an indignation meeting to protest against the proposed withdrawal of transfers by the Newton and Boston Street Railway Co. If the transfers are withdrawn the Society proposes to take the matter up in the courts and force the company to live up to its franchise. The following officers were recently elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas White; vice president, W. H. Mansfield; secretary, S. E. Thompson; treasurer, A. H. Elder.

* * *

The Gardiner Improvement Society, Gardiner, Me., is planning to plant trees and vines to cover all the unsightly spots in the town. Elm trees are to be planted along the entire length of the causeway; six of these are now in place, a group of wild locust trees has been planted at the foot of Gay's Hill and woodbine has been set out. The billboard nuisance is being vigorously attacked and a petition to the city government will be sent before their next meeting for permission to remove those that were not taken care of last year.

* * *

The East Helena Improvement Society has been organized at Helena, Mont., with a membership of 100, and much enthusiasm displayed in the work. The constitution gives as the object of the society: the general improvement of the city, maintaining parks and parking; laying sidewalks and cleaning the city generally. The society is to be governed by a board of nine directors, consisting of the president, secretary and six other members. M. O. Robertson was elected president; T. W. Richardson, secretary, and Mrs. G. W. Morton, treasurer.

* * *

The Rye Village Improvement Association, Rye, N. Y., recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. It has a membership of 216, and has expended \$14,628.26 in improving the village during the last decade. The expenditure for the year was \$4,084, and a balance of \$109.12 remains. The association maintains a general fund, a sprinkling fund and a police fund. The sprinkling of the streets was begun as soon as the association was formed, and three sprinkling carts are now in operation. This service has cost: for equipment, \$1,403.92; labor of men and horses, \$6,257.24, and water (for the first five years only), \$626.18. Total, \$8,287.16.

* * *

The Kent Improvement Association of Kent County, East Greenwich, R. I., issues the secretary's annual report telling of work accomplished and planned. The society has a membership of 124 and has been devoting much of its energies to the improvement of school grounds. A planting contest is being conducted this year in which the following prizes are offered: For best kept home grounds, not exceeding 10,000 square feet area, under personal care of the owner or tenant, including appearance of lawn, flowers, shrubbery, trees, front and back yard, sidewalks and gutters: First prize, \$5; second prize, \$3. For the boy or girl, under sixteen years of age, who shows the best flower bed planted and cared for personally: First prize, \$3; second prize, \$2. For the best kept school grounds, open to competition by the three schools in the compact part of East Greenwich and the Chepianoxet school; Five dollars' worth of shrubs or plants. In judging for these prizes consideration is to be given the improvement effected during the year and it is hoped that this fact may stimulate those who might otherwise be deterred from entering the com-

petition by the present condition of their estate. H. I. Gardner is secretary of the society.

* * *

The ward improvement clubs of San Jose and East San Jose, Cal., are planning a union of forces for the improvement of that city. At a recent meeting of the Third Ward Club, at which representatives of the other organizations were in attendance, the subjects discussed give a good idea of the scope of the work to be undertaken. President Coe delivered an address on "Apathy and Progress—the City's Needs," and some of the other subjects discussed were: "Expansion"; "A Greater San Jose"; "A San Antonio Street Bridge", and "The Appropriation of a Portion of the Surplus Tax for Improvement of the City." A committee has been appointed to devise some feasible plan of getting the taxpayers to agree to allow the city to apportion a part of the surplus tax raised during the past year by mistake, to be used for the improvement of the city.

* * *

Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, is still actively engaged in lecturing in the West on town and park improvement. In one of his recent addresses in Fergus Falls, Minn., he took up the work to be accomplished by an improvement association and stated that its first object should be to secure uniformity. The common custom of permitting one man to set out a row of boxelders in front of his premises while his neighbor was setting out elms and another man some other kind of trees, should be stopped and trees should only be set out in streets under authority of some central body, such as the park board, the civic society or a committee of the Council. An ordinance should be passed forbidding the setting out of trees except by such authority. Only in this way can magnificent tree-lined avenues, such as add so much to the beauty of some cities, be secured.

* * *

The London City Improvement Society, London, Ont., is conducting a prize-planting contest with the expert assistance of Mr. John Pearce, parks superintendent of that city. The prizes are to be divided into the following classes: Class 1.—Best front lawn and surroundings, \$57, in three classes; three first prizes, \$9 each; three second, \$6 each; three third, \$4 each. Class 2, best back garden, \$57, in three classes; three first prizes, \$9 each; three second, \$6 each; three third, \$4 each. Class 3, best new premises, showing the greatest amount of improvement, where the house was not occupied before Oct. 1st, 1903, two prizes: First, \$10; second, \$5; class 4, best window boxes in business premises, three prizes: First prize, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1; class 5, twenty pounds of tea for best window boxes in private houses. Three prizes. First prize, 10 lbs.; second, 7 lbs.; third, 3 lbs.; class 6, prizes of plants will be given to the residents in a block which as a whole presents the best appearance during the season. Class 7, for school grounds—\$120 worth of plants, bulbs and seeds to be divided into twelve prizes—4 firsts of \$15 each, 4 seconds of \$10 each, and 4 thirds of \$5 each. Prizes to be awarded for best kept grounds, lawns, flower beds, best general appearance, and greatest amount of improvement made during the season. Class 8, for school janitors—three prizes will be awarded—\$8, \$4, \$3—to those showing greatest care and neatness of school premises, inside and outside.

* * *

The Easthampton Village Improvement Society, Easthampton, Mass., recently celebrated its 28th anniversary. The society was incorporated in 1876, and only eight of the 25 incorporators are living, four of them still being residents of Easthampton. The original bylaws of the Association

provided that the annual meeting should be held "out of doors" during the month of August or September of each year. It was the design to make this meeting a sort of annual picnic and gathering of the whole people to discuss matters of common interest. The field-day plan was followed for several years, and several prominent men addressed the meetings, but it was finally decided to hold the meetings in the evening. The first definite action taken by the Association was to send to each family in town a printed circular, asking them not to throw their coal ashes into the street during the winter. The next step was in the way of planting shade-trees, and it is estimated that the Society set out 1,000 trees in different parts of the village. The Society purchased and kept for sale, at cost, hitching posts of uniform pattern. Waste-baskets have been kept in the postoffice. For several years a determined fight was made against the elm tree beetle and the trees were sprayed by the Association. Since then the town has taken charge of this part of the work, but the Society deserves the credit of making the beginning. From the first the streets have been cleared and the borders trimmed at least once a year and nearly every year the work has been done twice. The Mayher Memorial Fountain was erected under the direction of the society in 1902, and each year since 1899 it has offered prizes for planting and flower growing by the school children. Last year over 1,300 packages of seed were distributed at one cent a package. The *Springfield Union* has the following to say of the work of the society:

"The association has made its influence felt in many different directions and it has taken up many different lines of work, but far more important than the definite things that it has done has been its influence upon the public sentiment of the town in favor of better kept private grounds and of everything that goes to make Easthampton a desirable town in which to live. Before the association began its work the lawns around the houses were carefully fenced in and the grass was cut once or twice a year with a scythe and in general comparatively little attention was paid to beautifying private or public grounds. With the coming of the village improvement society things began to change, old fences began to disappear and the lawns that had been partially hidden behind them began to be put in better condition, lawn-mowers came into general use and the whole town became, in a way, transformed from a country village with carelessly kept grounds and streets, into a beautiful town whose citizens vie with each other to make their homes ornaments to the town and to do their part toward the care of the streets."

FORESTRY IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Forestry Commission is quietly doing work calculated to awaken a wide interest in the solution of its problem in Michigan. In three townships situated at the headwaters of the Muskegon, Au Sable, Big Thunder, and the Titabawassee rivers, the organization of the Fire Protective Force and the planting of nurseries is already satisfactorily under way, although but a small appropriation is available. An experiment is also to be performed in planting without much preparation, some of the burned-over lands, hoping that an economical reforestation may thus be illustrated as an object lesson. Prof. Filibert Roth, who is at the head of the Forestry School in the University of Michigan, is also State Forest Warden, and directing the practical movement under the authority of the Commission.

Charles W. Garfield is president of the commission, and Edwin A. Wildey secretary.



MODEL FOR SUN DIAL. A. STIRLING CALDER, SC.

MONUMENTAL NOTES.

Alexander Stirling Calder, the Philadelphia sculptor, has been working for some time upon a sun-dial, a gift to the Fairmount Park Art Association from one of its members. It is to be placed in the "Sunken Gardens" of the Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park.

In both the conception and arrangement Mr. Calder has happily dealt with the problem. The Dial is supported by four caryatides, representing in symbolic form the four Seasons—Spring by the early rose, Summer by the poppy, Autumn bearing the grape, and Winter garlanded by the bunch of evergreen. Each bears in her left hand the apple bough, significant of the opulence of the year. The figures are crouched easily, signifying that Time can be supported gracefully by the seasons.

The Dial has been fancifully wrought, and the difficulties of the problem of space and figure nicely adjusted. The face was calculated by Messrs. Queen & Co., of Philadelphia. The plate will be 24 inches in diameter, and of bronze set flush with the table. On its face, time will be measured between the hours of 5 a. m. and 7 p. m., the intervening spaces being measured by intervals of five minutes each. The height from the lower plinth or platform to the dial face will be 4 feet 6 inches. The gnomon will be of bronze, elevated on two small feet above the surface of the dial, the triangular form representing the wings of Time, holding the hourglass. With the exception of the bronze-casting, the Main will be carved of Tennessee marble.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Art League of Chicago, Lorado Taft outlined a plan for decorating the city parks and boulevards with sculpture, to be produced by the Chicago sculptors. Elaborate plans are being made to show unique work in the way of park decorations, including a scheme of fountains, statuary, and general figure work, as well as groupings. Definite steps have not yet been taken, but it is expected to start the work within the next two years.

* * *

A monument in the form of a drinking fountain, the gift of the Hon. William Tebb, has been erected at Burstow, Eng-

land. Cut on the front of the drinking trough is this inscription: "In memory of the mute fidelity of the four hundred thousand horses killed and wounded at the call of their masters during the South African War, 1899-1902, in a cause, of which they knew nothing, this fountain is erected by a reverent fellow creature."

* * *

J. Massey Rhind has a fountain now standing before the "Town Hall" in the Model City exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. About the base of the fountain are three figures in a diagonal line, one representing Progress holding out the aegis of power to Genius, but interrupted by Ignorance and Greed. Surmounting the base and looking down upon the struggle is the heroic figure of a woman representing the Ideal.

* * *

Representative Burleson, of Texas, has introduced in the House a joint resolution, to provide that the State of Texas be granted the right to place in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., as representatives of the State of Texas, the statues made by Elizabeth Ney of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin.

* * *

The equestrian statue of De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi river, is the work of Edward C. Potter, the well-known animal sculptor, and stands in the Central Plaza of the St. Louis Exposition. The sculptor has portrayed De Soto in that crisis of his expedition when he first catches sight of the Mississippi. The sturdy voyager has involuntarily removed his hat in homage to the Father of Waters, and is reining in his steed sharply. The animal's head is drawn in, and as he settles back on his haunches, every muscle of his lithe, graceful body is brought into play. It is a true Spanish horse, such as Cortez rode through Mexico, and the stately Don who surmounts it is a worthy rider for such a steed.

The group stands at one side of the Plaza facing a similarly treated statue of Joliet, modeled by A. Phimister Proctor.



DE SOTO. E. C. POTTER, SC.

Most Favorable Localities for the American Elm.

By S. E. STONE, Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

The American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*), probably reaches its highest development in the Connecticut Valley, where some very fine specimens of this species grow.

The habit of the elm growing in the valley is quite different from that growing in the south, as we have observed it growing taller, larger and is more majestic in appearance. Good types of elms are also found in other river valleys of New England, notably the Nashua Valley, and some of the largest and handsomest specimens exist in Lancaster, Massachusetts.

The soil, however, of the Connecticut and Nashua Valley is different, and it is the latter feature which gives the Connecticut Valley elms their superiority over others. The following table represents a type of Connecticut Valley soil which is exceedingly well adapted to the development of the elm:

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL BEST ADAPTED FOR THE GROWTH OF THE ELM.

(*Ulmus Americana*, L.)

Organic matter	5.32%....	
Gravel05%....	2-1 MM.
Coarse sand27%....	1-5 MM.
Medium sand32%....	.5-.25 MM.
Fine sand	1.08%....	.25-.1 MM.
Very fine sand	51.45%....	.1-.05 MM.
Silt	24.00%....	.05-.01 MM.
Fine silt	7.75%....	.01-.005 MM.
Clay	7.00%....	.005-.0001 MM.

MM.—Millimeters.

The elms grown in this soil live to a great age and are finely developed; the foliage is unusually large and

possesses a deep green color. In short, the conditions are well-nigh perfect for the development of the elm. Elm trees grown in this soil have never been troubled with the beetle, notwithstanding the fact that the beetle has been abundant in the neighborhood for ten years. There are a number of places in the Connecticut Valley where the beetle has not cared to linger. In such places the soil conditions are especially favorable to the development of the tree, where there is a tendency for the soil to be too dry or unsuitable in other respects, the beetle has been abundant and has caused considerable injury. Our observations have convinced us that good soil conditions and an abundance of native birds are essential to ward off the effects of the beetle. At any rate, where these factors are present the beetle has been scarce, according to our observation.

The sample of soil, shown in the table above, is what might be termed a fine sand or silt soil, that is, fine sand and silt predominate. The elm, in order to thrive well, wants under-drainage. The type of elm grown in swamps, or where there is an abundance of water, is not a desirable one for transplanting in this locality and seldom makes a handsome type. Its development is severely affected by high grass, or when grown in mowings, and greatly benefited by lawn conditions. We have measurements of trees planted about twenty-five years ago along the road side. On one side lawn conditions have prevailed, on the other side of the road a mowing has been maintained during the whole period. The difference in the growth of the two rows is quite marked and, from the point of view of sunshine, the trees in the mowing are the most favorably situated.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—CII.

Liliales Continued.

Tulipa, "tulip," has between 50 and 60 species growing in European gardens, and some of the best are well worth attention. They are found in Europe, North Africa, and Western, Central and Eastern Asia. The yellow British tulip is commonly found in the detritus of chalk pits and its bulblets are formed at the extremity of the root fibres. There is a double form in gardens. *T. australis* and *T. præcox* are often growing in Italian vineyards. Most of the Dutch tulips are crosses of *T. Gesneriana*, with other oriental species, resulting in a multitude of vari-colored tall forms. The dwarf bedding tulips are attributed to various crosses of *T. suaveolens*, a native of the Black Sea regions. They produce wonderful kaleidoscopic effects as generally employed in public gardens, but seem to resemble the picture of a Dutch farm too much to be chaste. A few good beds in the open recesses of the pinetum

would afford greater satisfaction to many, with less effort. It is a good plan to dig out the soil from a bed to 18 inches deep, then dig up the bottom with a pick if necessary, replace 8 inches of good soil and plant it over with varieties of *Lilium speciosum*; then 6 inches more of soil planted over with tulips, after which fill the bed level. A bed well placed and prepared thus will last for several years without further care than edging and weeding, give a fine succession of blooms, and permit the plants to ripen and increase naturally without being obtrusive. The double tulips have the most enduring blooms and are best planted in single colors.

A great deal has been written of late years about insect fertilization, especially in connection with orchids. Phillip Miller has recorded somewhere in his dictionaries that in 1751 he planted twelve tulip bulbs, six or seven ells apart, and when they flowered, removed

the stamens to prevent fertilization. But one day he saw bees fly over to his flowers laden with pollen gathered from a bed in another part of the Chelsea gardens, and fertilize his flowers, so that they soon faded and produced seed. It is thus that natural hybrids are sometimes produced.

Erythronium, "dog's tooth violet," is a pretty little genus of seven or eight species, shade loving and chiefly North American, but with *E. Dens-canis* ranging through Japan, Russian Asia and Europe. They have yellow, white and purple flowers.

Calochortus, "Mariposa lily," is a beautiful genus of 32 species, chiefly Mexican, Californian, and North-west American, with an outlier or two in the Rocky Mountains. As a rule, they are poorly adapted to the Atlantic States, and I cannot learn that anyone has tried



A DUTCH TULIP FARM.

to adapt them. Naturally, several are winter growers, but if someone in Colorado, New Mexico or Texas would take such species as *Nuttallii*, *Gunnisoni*, *aureus*, *flexuosus*, and *macrocarpus* and hybridize them whenever they flowered together, may be they would get a strain in time hardier, and disposed to grow during summer. Or, if some of the south European gardeners would take them in hand they might change their season, as they have many *gladioli*. I cannot take space to describe all their fine colorings, but the small *C. cæruleus* is lilac dotted with blue.

C. Nuttallii grows at altitudes of 12,000 feet, has a wide geographical range, and is a larger flower. It has the outer whorl of its flowers yellow with dark spots, and the inner petaloid series white tinged with yellow or lilac, or altogether lilac with yellow bases and dark spots. *C. luteus*, too, has several forms, some are clear yellow (*aureus*), some have green and purple sepals and yellow or orange petals lined out with purple; others white, lilac, or yellowish with

purple spots; others again, lemon or golden yellow marked with brown. Those who have tried them in the Atlantic States have often planted them in cold frames to protect them from wet and excessive frost, using a soil lightened with fibry vegetable mold and gritty sand. After ripening naturally as possible they are taken up to dry, and then planted again in autumn, like tulips.

Colchicum has 30 species in Europe, Asia and N. Africa. Those best known are autumn flowering with lilac-purple, striped and spotted, or rarely white flowers. The Himalayan *C. luteum* is spring flowering. They are called "autumn crocus," but are readily known by their broader, longer, flatter leaves, which do not accompany the flowers, but appear in the spring.

Bulbocodium is monotypic. It and its varieties extend over much of Europe and Central Asia and have purple or striped flowers, somewhat in the way of the preceding, but spring flowering.

Merendera, of the same affinity, has 10 species, ranging from the Mediterranean eastward to Afghanistan and southward to the mountains of Abyssinia. They are rare, *M. bulbocodium*, and *M. Caucasica* in var. being about all in gardens. They have lilac, purple and carmine flowers.

Xerophyllum, in 3 species, are natives of North America, and *X. asphodeloides*, found from the Pine barrens of New Jersey southward, is worth a place in gardens. There are also good Pacific coast forms.

Gloriosa is in 3 species, from tropical Africa and Asia. *G. Nepalensis*, however, grows at considerable elevations. It has yellow flowers. *G. superba*, with orange red flowers, used to grow trailing in the sand down to high water mark at Madras, but I am not sure that it was not escaped from gardens. It would likely succeed in South Florida.

Tricyrtis, "toad lily," has 5 species, from the Himalaya, China and Japan. *T. hirta* has spotted flowers which are almost always caught by early autumn frosts at the north.

JAMES MAC PHERSON.

RIGHT OF CONTROL AS TO BURIAL AND RE-INTERMENT.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania, speaking through Chief Justice Mitchell, says (*Pettigrew vs. Pettigrew*, 56 Atlantic Reporter, 878), that, when a man dies, public policy and public health, as well as the universal sense of propriety, require that his body should be decently disposed of.

The right of control and disposition, whether called "property" or not, rests with the executor or administrator. But his right is not absolute, nor his judgment conclusive. Under the statute in Pennsylvania the right to administration belongs to the surviving husband or widow. In the exigencies of business and the interests of the estate, it is not infrequently desirable that a stranger, or even a creditor,

should administer; but no court would sanction a disregard by such an administrator of the wishes of a widow, or even of the next of kin, as to the place and manner of burial.

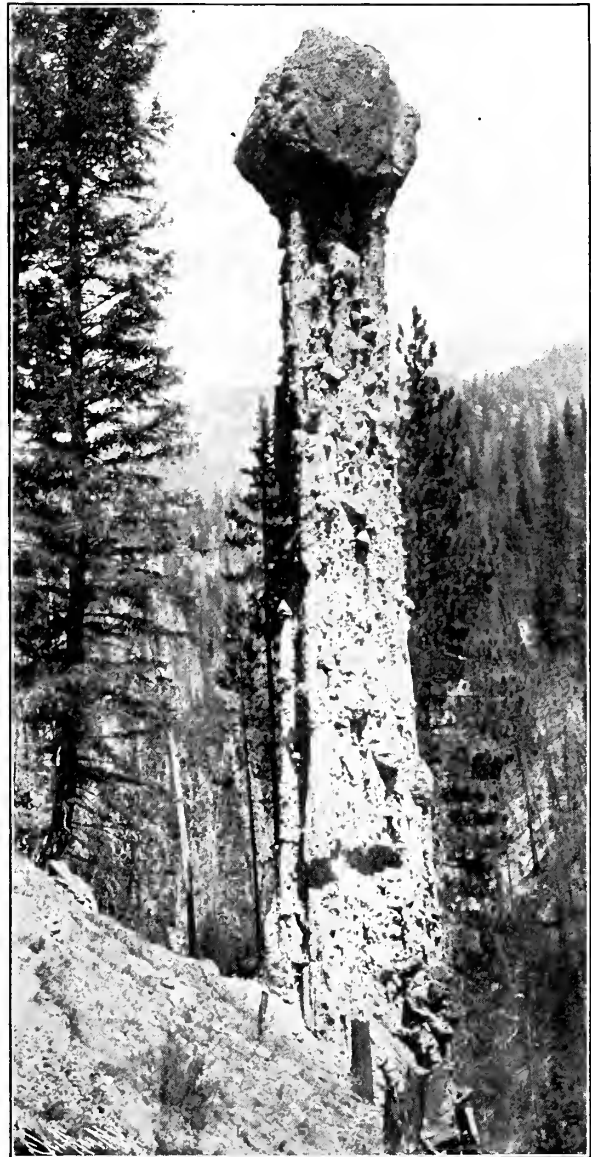
How far the decedent's own wishes, or even his specific directions, are to prevail, must be regarded as unsettled. In *Williams vs. Williams*, Kay, J., held that the right of custody being incident to the duty of burial, which is in the executors, a man in England "cannot by will dispose of his dead body." The case grew out of the disinterment and cremation of the body by a stranger to the family, under written directions by the deceased; and the decision was unconsciously influenced by the English conservatism in regard to burial, and the attendant reluctance to countenance in any way the innovation of burning. The clear trend of the American decisions is to the contrary. And, whether the decedent's directions are regarded as paramount or not, it is agreed in all the cases that they are entitled to respectful consideration whenever the question comes into court.

A reinterment, involving a removal to another locality, stands upon a somewhat different footing, and has been the cause of most of the litigation on the subject. The duties of the executor or administrator terminate with the first interment, and on the question of removal he is not a party in interest. The controversy, if there be one, must be between next of kin. The presumption is against a change.

The result of a full examination of the subject is that there is no universal rule applicable alike to all cases, but each must be considered in equity on its own merits, having due regard to the interests of the public, the wishes of the decedent, and the rights and feelings of those entitled to be heard by reason of relationship or association. Subject to this general result, it may be laid down, first, that the paramount right is in the surviving husband or widow, and, if the parties were living in the normal relations of marriage, it will require a very strong case to justify a court in interfering with the wish of the survivor; second, if there is no surviving husband or wife, the right is in the next of kin in the order of their relation to the decedent, as children of proper age, parents, brothers and sisters, or more distant kin, modified, it may be, by circumstances of special intimacy or association with the decedent; third, how far the desires of the decedent should prevail against those of a surviving husband or wife is an open question, but as against remoter connections, such wishes, especially if strongly and recently expressed, should usually prevail; fourth, with regard to a reinterment in a different place, the same rules should apply, but with a presumption against removal growing stronger with the remoteness of connection with the decedent, and reserving always the right of the court to require reasonable cause to be shown for it.

A STRANGE MONUMENT OF NATURE.

The Sheepcater's Monument, illustrated here, stands in the mountains of Idaho ten miles down Monumental Creek from the town of Roosevelt, in Thunder Mountain, and is described as follows by Charles F. Holder in *The Scientific American*, from which our illustration is obtained. It was discovered a number of years ago by some herders and prospectors, and was reported as a gigantic monolith, made by prehistoric man; and its



A NATURAL MONOLITH IN IDAHO.

appearance would justify the assumption. Yet the column is the work of wind and weather. The monument is over seventy feet in height, of commanding proportions, and can be seen against the sky for a long distance. It is nearly eighteen feet in diameter at the base, and rises in almost perfect proportions, being near the summit ten feet in diameter, sixty feet from the ground. The crowning feature of this stupendous column is what appears to be a cube of solid rock poised artistically upon one of its points—a position which

would be a masterpiece of engineering to accomplish by the most skilled appliances of man.

This American Pillar of Hercules stands on the edge of a deep canyon filled with pine trees, and is an object lesson to the student of geology as well as to one interested in the fantastic in nature. The story of the pillar is easily told. It stands as a remnant of the mountain, which has been cut away by the constant washing of rains of untold centuries. At first a cloudburst, possibly, formed a channel; this became a canyon, and as the sides of the mountain washed away, a column-shaped mass, which was more resistant and harder than the rest, was left. Accident made the top of the column larger, as chance shaped the lower portion. This monument, due to the disintegrating power of nature, is formed of a rough conglomerate which but adds to its attractiveness, huge blocks and boulders clinging to its sides, standing out in such relief that it is almost possible to use them as stepping stones and climb to the summit; yet so tall is the pillar, they are not seen at a distance, and do not interfere with the regular outline.

On the right side, part way up, are projecting bowlders which weigh several tons, and the strength and nature of the entire structure can be realized by the size of the surmounting cube, which shows from this point of view two level faces, and which it is estimated weighs one hundred tons or more. This remarkable piece of Nature's carving is known as "The Sheep-eater's Monument," but the origin of the name is not known.



Washington Monument, a replica of the one erected in Paris as a gift of the school children of America, has been completed at the entrance to Washington Park, Chicago, and a plaza is being laid out around it. The foundation has also been erected in McKinley Park for the McKinley monument, which is to be completed this summer. Twenty-nine acres of made land have been added to Grant Park by filling in along the lake, making the total of 104.3 acres made since 1896.

* * *

Professor John F. Cowell, superintendent of parks at Buffalo, N. Y., who recently returned from Jamaica, brought back about \$1,000 worth of botanical specimens for the Buffalo Botanical Garden. He was authorized to go to Rochester to look over nursery stock for replenishing the parks under his control.

* * *

The Grand Rapids Park and Boulevard Association, Grand Rapids, Mich., which was formed in a burst of enthusiasm last fall, has been quietly awakening better opinions in favor

of its movements, by addresses given in the schools, in business men's clubs, and in ladies' literary clubs, until there is a genuine and cordial interest in the work. The plan of the organization is somewhat similar to the one at Madison, Wis., the objects sought being the development of beautiful streets which shall utilize prominent embellishing features of the city. The association has already acquired the title to the only prehistoric monument in that locality—the Indian mounds, on the border of Grand Rapids, and the first projected Boulevard extending for six miles along the bank of the river, and crossing at the village of Grandville, returning to the city on the other side, will have these as a feature. The farmers along the east side of the river have their back fields bordering on the river, and a bit of primitive forest has been left as a fringe along the river bank. The finest trees in all this region have thus been preserved through accident. The association proposes as an important part of its work to save these beautiful remnants of the original forest, for the pleasure and education of the people. The Indian mounds fortunately are situated in the midst of a considerable area of second growth forest trees, and the plan is to increase this by planting native shrubs and trees, so as to make the conditions as natural as possible, having in view as a leading object the awakening of an interest on the part of children in the accompaniments of woodlands. This is expected to be the beginning of a larger work, which shall spread itself over different suburbs of the city, and include the embellishment and the improvement of the city streets. Charles W. Garfield, President of the Michigan Forestry Commission, is one of the leaders in the work.

* * *

Col. William F. Vilas has presented to the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive association of Madison, Wis., a tract of 25 acres of desirable suburban land on the shore of Lake Wingra, to be used as a public park and to be named Henry Vilas park, in memory of the only son of the donor, who died three years ago. The work of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive association has extended over the last twelve years, and in that time \$116,000 has been raised and expended in public improvement for parks and drives. John M. Olin is president of the association.

* * *

The Chicago Great Western Railway is to plant trees along its right of way to protect its tracks from drifting snows. The company has ordered several hundred thousand evergreen trees from an Iowa nursery and will plant them thickly along the right of way on all of the main track. In time the trees will take the place of the board snowbreaks, which are continually getting out of place, need almost constant repair and frequent replacing at considerable expense.

* * *

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The report of the board of park commissioners of Wilmington, Del., is a beautifully illustrated book of 26 pages, containing a resume of the work done in the report of Superintendent A. J. Taylor, financial statements, park rules, and statistics. Wilmington has a population of 76,500, an area of 10.18 square miles, and a total park area of 289.71 acres, thus giving one acre of parks to every 264 inhabitants. The four large parks include 260.02 acres of the park area, the largest of these being North Brandywine, with an area of 100.6 acres. The expenditure for the year was \$21,698.93, and the balance December 31, 1903, \$5,774.93. Among the improvements was the grading of Rockford Park Drive, which was finished at a cost of 56 cents a square yard.

The 31st annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of San Francisco, Cal., is one of the completest and hand-somest of the park reports. It contains 106 pages, is printed

throughout on heavy enamel paper, and illustrated with half tones showing many views of California's beautiful park scenery. It contains an account of the dedication of the Spreckels Temple of Music presented to Golden Gate Park by Claus Spreckels, and a summary of information about each of the city parks and squares, which, under the provisions of the new charter, are now under the care of the park commissioners. A complete catalog of the trees, shrubs and plants of Golden Gate Park, and in the conservatory and nurseries, is appended. The expenditures for the year 1902 were \$311,332.22, and the balance \$14,528.50.

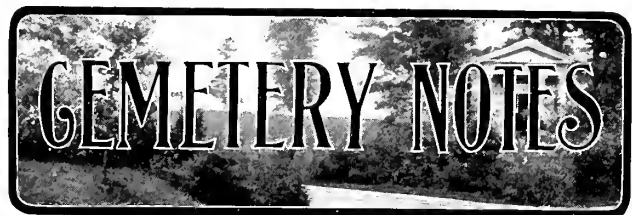
The 21st annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis for 1903 is up to its usual high standard of illustration, and contains reports of the president, superintendent, secretary and attorney showing the transactions of their respective departments for the year 1903. The deficit of \$12,108.67, with which the board started the year, has been wiped out and a balance of \$1,030.68 remains in the treasury. The total expenditure for the year was \$176,247.50. The total appropriation was \$189,386.85, and the largest items of expenditure were as follows: Maintenance, \$79,299.05; improvements, \$16,851.72; interest on bonds, \$34,985; certificates of indebtedness, \$44,374.84. A new pavilion was built at Lake Harriet to take the place of the one destroyed by fire, and a refectory was erected in Minnehaha Park at a cost of \$8,500. The report has a beautiful photogravure illustration of Minnehaha Falls on the cover, and two striking views in the body of the book showing the falls in 1863 and in 1893.

The park commissioners of St. Paul, Minn., have issued a souvenir edition of the annual park report for 1903 that is a complete compendium of information about the parks of that city. The growth, area, and present condition of each of the parks is considered and a plan of each of the principal tracts given. A comparative table of the areas of the St. Paul and Minneapolis parks and parkways, included in the report, gives a total of 1,748 acres to Minneapolis, and 1,189 acres to St. Paul; the areas of the parks, proper, are given as 1,072.1 for St. Paul, and 803 for Minneapolis. The total expenditures for the land acquired since the beginning of the system is \$330,612.17, and for improvements and maintenance, \$830,292.35. The proposed exterior zone of parks to be embodied in a metropolitan park system for the twin cities is discussed in the address of President J. A. Wheelock, and a plan of the tract to be included is given. The idea is favored by the president, who believes, however, that the time is not yet ripe to put the movement under way. The report of Superintendent Nussbaumer tells of the building of a new pavilion in Phalen Park, a concrete and cobblestone bridge in Como Park. The River Boulevard, one of the finest features of the park scenery, was nearly completed, and 5,485 trees were transplanted from the nursery to the parks. The total expenditure for the year was \$80,236.22, including the following items: Maintenance, \$33,001.56; improvements, \$30,786.08; general expense, \$15,922.76. The report contains many fine half-tone illustrations.

The report of the Park Commissioners of Springfield, Mass., for 1903, shows total receipts of \$31,739.37, and expenditures of \$27,403.68. Some of the items of expenditure were: Maintenance, \$16,874.66; grading and turfing, \$3,066.80; drives and walks, \$3,020.27. The total area of the parks is now 502.36 acres, of which 464.24 acres are in Forest Park. Several parcels of land were secured for the extension of Court Square, and a bequest of \$10,000 was given to the board by the late Tilly Haynes for further additions to this square. The aquatic gardens in Forest Park have been improved and new drives built about the ponds. A detailed statement of expenditures for each of the tracts is given, an inventory of

park property, including the flora of Forest Park, the state laws relating to parks, and a topographical map of Forest Park.

The annual report of D. D. England, superintendent of Parks of Winnipeg, Can., gives the total area of the parks of that city as 34.5 acres, with an estimated valuation of \$166,116.45. The largest of the tracts is St. John's Park, 10.5 acres, but arrangements have been made to acquire a new suburban park of 340 acres, to cost about \$46,000. The expenditure for maintenance of parks for 1903 was \$6,315.14, and for boulevards, \$13,450. The board was last year granted permission to spray trees for property owners, and 3,000 were sprayed for private citizens. New terraces were laid out on the river bank in Assiniboine Park, and considerable grading was accomplished in St. John's. During the last four years 18,150 trees were purchased at a cost of \$4,174.50, and of this number 14,128 are now growing, being a loss of 21.2-3 per cent. The average cost was 23 cents a tree. The City Council has issued a handsomely illustrated souvenir book of the city, which shows some good views of the parks.



The Cable monument, illustrated here, stands in Chippinock Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill., and is worthy of note for its symmetry and dignity of mass as well as for the fact of its having a metallic pedestal, a characteristic form in many European monuments. The pedestal is of sheet bronze and



CABLE MONUMENT, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

the figure, of standard bronze, was modeled by Paul de Vigne, of Brussels, Belgium. The figure typifying Grief is strongly conceived and expressively modeled, and is represented as placing a palm branch upon the sarcophagus. The monument was erected by the Cable family, well known in Illinois politics.

* * *

The bill recently introduced in congress for the setting aside of 661 acres of land at Central City, Col., for the use

of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as a cemetery, has been reported back to the senate with a slight amendment, but with the recommendation that it shall be passed.

* * *

Bayonne, N. J., with a population of 45,000, has no cemetery at present in use. Constable Hook Cemetery, the only one in the city, has not been used for some time. Interments from that town are made in the cemeteries of Jersey City, Elizabeth, Staten Island, N. Y., or Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

The City of New York recently sold at auction the monuments, headstones, grave rails, coping, etc., in the old cemetery of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in West Chester, Bronx, which is to be abandoned, and the bodies removed to permit the widening of Westchester avenue. A commission has awarded damages to the families whose relatives are interred there and given the city title to the monumental work, etc. The church is 250 years old, the oldest edifice in the Borough of Bronx, and the cemetery contains the remains of representatives of some of the oldest families in New York.

* * *

St. Mark's Cemetery, a burying ground 200 years old at Orange, N. J., suffered considerable damage from a fire started by boys in an adjoining lot. The blaze spread over the whole cemetery where many of the heroes of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars are buried. Hundreds of the old headstones were cracked and ruined, while the more pretentious columns were seriously damaged, entailing a heavy loss. * * The Catholic Cemetery at Lowell, Mass., was also visited by a recent fire which burned over a large area of the grounds.

* * *

It is interesting to note that some of the cemetery superintendents are active in other directions. W. Ormiston Roy, of "Mt. Royal," Montreal, Que., has been elected president of the Montreal Canine Club, and J. C. Scorgie of "Mount Auburn," Cambridge, Mass., has been elected thirteenth vice-president of the New England Collie Club. W. N. Rudd, of "Mt. Greenwood," Chicago, is president of the Chicago Florists' Club, and O. C. Simonds, of "Graceland," Chicago, is president of the newly formed Chicago Tree Planting Society.

* * *

Oak Lawn Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., was recently dedicated with elaborate exercises. It is situated on a tract known as Elsinore Heights, on the Eastern avenue road, one of the most picturesque spots in Baltimore county, and embraces 75 acres. It is well elevated, and commands a panoramic view of the Patapsco Valley and river, and of the bay. It is to be improved as a modern lawn cemetery. The officers are: President, James Young; vice-president, Dr. Herbert Harlan; secretary and treasurer, Frank W. Darling.

* * *

A case is before the Court of Common Pleas at New London, Conn., to decide whether a cemetery has the right to forbid outsiders to do work on the grounds for lot owners. Benjamin F. Scoville was prosecuted by the New London Cemetery Association for working in Beech Grove Cemetery in violation of the rule which forbids any one but cemetery employes from working on lots. He was found guilty and fined \$5 in the police court and has appealed the case, which is now before the criminal court of Common Pleas. The deed of conveyance of lots stipulates that their care shall be under the direction of the cemetery association. Mr. Scoville's claim is that the owners of lots have the right to hire whom they wish to work upon them.



TOMB IN A FRENCH CEMETERY.

Fair Plains Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Mich., has purchased $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of adjoining land and will remodel a dwelling on the new tract for a sexton's residence and office. Among their other improvements will be the setting of trees and shrubs, the building of a new fence and laying of 1,500 feet of water pipe. A committee has been appointed to arrange for a "Flower Day," which the association proposes to make a permanent feature. Secretary Charles H. Winchester would like to hear from any one having suggestions to offer for a program for this occasion.

* * *

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of Washington Cemetery, Washington, Pa., the treasurer's report showed receipts by treasurer and superintendent of \$4,445.21, and expenditures of \$5,290.33, being \$845.12 in excess of receipts. The granite receiving vault, which has been in course of erection for some months, has been completed at a cost of \$25,000. It was illustrated in PARK AND CEMETERY in June, 1903.

At the annual meeting of the Pine Grove Cemetery Association, Ansonia, Ct., the report of the secretary-treasurer showed receipts of \$8,508.45 for the general fund, and expenditures of \$7,560.41. The legacy fund now amounts to \$4,500, \$850 having been received during the year. The perpetuity fund was also increased \$176.07 and now amounts to \$1,106.97. An addition of several acres was purchased during the year. The old officers were re-elected.

SUNDAY FUNERALS.

All the Protestant ministers of Oswego, N. Y., have adopted resolutions protesting against Sunday funerals. They will refuse to attend them except in cases of absolute necessity. * * * The ministers of Louisville, Ky., have complained to the undertakers about the large number of funerals that have been taking place on Sunday and have suggested that Monday funerals be arranged instead. They are so occupied with their church work that they have little time for funeral

services on that day. Health-officer Allen of that city says that between seventy-five and one hundred people die in Louisville every week and heretofore twenty-five or thirty of these have been buried on Sunday. Now more are interred on Monday than on the Sabbath. The undertakers are supporting the movement and call attention to the difficulty of obtaining carriages on Sunday. * * * Ministers of Beverly, Mass., have also protested against the Sunday funeral. A funeral on Sunday, they say, necessitates the labor of from five to twenty-five men, including the minister, church ushers, choir members, coachmen and cemetery employees. This deprives them of a day which should be one of rest, and causes the Ministers' Association to "express the hope that, as far as possible, funerals will be held on some other day in the week than Sunday."

LEGAL NOTES.

A bill has been passed by the New Jersey Legislature, but not yet signed by the governor, providing that the Boards of Chosen Freeholders shall be permitted to grant permission to corporations or private parties to establish cemeteries, taking away from the State Board of Health a power which it now has. The bill is said to have been introduced through the influence of the Tuscan Club of Newark, which has a tract of 100 acres in South Orange township, which it desires to convert into a cemetery. The tract is flanked by desirable residential sections of the township, and people of the locality are opposed to the cemetery. An attempt was made to convert the tract into a cemetery about a year ago, but permission was refused by both the local and state Boards of Health.

* * *

A formal suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of Frederick county at Winchester, Va., to determine the ownership of the old Catholic Cemetery, one of the historic places in Winchester and the first Catholic burial ground in the Shenandoah Valley. The cemetery is in charge of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, but a recent act of the legislature and the condemning of the property on sanitary grounds by the local authorities made the suit necessary in order that it might be sold. All of the bodies will be removed to the new Catholic Cemetery.

* * *

The bill introduced into the New York Legislature by Senator Henry Marshall of Kings County providing that no public driveway can be laid through any cemetery in the State without the consent of two-thirds of the lot owners of the cemetery so affected, has been passed and signed by the Governor.

* * *

A curious case has developed in San Francisco, says the *Embalmer's Monthly*. Jeanie W. Higgins, daughter of the late A. H. Washburn, has begun an action against the Cypress Lawn Cemetery Association and her father's brothers. The remains of her father are interred in the cemetery. The daughter now seeks to have the body disinterred and cremated so that the ashes may be placed by the side of those of her mother, as was directed by her father. The brothers and the cemetery directors refuse. The daughter has brought suit for \$25,000 damages.

* * *

The Court of Appeals at St. Louis recently held that to walk over a cemetery lot containing graves is a form of desecration, and when injuries are sustained in so doing, the injured person can not recover damages. This decision was in the case of Kate Barry, who sued the Calvary Cemetery Co. for an injury sustained by falling in a hole on

a lot containing graves. She got a judgment in the lower court, but the Appellate Court reverses this, Judge Bland holding that the lots are private property and that the plaintiff had no right to leave the roadway.

* * *

St. Lawrence Cemetery, near New Haven, Conn., claims that a new law passed by the state in 1902 makes illegal a fee of 25 cents for each burial permit which the Registrar of New Haven has formerly charged for interments outside the town of New Haven. This rule has also applied to Oak Grove, Westville, Whitneyville and East Haven cemeteries. The section of the statutes on which the cemetery bases its opinion is as follows: "When any cemetery association or ecclesiastical society owns or manages a cemetery or cemeteries in two adjoining towns, or in the town next adjoining the town in which such association or society is located, a certificate of the registrar of that one of such towns in which any person dies shall be sufficient to enable such deceased person or society to bury such deceased person in any of the cemeteries owned or managed by it as aforesaid." The Corporation Counsel is expected to render an opinion as to the legality of the fee.

LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS IN CEMETERY CORPORATIONS ON THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The supreme court of Michigan says that such a proposition is shocking to the moral sense of every honest man as that a corporation for cemetery purposes may buy land, issue its obligation to the purchaser, due at a future time, and may contract for buildings, fences, etc.; but, when these creditors ask for payment, the corporation may, through its directors and stockholders, say to them: "We have no tangible property which you can reach upon execution. We have not paid for our subscriptions, and you cannot compel us to, because the statute prohibits it." The court says (*C. H. Little Co. vs. Woodward Avenue Cemetery Association*, 97 Northwestern Reporter, 682) that it is not reasonable to suppose that the legislature intended the statute to relieve stockholders in these corporations from all liability for payment of their stock. Courts will not so construe the statute if any other construction is reasonably possible. The statute, upon its face, is not susceptible of this construction. It contemplates that the capital stock of the corporation shall be paid into its treasury to meet its legal obligations. It expressly provides that 20 per cent shall be paid in, as a prerequisite to the filing of its articles of association. Until this amount is paid, it is doubtful whether there is any legal incorporation. The stockholders of the corporation are not the proprietors of a cemetery. The corporation is the proprietor. It is the common-law duty of a creditor to proceed first against the property of the corporation, to ascertain if any can be found to satisfy his debt, before proceeding against the stockholders. The proceeding against the stockholders would be entirely unnecessary if there were tangible assets subject to the payment of creditors. The provision of section 9,780 of the compiled laws of Michigan that the provisions of that chapter relating to proceedings against corporations in chancery shall not extend to the proprietors of any burying ground incorporated under the laws of Michigan does not exempt stockholders from proceedings to compel the payment of their subscriptions. It will not be doubted that the directors might make an assessment and sue the stockholders for the purpose of paying the debts of the corporation, and that it would be their duty, both morally and legally, to do so. What they have the power to do, and what, in good conscience and law, they ought to do, courts of equity have the jurisdiction to compel them to do.

Notes of Trees and Shrubs.

Chicago Tree Planting Society.

The Chicago Tree Planting Society was organized in Chicago March 30 to promote the planting of trees by encouraging and directing the observance of Arbor Day, distributing literature and instructing school children and citizens in the selection and care of trees. Warren H. Manning, of Boston; O. C. Simonds, Jens Jensen, A. H. Nelson, L. V. Le Moynes and others spoke at the opening meeting. The Society has issued a folder, telling of the value of street trees; the dangers to trees from urban conditions; the time for planting; the trees best suited to Chicago; and giving directions for planting and care. It bears three illustrations, one showing a well-planted street, the other two showing views in the poorer residence districts, contrasting a treeless street with one lined with trees. The officers of the Society are: President, O. C. Simonds; vice-president, Edwin A. Kanst; secretary, George A. Hooker; treasurer, L. V. Le Moynes.

* * *

Arbor Day Notes.

Arbor Day was observed in Pittsford, Vt., by the planting of 50 oaks and 50 chestnut trees, which were set out in various parts of the town, nearly all of them along the highways. The observance was carried out under the auspices of the Foresters of America, although many people outside of the members of the order participated in the work.

The Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society is using its influence to have the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) adopted as the state emblem, and presented a petition to the last Legislature to that effect. The petition has not yet been granted, but the Society has adopted it, and announced that all specimens planted by Arbor Day of this year will go on record as historic.

* * *

City Tree Protection in California.

A city ordinance introduced at Sacramento, Cal., forbids the trimming of trees by any but the owners of fronting property and is especially directed against the linemen of telegraph and electric companies, who maim and disfigure many trees. The *Sacramento Bee*

says that the ordinance does not go far enough, and advocates an ordinance putting all sidewalk trees under control of some city officer, allowing no one to lop off limbs or tops save under his direction or by his permission.

* * *

Tree Surgery.

Careful horticulturists treat a cavity in the trunk of an orchard tree much as a dentist treats a hollow tooth. The cavities are due to the work of fungi whose spores find lodgment in any wound in the bark, especially such injuries as the tearing out or careless pruning of a branch. The fungi attack the living tissues and rapidly enlarge the hole by the decay of surrounding portions of the wood. All the decayed wood is grubbed out as far as possible with a gouge or scraper. The clean surface within the cavity should be painted with coal tar to kill any germ of decay that might remain, and the hole finally filled with Portland cement, tamping-in firmly and smoothly on the outside flush with the edges of the cavity. The new bark will then begin to close over the cement, and, if the tree has vigor enough, will finally completely cover it. The cement prevents water from accumulating in the cavity, which goes a long way toward preventing the lodgment and growth of the spores.

In foreign forests under careful management the trees which show injury of this nature receive the treatment mentioned or some equivalent process.

The oaks on the campus of the University of California have been treated in this way for a number of years, with very satisfactory results.—*Forestry and Irrigation*.

* * *

In the Arnold Arboretum.

The officers of the Arnold Arboretum, in making preparations for the coming summer, have found that the cold season has been a rather disastrous one for them. In various parts of the grounds valuable specimens from warmer climates have been killed, including some that have been growing in the Arboretum for twenty-five years or more. Just how extensive the losses are is not yet known. On the other

hand, however, some valuable additions are to be made as a result of Professor Sargent's recent trip around the world, including several species from Asia and the East Indies. The Arboretum will have an interesting exhibit at the St. Louis Fair, forming a part of the general university exhibit, and including a new map of the grounds, three by six feet in dimensions, and two large photographs, one showing the Arboretum in summer and the other in winter.—*Boston Transcript*.

* * *

Trees in Damp Ground.

When asked the best trees to plant in wet ground the one addressed has not an easy question to answer. But, in a general way, almost all trees will grow in wet ground, provided there be a good drainage, or enough of it that circulation of water goes on constantly. It is wet ground from stagnant water that kills trees. Our valleys are constant illustrations of this. Water may be above ground in some seasons, especially in winter, yet trees grow there and thrive. In summer, what with the heat and the calls for moisture by the trees, the soil loses enough of the water that solid ground appears, into which the roots spread. As a rule, these trees are surface-rooting, as will be seen when they blow over, which misfortune often overtakes them. Then can be seen a spread of roots, many feet in length, on all sides, but of less than a foot in depth. It is an instructive sight and lesson to view such a blown-over tree. I have seen such trees, of immense size, large forest trees, with roots extending in a solid mass many feet horizontally on every side, but not a foot in depth.

It is a trouble to start trees in such a situation. The best way is to procure rather small trees, with good spreading roots; set them almost on the surface, and cover the roots with soil procured elsewhere. A small tree will not blow over easily, and in a few years, sustained by the soil placed over its roots, it will form new ones, and be in a position to care for itself. It need hardly be added that it is useless to expect trees to grow where water cannot drain away. There must be circulation.—Joseph Meehan, in *Florists' Exchange*.

PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.

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Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, Aug. 23, 24, 25, 1904.

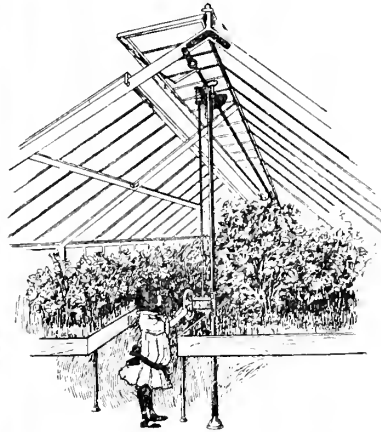
THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; First Vice-President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

Publisher's Notes

The monument to Emma Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, which was illustrated in the advertisement of the Harrison Granite Co. in our May issue, is to be erected in Kensico Cemetery, New York City, instead of in Woodlawn, as announced.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society held its summer meeting in the Horticultural Building at St. Louis, June 7, 8, 9 and 10. One day's session was devoted to ornamentals, and the following papers presented: Shrubs, Dr. J. C. Whitten; Herbaceous Plants, Prof. H. C. Irish, Shaw School of Botany; Insect Enemies of Ornamentals, Miss Mary E. Murtfeldt; Evergreens, Sid J. Hare; Missouri Forests, N. F. Murray; The Passing of the Birds, Mr. Otto Widman; Bird Legislation, W. J. Blakely, president Missouri Audubon Society.

The United States Department of Agriculture has decided to establish a Plant Introduction Garden and Experiment Station at Chico, California. Contracts for the necessary land have been closed and work has been begun on what is planned to be one of the greatest institutions of its kind. A beginning will be made with ninety acres, but it is the intention of the Department to extend the area as the needs of the institution require. The garden will be devoted to experimental culture of the plants introduced from various parts of the world and to a careful study of plant life. California was selected for its location on account of climatic conditions which admit of the culture of tender plants from the tropics and of



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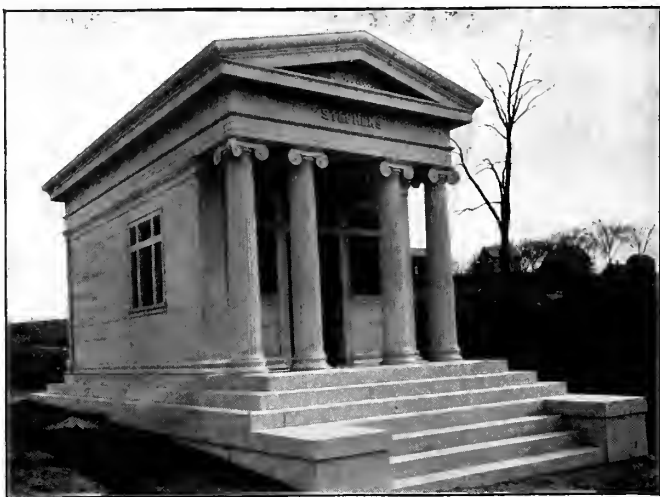
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northern products as well. The ideal location for such an institution is that which admits of the successful cultivation of the widest possible range of products, and the committee entrusted with the duty of selecting the site believe they have found it at Chico. This committee was composed of Prof. P. H. Dorsett, government expert, who will have charge of the institution, and Prof. A. V. Stubenrauch, of the University of California, acting with Dr. A. J. Pieters, head of the division for seed and plant distribution.

Reports, Etc., Received

The Tree Planting Association of New York City, issues a 30-page book giving reports of officers, and illustrated with photographic views showing the beauty of street trees. The book contains also some "Information as to Planting Trees," giving suggestions for the planting and care of trees, and propositions from several nurserymen for furnishing trees to planters. The society has 152 active members, and the cash receipts for the year were \$1,993.08. The association has been instrumental in securing the passage of a bill giving the park department entire charge of the planting and care of trees on the streets as well as the parks, and is now furthering a bill that will provide for the cost of tree planting to be assessed against property owners. The information for planters is also reprinted in a separate pamphlet and accompanied by a list of trees for avenue, street, and roadside planting. A folder accompanies containing four half-tone views showing the beautifying effects of trees on city streets as contrasted with a view of a portion of Fifth Avenue, on which handsome residences are located, without a single tree to adorn them.

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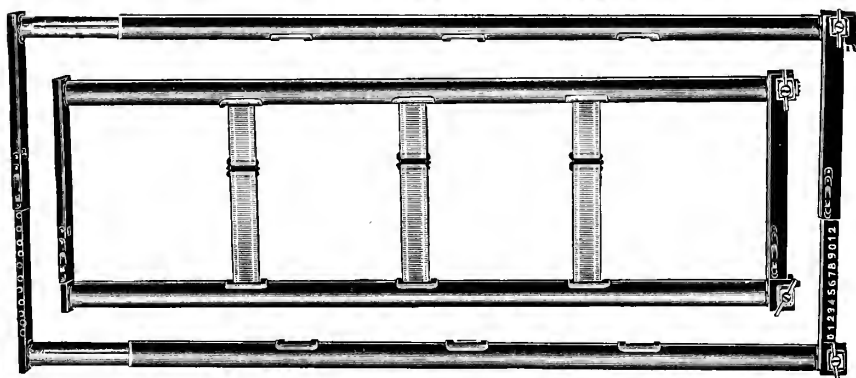


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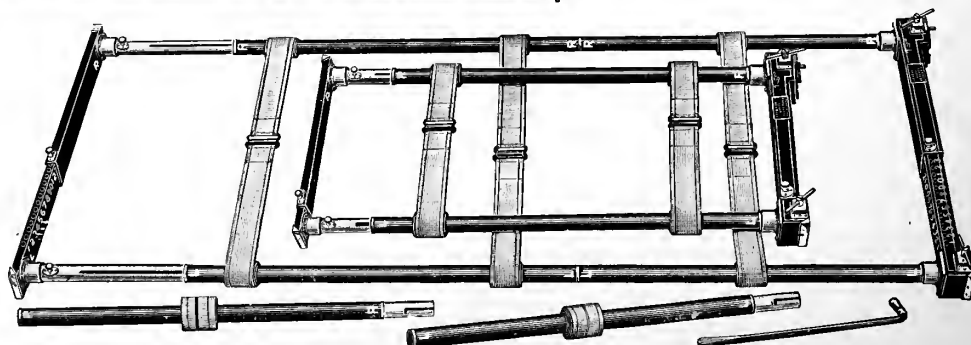
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Cleveland Public Schools. This report of the work of these two organizations is an attractively illustrated book of 48 pages. The work of the Home Gardening Association, which occupies half of the report, has been reviewed in these pages. The Art Education Society has for its purpose to secure pictures, statuary, casts, and other worthy works of art for the public schools, and has placed such works of art in eighty or more school buildings of Cleveland.

Experimental Farms; appendix to the report of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, containing reports of the Agriculturist, the Horticulturist, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, and heads of other departments of the Department of Agriculture.

The Boston & Albany Railroad, whose well planted station grounds are known to improvement workers, has issued three very attractive illustrated booklets, which contain articles reprinted from magazines, describing the work done to beautify their stations. They are: "A Railroad Beautiful," by Chas. Mulford Robinson, from the November, 1902, issue of House and Garden; "Suburban Station Grounds," by the same author from the April, 1904, issue of the same magazine, and "A Railroad Idyl," by H. W. Taylor, reprinted from Photo Era of April, 1904. These booklets are handsomely illustrated and printed, and show to good advantage the fine station grounds of this road.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association has issued Vol VII, part IV, of its publications containing the general addresses of the seventh annual meeting at Buffalo in 1903. It contains: "The Forward Movement in Outdoor Art," by Prof. L. H. Bailey; "Saving Niagara," by Hon. A. H. Green; "Park Inconsistencies," by Mrs. Herman J. Hall; "The Possibilities of Small Home Grounds," by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey, and "Outdoor Life in Cities," by Volney Rogers.

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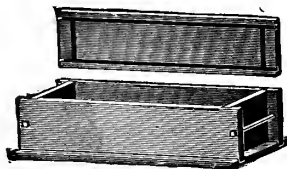
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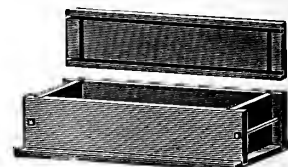
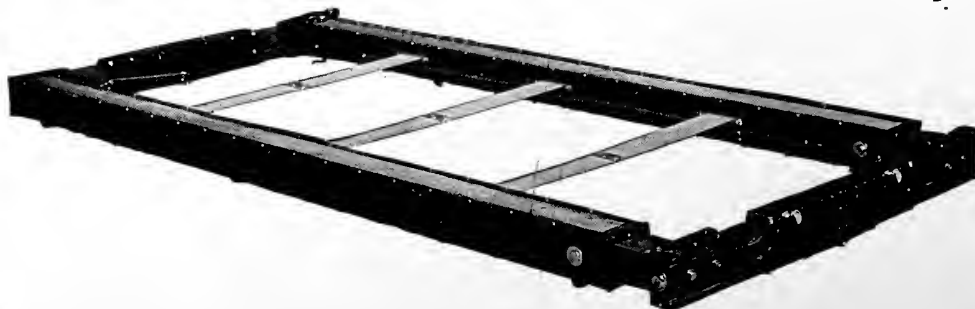
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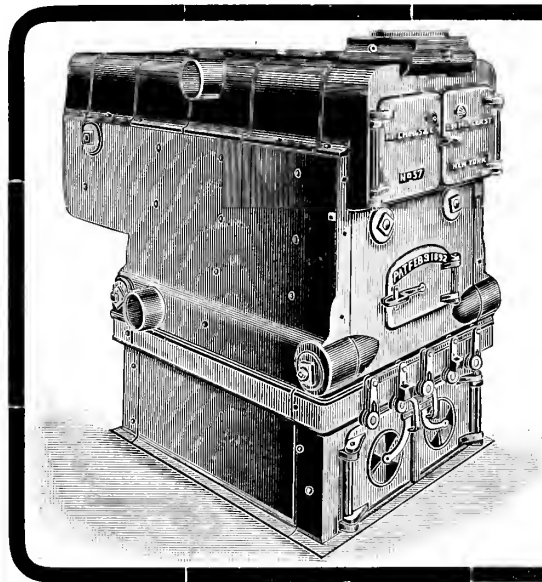


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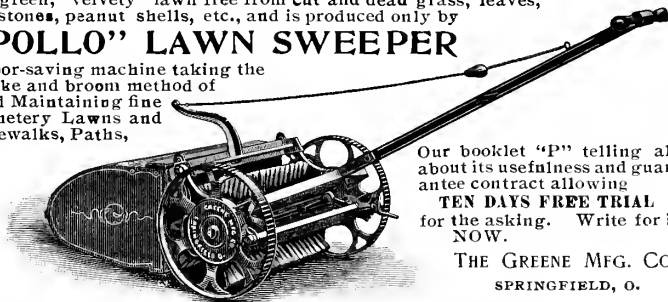
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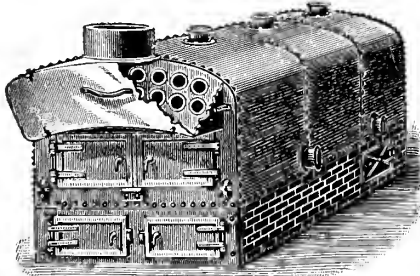
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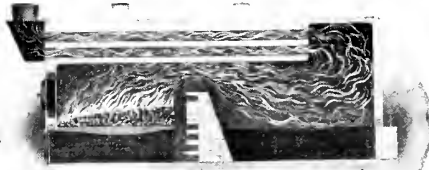
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Kroeschell Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 24th of February, will say I am more than pleased with my boiler I got of you. When I got it I expected to use coal, but I have used nothing but wood this winter so far and have had no trouble to keep the houses at the right temperature at all times. I am heating one rose house, 24x-100 ft. and two carnation houses, 18x100 ft. with the boiler. During the coldest spell it was 24° below zero and I did not have the best of wood, but still I could hold the rose house at 58° to 60° without any trouble. In the carnation houses I have never used all the pipes to keep up the heat. With good coal, I believe the boiler would heat one more house, 18x100 ft. Respectfully,

WM. B. LOVELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1903.
Messrs. Kroeschell Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: We wish to tell you how much we are pleased with your boiler we put in last fall. It replaced two cast iron boilers, has done the work very much better, requires much less attention, and besides, as near as we can figure, will use about twenty per cent less coal than we have been using. This coal item is not compared with only one season, but with at least twenty years' experience with several different kinds of cast iron boilers.

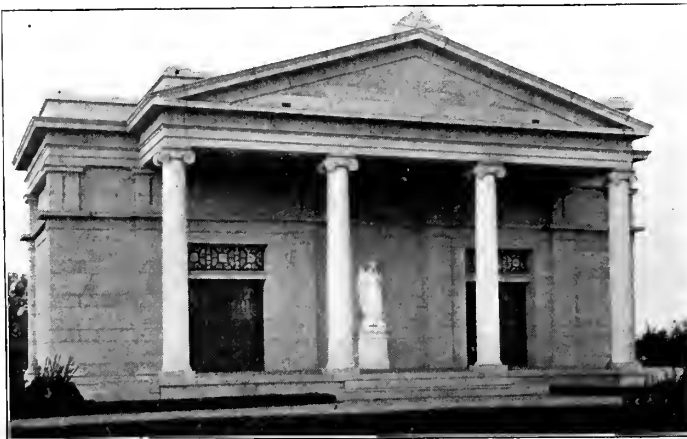
We are more than satisfied, and have taken pleasure in showing and recommending your boiler to a number of growers.

Yours very truly, PENNOCK BROS.

Kroeschell Bros. Co.

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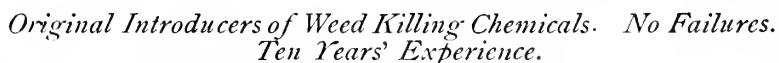
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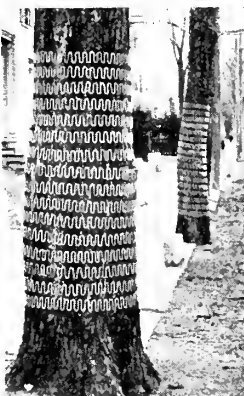
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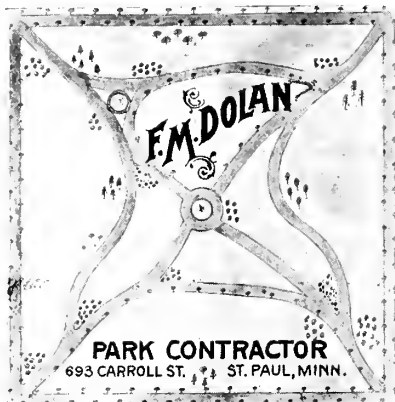


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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, JULY, 1904

No. 5

Planting at the St. Louis Exposition.

By MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

The Cascade Garden is the most conspicuously placed piece of planting on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it has been figured

desirability of the informal plantations of deciduous trees and shrubs and small conifers that occupy the knolls to the right and the left of the minor cascades, and which fitly frame the central picture. These parapets of the canals, and their borders are interspersed with many attractive flowering perennials. While the excellence of this feature of the planting may escape the ordinary observer, it is strongly reinforced by fine, naturalesque plantations at the abutments of all the bridges over the canals (or lagoons as they are called, although outlined throughout their entire course by continuous parapets), and this phase of the planting scheme tends to emphasize the desirability and beauty of the freer style, and to attract favorable attention to landscape planting as opposed to the more formal and merely decorative use of ornamental vegetation. Possibly the excellence of this feature is most



UPPER PART OF HILLSIDE PLANTING.

Forming eastern boundary of Cascade Garden; German Building in background. A similar plantation bounds the garden to the west of the western minor cascade.

and described with some detail in this journal.

General interest will doubtless center in this showy, formal bedding massed, as it is, on the green slopes below Festival Hall and the Colonnade of States, and between the main and the minor cascades, because it is the heart of the grounds, is the feature that has been most widely advertised, and appeals most directly to visitors by reason of the life and motion of the fountains and cascades, and by the general beauty of the entire scene. Every visitor sees it, and the brilliant embroidery of color worked out on that hillside and seen through the shimmering play of water, and against the effective background of splendid buildings, columns, and statuary, makes an impression that is carried away as one of the unfading legacies of the great Fair. While this seems certain, it is feared that many may overlook, or fail to recognize the beauty and



NAPOLEON BRIDGE, WORLD'S FAIR.

Showing informal planting against abutment; German building in the background.

pronounced when seen from the water, although noticeable and distinctly pleasing from all points of view. As a small boy noting these charming groups from a

passing launch put it: "How pretty that is,—it looks as if it just happened."

Free, permanent planting carried out with hardy material is further noted in the very general use of "mask planting," viz., plantations designed and placed to screen foundations; as along the base of the long and rising abutments of the cascade stairways, and in other similar locations; and again, in the massing of small trees and of shrubbery in the angles formed by the projecting entrances of a number of the main buildings.

The good effect of these admirable features of the planting will be seen to better advantage as the season advances, for the reason that the landscape work has all been done (barring the large trees along the canals and avenues, which were planted two years ago) since October first, 1903, and by far the greater part of it since the belated opening of the spring planting season.



LAGOON AND LA SALLE BRIDGE.

Showing lower part of informal hillside planting forming eastern boundary of Cascade Garden; also planting against abutment of bridge; corner of Palace of Mines and Metallurgy in background.

The American Association of Park Superintendents.

The seventh annual convention of the New England Association of Park Superintendents, held at New Haven, Conn., June 14, 15 and 16, became the first meeting of the "American Association of Park Superintendents," and marked an epoch in the history of that active and useful organization that will mean much in the history of park advancement in America. The change in name and the broadening in scope of the association is the result of an increasing number of applications for membership from park men throughout the country. There were about 50 members present, and twenty new ones were received.

The program was one of great variety and interest and included tours of inspection to the parks of New Haven and Meriden.

The business meeting was held in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall, followed by a banquet at the Tontine Hotel, where covers were laid for 50. The meeting was called to order by the president, G. A. Parker, of Hartford. The most important matter considered and adopted was the change in name to the American Association of Park Superintendents. The motion was passed unanimously. New members were proposed and elected, and the following officers chosen: President, William S. Egerton, superintendent of parks, Albany, N. Y.; vice-presidents, G. X. Amrhyn, superintendent of parks, New Haven; Byron Worthen, superintendent of parks, Manchester, N. H.; William F. Gale, city forester, Springfield, Mass.; Robert Cameron, superintendent botanical gardens, Cambridge, Mass.; John F. Cowell, superintendent of South Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Foster, superintendent South parks, Chicago; secretary, John W. Duncan, assistant superintendent of parks, Boston; treasurer, John H. Hemingway, superintendent of parks, Worcester, Mass.

After the business meeting the members and guests marched to the hotel, where the banquet was served. President Parker introduced Mr. Shea, of Boston, who acted as toastmaster. The first speaker was the governor of the state of Connecticut, Abiram Chamberlain. He said, in part:

"I think the state of Connecticut is one of the most beautiful parks in the world. Long Island Sound is the finest body of water of its kind. We have the most beautiful rivers, and the fine hills, fertile valleys, forests, and, in fact, I don't believe there is a better park than this state in the world. In my mind, people will live to see the most beautiful park system in the world in Hartford."

The mayor of the city, Hon. John P. Studley, said:

"The profession to which you belong is the most ancient in the world. Adam had the most beautiful park known. That snake made lots of trouble. But here's our Mr. Amrhyn, and he won't let a snake into our parks and very few women.

"New Haven has many advantages for developing parks. If you come here 50 years hence, you will find New Haven one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Ten years ago we had the finest elms known. Disease attacked them and now we are taking them down rapidly. Perhaps you can help us in this problem.

"Parks are more important than they are often considered. The heroes who labor in the factories and support wives and families on small salaries, whose only luxuries perhaps are a glass of beer and a pipe of tobacco, must be taken care of. Parks are for them principally and we cannot add too much to their pleasure and enjoyment in this direction."

Brief addresses were made by E. P. Adams, of Medford, Mass.; Henry T. Blake, president of the local

park commission; Ex-Mayor Wm. J. Patten, of Burlington, Vt.; Supt. C. E. Keith, of Bridgeport.

Col. N. G. Osborn spoke after Mr. Keith. "Parks," he said, "are little lessons wherever they are. They give breathing places, resting places and inspiration to the thousands who have too little. I would have the parks lined with seats for the weary to rest. When they sit down in God's free air and think, they are better citizens."

President G. A. Parker gave his annual statement, telling of the advancement in the work of park improvement, and gave many valuable suggestions for future work. He presented some valuable statistics of park work collected through his long service in this association, and as the chairman of the Park Census Committee of the American Civic Association.

Byron Worthen gave an address on Parks for Small Cities, and H. A. Hastings, of Springfield, Mass., spoke on Massachusetts Parks.

On Wednesday, the association visited Waterside, Fort Hale, Quinnipiack, and East Rock parks, where luncheon was served, after which West Rock, Beaver Ponds, Edgewood, and Bay View parks were visited. An interesting incident of the visit to West Rock was the stop at the home of Donald G. Mitchell, the well-known horticulturist and writer under the pen name of Ik. Marvel. The association presented Mr. Mitchell with a loving cup in recognition of his long and valu-

able service in the cause of park improvement and civic beauty, in which he is one of the pioneers. An appropriate presentation speech was made by Mr. Christopher, of Northampton, and the visit to Edgewood, Mr. Mitchell's delightful home, was much enjoyed by all.

Thursday, the last day of the convention, was devoted to visiting the parks of Meriden, under the guidance of Mr. Walter Hubbard, the donor of Hubbard Park, which was one of the attractions shown to the visiting members. The famous Hanging Hills, and other beauties of Meriden's parks, were much admired, and Mr. Hubbard's hospitality made the last day one of the pleasant memories of the convention.

Among those present, in addition to Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Studley and the local park and city officials of New Haven, were the following:

Wilson H. Lee, James B. Coe, James E. English, Walter Hubbard, president park commission, Meriden, Conn.; Hon. W. J. Van Patten, chairman park commission, Burlington, Vt.; J. B. Shea, E. P. Adams, W. J. Stewart and J. W. Duncan, all of Boston, Mass.; Henry Frost, Haverhill, Mass.; Isaac Kelly, Lawrence, Mass.; G. A. Parker, Theo. Wirth, R. Karlstrom, J. F. Huss and Carl U. Fohn, of Hartford; A. P. Capen, Holyoke, Mass.; Henry C. Fuller, New London; John Dunbar, Rochester, N. Y.; W. S. Egerton, Albany, N. Y.; Frank Hamilton, Bronx, N. Y. city; Frederic Shonnard, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. D. Fitts, Providence, R. I.; J. H. Hemingway and James Draper, of Worcester, Mass.; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport; Christopher Clark, Northampton, Mass.; D. H. Sheehan, Brookline, Mass.; H. A. Hastings, Springfield, Mass.; Robt. Cameron, Cambridge, Mass.

Recent Progress in Billboard Legislation.

The fight against the billboard nuisance in Chicago has received a temporary setback by a recent decision of the Appellate Court in that city on an appeal made by the city from a similar unfavorable decision by Judge Chytraus, which has been discussed in PARK AND CEMETERY. The decision was to the effect that the city's charter gives it no right to legislate against billboards erected on private property, and hence all existing ordinances are unlawful. The city will not appeal and is helpless, as the decision would be quoted against any ordinance that might be introduced. The Municipal Art League, however, will not give up the fight, but will direct its energies toward securing a new charter for Chicago that will give the city power to regulate billboard advertising. Chicago's antiquated charter has long been hampering the city's development in many directions, and the city officials, leading citizens and commercial bodies are bringing every influence to bear on the Legislature to secure charter revision.

Cleveland, Ohio, more fortunate than Chicago, has authority by its charter to regulate public advertising, and its new building ordinance, passed June 20, includes some model billboard regulations.

The ordinance has 23 sections devoted to signs and

billboards and is very thorough and explicit in its provisions. It defines signs and billboards, and establishes the unit of measure as the standard poster "sheet" 28x42 inches. No board shall exceed 48 sheets in area, or be higher than 10 feet or longer than 42½ feet. Boards shall be set from two to four feet above the ground and must not be placed within 15 feet of a street line in the "inner fire" district of the city, or the front building line in the "outer fire" or "urban" districts. A space of one sheet must be left at least every 12 sheets, thus limiting the length of a single hoarding to 48 feet. If larger than 12 sheets, billboards within the fire limits must be clad with galvanized iron on wooden frames made of stock of specified size. Signs on buildings, sky signs, projecting, hanging, and illuminated signs are also provided for. All billboards hereafter erected or repaired must conform to this ordinance, and all existing boards whose size and location conflict with the law must be altered or removed before October 1, 1904. The last section, which effectively protects parks, boulevards, and residence streets, is as follows:

"All signboards and billboards now or hereafter erected on any residence street within two hundred feet of any park, park boulevard or driveway, except sign-

boards not exceeding a one-sheet board in area, used for advertising the sale or renting of the property on which they are located, and all signs on buildings on any residence street within said two hundred feet, except signs advertising the business within, or signs used to advertise the selling or renting of the property, are hereby declared to be public nuisances and any such first described signboards or billboards now existing shall be removed by the owners thereof within thirty days after the passage of this ordinance and upon failure thereof the same shall be torn down under the direction of the Inspector of Buildings."

The park commissioners of Springfield, Mass., issued an order June 11 for the removal of all billboards near the public parks. Three weeks was given to owners of boards and owners of land on which they were placed to remove them, and at the end of that time the secretary was instructed to send notices to delinquent owners. The authority of park commissioners in Massachusetts to protect public parks and parkways from disfigurement by advertisements has recently been sustained by the District Court at Waltham. It is understood that an appeal will be taken to a higher court to finally settle the question, and the decision is awaited with much interest. A firm was recently fined \$5 for maintaining a billboard near the Charles River Parkway at Boston, and a decision in this case is also expected to throw light on the validity of the Massachusetts laws.

THE MOUNTAIN ASH FOR PARKS.

The iron-clad constitution of the berry-bearing *Pyrus Americana*, the *Rowan-tree* or *Mountain Ash*, recommends it for the most exposed positions.

Well known in our northern and western states, and in Canada, the ash extends its growth to the mountain ranges of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. In Europe it grows, naturally, at the North Cape and on the Arctic coast, in dwarfish form, and in Finland, Russia, Norway and Sweden.

In the United States the mountain ash assumes much handsomer proportions than in the cold countries of Europe. Medium size, smooth bark, lanceolate, taper-pointed and sharply serrate, bright green leaves and reddish stalks, with pointed and smooth glutinous leaf buds, this tree, producing numerous white flowers, succeeded by scarlet berries in large clusters, deserves a place in every arboretum and park, as well as on avenues and upon private grounds. The berries are borne in autumn, glistening like rubies, the clusters on slender stems protruding from the axis of the leaves. The individual berry is not larger than a sweet pea seed.

There are many interesting points in the individuality of the mountain ash. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes stated his belief in the antipathy of snakes to the leaves

of the ash. He said he used to surround his playground, on the mountain side, with ash leaves directly beside the den of rattlesnakes. His weird pleasure in boyhood was in hearing the snakes hiss and rattle and in seeing them squirm, but never come near his little barricade of ash leaves.

It is commonly asserted that the Indians will surround a nest of snakes with a half circle of fire and a half circle of ash leaves, and the snakes will dart through the fire to escape the emanations of the leaves.

The Swedish Academy of Agriculture reports the discovery of a mountain ash that bears edible fruit. The tree was discovered near Peterwald, in the north of Austria. Specimens were immediately introduced into the Botanic Garden at Stockholm, Sweden, and



BRANCH OF *PYRUS AMERICANA*; GROWN NEAR COBURG, ONT.

grafted upon the common stock proved valuable fruit-bearing trees. It has ever since been popular in the country around Peterwald, where it is so cold that no fruit will grow, except a certain kind of cherry. The knowledge of this edible fruit-bearing mountain ash, invaluable for high altitudes, caused the Minister of Agriculture to pay large sums to have it propagated and spread all through the mountain regions of Austria.

For the high altitudes of the northern and western United States the berry-bearing, ornamental and the fruiting mountain ash are highly available. The trees are independent of fertile soil. They strike their roots into rocky soils of varying depths and degrees of sterility and grow sturdily. Nevertheless, culture improves every form of vegetation, and the mountain ash, favorably planted in city parks, and suitably cared for, will display a degree of beauty and luxuriance exceeding the specimens of voluntary forest growth.

MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Mall at Washington.

It should never be too late to record our congratulations to all through whose prompt action the proposed beautiful Mall at Washington, D. C., was saved from comparative destruction by the peculiar proposition of the Department of Agriculture in relation to the site for its new building. From the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the American Institute of Architects it appears that the President had favorably considered this action of the Committee on Agriculture, upon which the country was aroused and a bill, introduced by Senator Newlands, regulating the width of the Mall in accordance with the Commission's plans, was passed in the Senate by unanimous consent; a bill is also before the House to the same effect, but it did not get through before adjournment. President Roosevelt later decided to preserve the Mall from this encroachment, as provided in the designs of the Commission. Mr. D. H. Burnham's description of the labors of the Commission and its results, as given before the Senate committee and published at length in the above journal, displays more than anything we have yet seen the zeal and devotion of the Commission in its work of providing the best possible, within its intelligence, for the beautification of our Capital city.

In this connection it is also gratifying to note, that at the meeting of the American Civic Association at St. Louis, a very strong resolution was passed June 11, appointing a standing committee of five to assist in promoting the improvement of Washington according to the plans of the Commission, and to memorialize Congress, if necessary, in behalf of the project.



The Coming Convention of the A. A. C. S.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, to open in Chicago, August 24th, suggests a retrospect. At the time of its inauguration, less than twenty years ago, the ordinary cemetery, even in the larger towns, was not usually a "thing of beauty." It was treated only as a necessity, and as such was not deemed worthy of particular professional consideration, either as to care or layout. A few men thought differently, and from that time on a rapid transformation has been under way all over the country, moving from the larger to the smaller places, until today it is reaching out to the village burial plot. The change that has taken place on the cemetery question, the contrast between the old style and the modern, compels respect for the asso-

ciation that has been so positively identified with the movement and demands that its membership should be increased and its efforts publicly acknowledged, so that the work, which, notwithstanding its wonderful progress, is still in its infancy, may be extended to make all burial places in the country beautiful. A proper beginning towards this helpfulness would be for every cemetery corporation or committee in the land to furnish a new member to its rolls; this would assure a career of renewed vigor which would hasten the work of cemetery reformation. Chicago is a great and attractive center; it has some remarkable cemetery achievements, and so much could be learned from attendance and association with the convention delegates that membership in the organization should be the duty of all cemetery officials not at present on its books.



Important Changes in Leading Associations.

In our last issue the report of the St. Louis convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association gave the details of the merger of that body with the American League of Civic Improvement, and the new name of the merged associations—the American Civic Association. The two bodies had in many directions been working along parallel lines, so that increased usefulness may be fully expected under the new regime; indeed, the departments of work already laid out promise a campaign of improvement endeavor under conditions never before so practically defined and understood. This union of the forces of the two leading outdoor improvement organizations of the country is a matter for congratulation to all interested.



Another important change is the renaming and expansion of the New England Association of Park Superintendents, which will henceforth enlarge the field of operations under the title of the American Association of Park Superintendents. The multitude of associations of one kind and another, displaying as they do, however, the progressive spirit of the American people, leads one to wish that outdoor improvement in all its branches could be cared for in one national association. Such a consummation in the present generation appears to be impossible of realization, so that the park superintendents have no doubt done very wisely in taking a step that will, or should, tend to increase the usefulness and improve the opportunities of a body of public officials, whose knowledge and ability is so important a factor in the refinement and beauty of our parks.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Lord's Park, Elgin, Ill.

The view in Lord's Park, Elgin, Ill., on this page, shows two of the finest features of that park, the handsome, commodious pavilion and the clear beauty

ment is heated in winter for the accommodation of skaters.

The park commissioners have long been desirous of erecting a greenhouse and a fire-proof museum building for the collection now in the pavilion, which includes many rare and valuable specimens that could not be duplicated if lost by fire. This year the City Council has been induced to appropriate \$5,000 for the museum, and already the commissioners have been offered gifts and loans of valuable specimens and collections for the new building.

A pretty little lodge pavilion, with seats for waiting passengers for the cars, also stands at the entrance to the park.

Lord's Park, of which a number of illustrations were given in these pages some years ago, is a seventy-acre tract presented to the city by Mr. and Mrs. George P. Lord. It is a beautifully diversified natural tract, with valleys, bluffs, a natural



PAVILION AND LAKE IN LORD'S PARK, ELGIN, ILL.

of the lake. The lake is one of two that were made by the construction of dams, and the reflection of the building, which stands 150 feet from the water's edge, is so distinct as to make it difficult to distinguish between the structure and its reflection.

The pavilion at present serves as a museum in addition to fulfilling its usual functions, and the base-

brook and a wealth of oak, hickory and other deciduous trees.

The pavilions were also the gifts of Mr. Lord, whose generosity has stimulated another prominent citizen of Elgin to bequeath a tract of 120 acres to be known as Wing's Park. The work of improvement has begun on the new area.

Landscape Work at the World's Fair.

The bulk of the planting most conspicuously placed on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition must be classed as formal and decorative, and there is none of that broad effect of purely landscape gardening that characterized the grounds of the Columbian Exposition and constituted one of its chief charms and most noticeable educational features. Nevertheless there are points in the St. Louis planting scheme that emphasize the necessity and advantage of the freer, naturalesque style considered by accepted authorities as most suitable for general use and best adapted to the requirements of the climate and to the spirit of the people of the United States.

That there seems to be less art in the introduction and adaptation of this sort of planting to the requirements of the situation at the St. Louis Fair is probably largely due to the limitations of climate, to the undeveloped condition of the buildings during the year preceding the opening, and perhaps still more to the general plan of the grounds and placing of the buildings.

Landscape gardening as a fundamental art seems to have been overlooked in the preliminary plans. Despite the size and character of the site, landscape effects are dominated by architectural effects, except at minor points, notably in the region denominated the "plateau of states."

The planting has been fitted to the architectural scheme instead of landscape and architecture being considered jointly from the inception of the plans. This is but one more instance of the common course of events relating to the relative positions accorded the sister arts of architecture and landscape gardening in this country, but there were those who hoped for better things in connection with this great Exposition,—even for another, and still more convincing, object lesson such as the Chicago Fair grounds furnished; another fine example of what can be accomplished when these two arts, represented by adequate artists, are placed upon the right footing toward each other from the outset in schemes which, from their

nature, must depend upon their happy combination for harmony and excellence.

However, much good work has been done under adverse conditions, the chief secondary one (the natural result of the cause already alluded to), being lack of time to obtain the finished effects that are only secured by well established, permanent planting. The Fair has grown too rapidly and the confusion and obstruction incident to the extensive building made planting on the reserved spaces impossible anywhere until the fall of 1903, while by far the greater part has been done during the spring of 1904, and largely, owing to the late season, not until after the opening date. The rows of well grown trees along the canals and main avenues which add so much of beauty and do so much to relieve the severity of insistent architectural lines, represent all of the planting done previous to October, 1903.

The landscape work did not receive the early and careful consideration that it deserved.

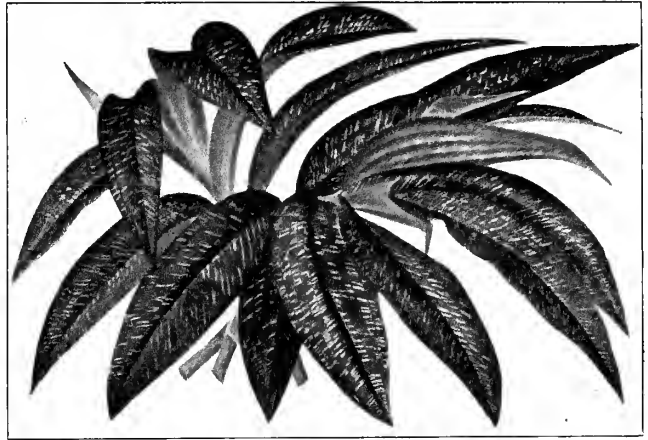
GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—CIII.

Liliales Continued.

Trillium has 15 species in North America, Northern Japan and the mountains of Central Asia. *T. grandiflorum* is a handsome, white flowered plant. Others have reddish flowers.

Veratrum, in 9 species, in Europe, Russian Asia and North America, is representative of a tribe with several poisonous plants, and rather an exception in a group remarkably free from them; in fact, remarkable for the many edible kinds.

Pontederia, "pickerel weed," is in 7 or 8 species, natives of North and South America, and there are worse aquatics than they for gardens where they are uncommon to the locality. *Eichhornia*, in 7 or 8 species, from South America and Tropical Africa; *Heter-*



DICHORISANDRA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

anthera, in 9 species, from North and South America and tropical Africa; and *Monochoria*, in 6 species, from India, China, Japan, Australia and Africa are more or less well known aquatics or bog plants, mostly with blue flowers.

Commelina, in 88 species of perennials and annuals, are widely distributed in the warmer countries, but are absent from Europe. They are commonly blue flowered and sometimes singularly beautiful. The individual flowers are fugitive, but there is quite a succession. *C. communis* and *C. Virginica* are native examples. *C. cælestis* is in gardens, and may be planted over lily beds in summer.

Ancilema, with 60 species, also blue flowered and of wide distribution in the tropics, contains several pretty little creeping plants.

Cochlostema, of the same tribe, is probably monotypic, blue flowered, and from the Andes of Ecuador.

Tradescantia has 32 species in tropical and North America. The "spiderwort" may be taken as the northern garden type; it is usually bluish purple, but it has reddish, white, and double forms. A Central American plant, known in hothouses as *T. discolor*, is properly *Rhoeo discolor*.

Spironema fragrans is a Mexican herb with white flowers.

Zebrina, in 2 species, are from Northern Mexico and Texas. One is commonly known in greenhouses as *Tradescantia zebrina*, and has prettily variegated forms known as *tricolor*, *vittata*, etc. The flowers are comparatively inconspicuous. They, of course, endure the winters far south.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

* * *

SUNDAY FUNERALS.

The North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., has joined the ranks of the cemeteries that are discouraging Sunday funerals. In June Superintendent James Warren, Jr., sent out notices stating that on and after July 1 an extra charge of \$3 would be made on all funerals entering the grounds on Sundays or holidays, except those for the free ground.



American Florist.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The women of Clarksville, Tenn., have organized a Civic Improvement Association. The special object of the organization will be to promote the beautifying of the streets, squares, highways and the premises of private citizens. The society will aim to co-operate as far as it may with the city authorities in the matter of keeping the streets free of all unsightly objects. The first step in this direction was the passage by the city council of an ordinance debarring the town cow and the town hog from the streets.

* * *

Village improvement workers will find much interesting and suggestive material in an article entitled "The Ideal Village" in the June issue of *The World's Work*. It tells how a village may be made a delight to the eye, and gives many illustrations of successful improvement work in New England villages. In the same number is another article of great value to those interested in the improvement of country school grounds. It is called "Common Sense Country Schools," and tells how school methods in one county in Illinois have been modernized. The improvement in the buildings and grounds is well shown in a number of illustrations from photographs.

* * *

The Belfast Improvement Society, Belfast, Me., a summary of whose work was given in this department in May, closed its year's work by securing an appropriation for the purchase of a park site for which it has been working for a number of years. This result was finally accomplished by the presentation to the council of a huge petition signed by all of the leading tax payers of the city. The reports of the officers presented at the recent annual meeting showed a membership of 128. The society has expended \$522.53 and has a balance of \$135.10 in the treasury. The working force consists of an executive committee of 22 members and the following other committees: Forestry; Sanitary and Street Vigilance; Entertainment; Children's Auxiliary; Flowers and Parks; Buildings, Vacant Lots and Unsightly Places; and Soliciting and Membership.

* * *

The Framingham Improvement Association, Framingham, Mass., is turning its present efforts to the improvement of school grounds and to securing a building for the Association. The Normal School grounds have been made an object lesson to the town and are described in the local paper as a "beautiful picture of lawn and park." The High School grounds are to receive attention next, and although the space there is more limited, shrubbery and flowers are to be planted between the building and the street. The old town hall which the village has outgrown, is now unused, and the Association is planning to remodel it and use it as a headquarters for town improvement work, and a forum where meetings and discussions can be held.

* * *

Those who are particular about following the fashions of Paris, will be glad to learn that prize planting contests for

the beautifying of balconies, windows and house fronts, are being conducted on a large scale in that metropolis of fashion. A "flowered window-sill contest" has been arranged by artists, with the approval and co-operation of public officials. Rich and poor alike have joined in this beautiful competition. Seed and plant houses have agreed to contribute seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., to those who cannot well afford to buy. It is said that even factory workers have applied for soil and plants with which to decorate their window sills. When the date is agreed upon, a committee duly appointed is to travel all through the city, inspecting every house and awarding prizes according to the tastes displayed and the comparative means of those competing.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Natick, Mass., is perfecting its organization for systematic work. At a recent meeting of the executive committee, it was voted to divide the town into districts and apportion each district to a general solicitor who shall have general charge of procuring members from that district. A committee was appointed to have general charge of the work. The Society is to place 12 receptacles for rubbish at convenient points in the village and educate the public to use them. Some of the other work mapped out for the immediate future includes the improvement of several unoccupied buildings; the removal of partly burned structures; the beautifying of an unsightly vacant lot; and the removal of signs and placards from trees and telegraph poles. The society is fortunate in having the co-operation of the Selectmen who have promised their assistance in every way possible. Their influence has already been used to prevent the placing of an unsightly pipe which the gas company wanted to run over the railing of the Washington street bridge. The local paper says of the society's work: "It is pleasing to note that the society has got well started and in the right direction. We imagine that many toes will be trodden on in the effort to make 'Natick beautiful,' and while it may hurt a little, the pain will not be lasting and the squeezing will not be without some good results."

* * *

The City Improvement Society of Portsmouth, N. H., at its recent second annual meeting listened to an address on Civic Improvement by J. Woodward Manning of Boston, and heard some encouraging reports of officers. The following extracts from the report of Secretary Alfred Gooding will give some idea of the society's activities during the year: "The executive committee has held during the year four meetings for the consideration of business. Last autumn thirty-four trees were set out, most of which are in a flourishing condition this spring. Of the total number of trees planted by the committee since the association was organized, more than seventy are now growing vigorously and promise to become large and handsome trees. The committee for the improvement of the south pond reports progress and hopes to be able soon to present definite and practical plans for the work. The society appropriated \$50 for prizes to school boys for destroying nests of brown tail moths. The result was that 4650 nests were brought by the schoolboys to the office of the superintendent of schools and there burned. As each undisturbed nest is computed to send out at least 200 caterpillars it may be reckoned that by the small expenditure of \$38 the Improvement association has rid the town of 930,000 voracious insects which would have wrought havoc among the trees and bushes of the gardens and lawns. And the actual results are even greater because many owners of trees joined in the campaign against these destroyers of foliage and hundreds of nests were burned of which no report has been made.

Ohio Cemetery Superintendents Meet.

The second annual convention of the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials was held at the Arcade Hotel, Springfield, O., June 8 and 9. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by the president, John J. Stephens, of Columbus. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Story and the address of welcome was given by Mayor Bowlus. This was followed by the president's address, secretary and treasurer's report, reception of new members and appointment of committees.

President John J. Stephens told of the work accomplished in beautifying the cemeteries of the state, and emphasized the importance of encouraging the work in every possible manner.

After the nominations had been made, the auditing committee reported that the books of the treasurer showed receipts for the year of \$123.65; expenditures, \$63.25, and balance, \$60.40. J. C. Cline of Dayton read a paper on "Road Drainage," and M. Whittaker of East Liverpool read an interesting paper on "The Power Behind the Throne."

At the evening session C. W. Modie addressed the convention on "Rural Cemeteries," and R. E. Clifford on "How to Beautify Rural Cemeteries." Luther L. Cline spoke on "Modern Water Plants in Cemeteries." Abraham Ludlow, a member of the Ferncliff cemetery board of Springfield, gave an interesting history of the local cemetery.

The convention expressed its disapproval of Sunday funerals, the objections being on the ground that

they disturb those who visit the graves, and that it leads many curious people to the cemetery. The convention also was unfavorable toward funerals held by secret organizations on Sundays, and especially the memorial Sunday meetings conducted by many of the lodges.

The association was opposed to offering rewards for grave robbers, as such action might lead to the organization of gangs of grave robbers who made it a purpose to rob the graves, return the bodies and receive the rewards without being apprehended themselves.

On the second day the members paid enjoyable visits to Snyder Park and Ferncliff Cemetery, and elected the following officers: President, Frederick Green, Cleveland; vice-president, A. H. Sargent of Akron; secretary and treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.

There are more than 500 superintendents in Ohio, and an effort will be made to get them all into the association for the purpose of modernizing the cemeteries of the state. To this end and for the purpose of improving the rural graveyards a legislative committee, composed of J. C. Cline of Dayton, A. H. Sargent of Akron, and Frederick Green of Cleveland, was appointed to secure legislation providing for the appointment of district supervisors.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Cleveland, beginning the second Tuesday in June, 1905.

Annual Convention of Nurserymen.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on June 22 and 23, and drew a large attendance from all parts of the country.

Among the speakers was Professor John Craig of Cornell University, who spoke of the influence that nurserymen may have on the beautification of outdoor surroundings in cities and villages. He said the nurserymen should act as a guide to the people in influencing them to plant with a view to permanence and durability.

J. Horace McFarland, president of The American Civic Association, spoke on the subject, "The Relation of the Nurseryman to Civic Improvement," following along the line laid down by Professor Craig in urging nurserymen to be public-spirited and to assist in securing the most suitable and tasteful arrangement of trees and shrubs for parks and gardens.

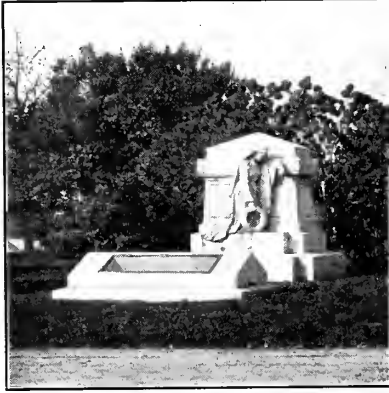
The committee on legislation reported that after many years of faithful work in Washington endeavoring to secure a Federal law in relation to nursery stock, the project finally had to be abandoned, owing largely to the opposition of certain eastern nursery-

men. The committee on transportation reported an advance in freight rates, owing to change in classification.

Harlan P. Kelsey of Boston, Mass., spoke entertainingly on "American Plants for American Nurserymen," and showed a large number of stereopticon pictures of the common native plants of America which can be used to advantage in the nursery. Dr. Newell, state entomologist of Georgia, gave a history of the San Jose scale, showing stereopticon pictures of some of its destructive work, and told of the efforts that had been made to propagate the Australian ladybird beetle, which, it is hoped, will eventually destroy the scale.

The following officers were elected: President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas; vice-president, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y. Executive Committee, Peter Youngers, M. C. McDonald, Portland, Ore.; George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.

Next year's meeting will be held at West Baden, Ind.



TOMBS ABOVE UNDERGROUND VAULTS IN WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA.

Underground Vaults.

Economy of space in connection with cemetery interments is not usually suggested by cemetery corporations to lot owners or purchasers, but in Philadelphia especially, and perhaps in some other eastern cities, burials are encouraged in brick graves, grave vaults and in larger underground vaults. The importance of economizing space is being realized in the cemeteries adjacent to or within the boundaries of the larger eastern cities, and the system of burial in underground vaults tends to secure this economy, because more bodies can be provided for on a given superficial area of lot than where the ordinary practice prevails.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, now makes quite a specialty of vault burial, and we are indebted to that corporation for the use of the illustrations herewith given. Single graves may be built of common or enameled brick, with floor of brick or stone, and covered with either one slab or several, as may be desired. Such graves, in double form, may be constructed separated by a partition wall or left open. Another form is that of the grave vault, which may be used in any lot instead of the ordinary grave. Here the walls of the

single grave are built up to the required height for the desired number of crypts, and provision made in the construction to support floor stones to separate the crypts. By continuing the walls up to the surface of the ground, a foundation is secured for a tomb or monument.

This method of grave vaults may be modified so as to accommodate itself to any suitable size of lot, and is well explained by reference to the diagram illustrating a group of grave vaults. Here it will be observed that variations either in width or depth are admissible. Within reason, of course, the dimensions of the lot alone govern the number of crypts on the horizontal plane.

Underground vaults, commonly speaking, may also be built in any lot of sufficient dimensions, and are subjects of special design according to the number of crypts desired or the shape of the lot in which it is to be constructed. The illustration gives a good understanding as to form and arrangement. The shaft of the vault may be carried up to the surface of the ground and constructed so as to form a base for a monument, or its walls may be stopped below the ground level, and covered by a stone, set sufficiently deep to be free from injury by frost, as well as to allow a sufficient depth of earth to properly support a healthy lawn.



HILLSIDE VAULT IN WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

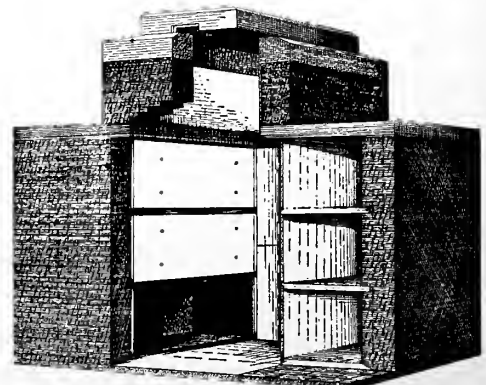
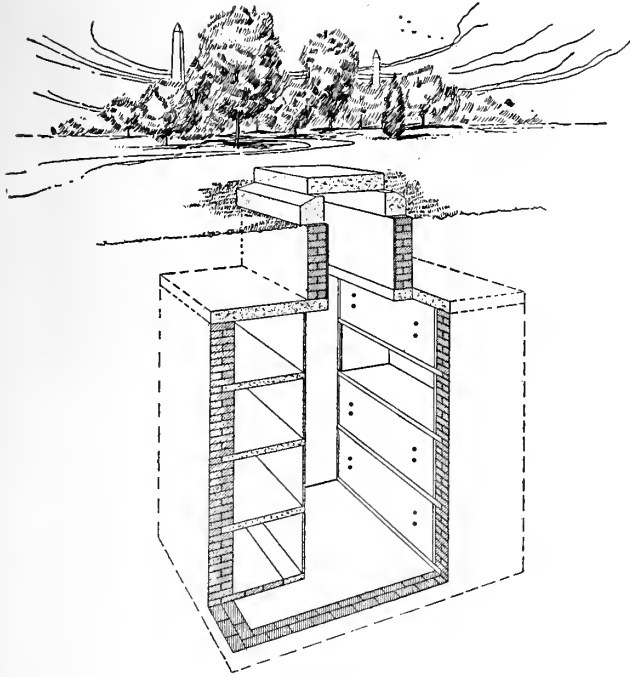


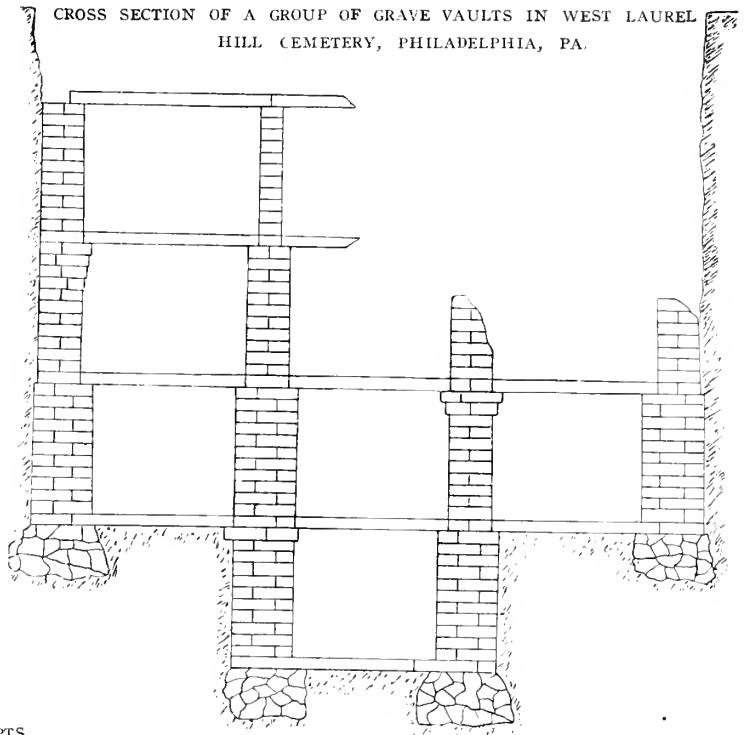
DIAGRAM OF UNDERGROUND VAULT WITH SIX CRYPTS AND TOMB.



GENERAL VIEW OF UNDERGROUND VAULT, WITH EIGHT CRYPTS AND TOMB.

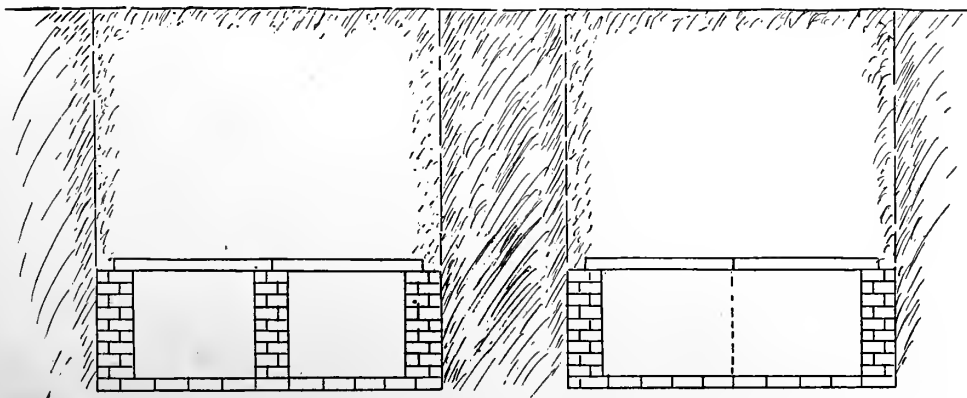
Another important consideration in connection with the underground vault is its immunity from injury due to the elements. Properly constructed on modern principles, with brick walls laid in cement, and below the frost line, it should be proof against all the ills to which open air structures are subject.

The underground vault would seem to be a return to very ancient principles of sepulture, and it undoubtedly meets the approval of those able to afford it, because it modifies so many of the objections against earth burial. To those interested in the lawn plan of modern cemetery practice, it promises to do away with much unnecessary stonework, and in a certain measure, compels the adoption of a class of memorials less liable to obstruct the views, or disturb the harmony of the landscape gardener's effects to secure the effects of natural beauty.



THE AMERICAN UPLIFT MOVEMENT.

The July number of *The World's Work* is a special issue devoted to the "American Uplift," and contains a remarkable series of articles recounting the progress that has been made in many directions in improving the conditions of American life. "The Uplift in American Cities," is a handsomely illustrated article, prepared jointly by J. Horace McFarland and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, telling of the great forces at work for civic betterment, showing what they have accomplished in our foremost cities. Illustrations of parks, public grounds, street and other improvements, show in a striking way how the cities have been beautified. "Our Uplift Through Outdoor Life," by Dallas Lore Sharp, and "How American Taste Is Improving," by Charles H. Caffin, will also be of especial interest to improvement workers. Some of the other articles treat of: The uplift in business; content in work, etc.



CROSS SECTION OF CRYPTS SIDE BY SIDE, WITH PARTITION WALL.

CRYPTS SIDE BY SIDE, NO PARTITION WALL.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

Citizens of Washington, Pa., have voted a bond issue of \$20,000 for the improvement of Washington Park. Borough Engineer George S. Chaney has completed a plot of the park with the additions which are desired and a plan of the proposed new entrance from East Beau street. The present area of the park is 27.50 acres, but the additions planned will increase the area to 106 acres.

* * *

Standish Park, Galesburg, Ill., has a wealth of flora that includes most of the trees and shrubs of that locality. Some of the principal trees are: the umbrella elm, English birch, Weir's cut-leaf, Schewedler's Norway and other maples, thorn, yellow wood, beech, chestnut, Japan cherry, Florida cypress, Ginkgo, Koelreuteria, and Teas' weeping mulberry. Among the shrubs are twenty varieties of Weigelas, twelve varieties of Syringas, and several varieties of Spiræas. Beds of German Iris and four beds of cut-leaf peonies, together with a number of other varieties so distributed as to preserve the general harmony and add color to the scene. A crimson ramblar rose trained over an archway last year bore over three thousand roses, and it gives promise of a yield of ten thousand when it has attained its growth.

* * *

The Massachusetts state monument in the National Military Park at Vicksburg, Miss., illustrated here is the first memorial to be erected on that famous battlefield. It portrays "The Volunteer" of 1861 in rough field uniform with trousers tucked in his leggings marching ready and alert to battle. The swinging movement portrayed in the strong lines of the body and the energy, dash, and courage expressed in the face, embody in a striking way the character of the young American volunteer. The statue was modeled by Mrs. Theo. A. Ruggles-Kitson, of Boston. It is of heroic size in bronze, and stands on a 13-ton boulder of Massachusetts stone. Placed on a rise of ground, it commands the surrounding field like a sentry, and seems to be an actual survivor of the battle left to tell the story to succeeding generations. Mrs. Kitson is the only one of the women sculptors devoting her time chiefly to public military memorials, and if the

virile, spirited figure of "The Volunteer," shown on this page, can be considered the measure of her success, she is destined to be one of the leaders in the making of original, unconventional soldiers' monuments.

* * *

Mr. Jens Jensen addressed the Academy of Sciences at Chicago recently on "Forest Parks of Chicago," in which he outlined the possibilities of a magnificent chain of parks and driveways, mostly outside of the present city limits, that would give Chicago a system of parks and boulevards equal to any in the world. There is a great diversity of meadow, river, hill and lake scenery in the environs of Chicago that should be preserved in its natural beauty. A commission has been appointed and a formal report embodying Mr. Jensen's recommendations will be presented to the city council and state legislature.

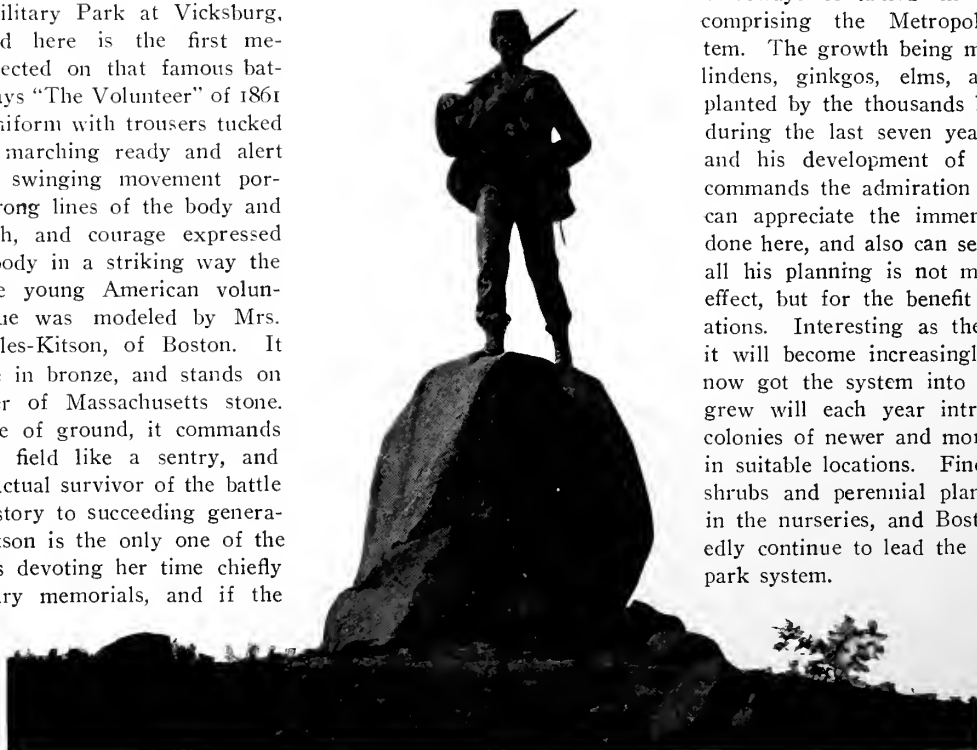
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The City Parks' Association of Philadelphia have issued their Sixteenth Annual Report. There were 15 parks at the time the Association was organized, with a present acreage of 3505; since then there have been 44 parks and triangles created, covering an area of 555 acres, which with some small lots under the care of the Bureau of Property make the park area of Philadelphia 4061.5 acres, some of which is unimproved. During the year three parks were added and through the generosity of Mrs. Samuel Chew a fourth one of four acres has been offered to the city of Philadelphia. Appropriations of \$3,500,000 have also been made for three city parkways. The City Parks' Association has also started a propaganda for a comprehensive park system for the city of Philadelphia, forming with a number of other associations an allied organization to further this movement.

* * *

Never has the extensive Boston park system looked better than at present, says W. N. Craig in the *Florists' Review*. The copious rains have given a luxuriance and richness to the foliage better than I remember to have seen before. It is necessary to spend a whole day on the thirty miles of

driveways contained in the 2,500 acres comprising the Metropolitan Park system. The growth being made by the oaks, lindens, ginkgos, elms, and other trees planted by the thousands by Mr. Pettigrew during the last seven years is remarkable, and his development of the park system commands the admiration of everyone who can appreciate the immense work he has done here, and also can see at a glance that all his planning is not merely for present effect, but for the benefit of future generations. Interesting as the system now is, it will become increasingly so, for having now got the system into shape Mr. Pettigrew will each year introduce groups or colonies of newer and more choice subjects in suitable locations. Fine blocks of trees, shrubs and perennial plants are contained in the nurseries, and Boston will undoubtedly continue to lead the country with her park system.



MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENT AT VICKSBURG.
Mrs. Theo. Ruggles-Kitson, Sc.

To Managers of Cemeteries in the United States and Canada:

The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents held its first meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1887. The few members who inaugurated the work of the society recognized: That "God's Acres" all over this wide land, were, with but few exceptions, neglected spots. Since 1887 the membership has materially increased, and now includes representatives from Maine to California, and from Florida to Manitoba. The annual meetings are so arranged as to be convenient to the majority of the members and at comparatively small expense. The good resulting from the education of cemetery officials through attending the meetings of the A. A. C. S. is apparent in the appearance of the burial grounds all over the United States and Canada. This is a recognized fact.

The officers of the Association, therefore, ask your co-operation in increasing the membership by sending one of your officials—all cemetery officials are eligible

—to attend the next meeting, to be held in Chicago, commencing August 24.

These gatherings must not be regarded as "junkets," but as good business propositions, beneficial both to employer and employee. Educate your cemetery superintendent, and he will in turn educate the lot holders, and make God's Acre a place of beauty and a credit to the community.

Too frequently, financial reasons are given for non-membership. We therefore appeal to all cemetery associations to help the good cause by assisting their officials to become members and strengthen the association by their attendance. Whether your cemetery is old-fashioned or modern and up to date, lessons in betterment can be learned.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. DIX, *President.*

BELLETT LAWSON, *Secretary.*



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Monroe, Mich., is one of the smaller burial grounds which have made much progress in the last few years, with very limited funds. The improvements are all made by means of donations from the lot owners, who have been very generous, especially in presenting flowers and plants. A nursery firm donated shrubs, and Sexton B. Braysher has done considerable planting on the grounds. Cannas, coleus, geraniums, asters, peonies, hydrangeas, are among the recent gifts. Among the trees found in the cemetery are 100 maples and 25 palms.

* * *

At the recent annual meeting of the Newton Cemetery Corporation, Newton, Mass., the perpetual care fund was reported as \$145,000. The increase in this fund during the last year was a little over \$5,000, of which \$1,750 was paid in to apply to old lots. Out of a total of 1,675 lots there are only about 200 not yet under perpetual care. The debt of the corporation consists of \$40,000 in the form of coupon notes. The sinking fund for their payment, for which \$2,500 is set aside each year, is now \$8,000. The number of interments during the year was 192; number of lots sold 28.

* * *

The annual report of Woodlawn Cemetery, Winona, Minn., shows much improvement work accomplished during the past year. Repairs on the dams built across the ravines in the cemetery were completed, one new dam erected, and those previously built were lengthened in order to prevent the water from cutting its way around the ends of these structures. This work cost \$567.00; 83,000 square feet of ground was graded at an expense of \$2,000. The cash receipts were the

largest in the history of the association, amounting on account of General Fund (including cash on hand June 1st, 1903) to over \$11,000, with disbursements a little in excess of \$10,500. The receipts from the greenhouses were \$400 in excess of the expenditures. The Permanent Care and Improvement fund maintains a steady growth and is now \$40,800, an increase of more than \$2,100 for the year. Nearly \$40,000 of this sum is safely invested in interest bearing securities. J. E. Thompson, superintendent; A. C. Dixon, secretary, and the other old officers were all re-elected.

* * *

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS.

Lakeview, Jamestown, N. Y., is planning to erect a new receiving vault at a cost of between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

Heyl Bros., civil engineers, of Cincinnati, have made plans for a complete waterworks system for St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery in that city, and for extensive improvements in sewer, drainage and water supply systems of St. Joseph's German Cemetery, the German Protestant, and St. Mary's cemeteries.

W. K. Nible, landscape engineer, Troy, N. Y., is to superintend the development of a new 100-acre cemetery on a tract known as The Oaks, at Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Angeline Bell, of Cardington, O., has left a bequest of \$1,500 to Bloomfield Cemetery, Centerburg, O., the interest to be used for improvement.

Pine Grove Cemetery, Manchester, N. H., has let the contract to the Lord & Burnham Co., of New York for a new greenhouses 50 x 18 feet to be erected at a cost of \$1,434.

A fund of \$800 has been raised for a new receiving vault for the cemetery at Cambridge City, Ind., and the town board is expected to add to the sum.

St. Francis Cemetery, Pawtucket, R. I., is to erect a new wall and ornamental entrance gates to cost about \$7,000.

Plans have been prepared for a new administration building to be erected at the entrance to Green River Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass. The structure will cost about \$4,000.

Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., will erect a new rough stone waiting room, 18x20 feet, to stand near the new entrance at Blackstone boulevard.

Santa Clara Cemetery, Santa Clara, Cal., is to purchase an addition for \$1,000.

The Odd Fellows Cemetery, New Haven, Ind., has let the contract for a new receiving vault to cost \$4,000. It will contain six catacombs.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Ind., is to build a new greenhouse and make other improvements.

The Jewish Cemetery, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., will erect a new wall about the grounds to cost \$15,000. The work is to be under the supervision of architects Des Jardins & Hayward.

John Thorpe, of Chicago, furnished plans for a large addition to Oak Grove Cemetery, La Crosse, Wis.

* * *

TREES AND SHRUBS AFFECTED BY THE SEVERE WINTER.

The results of the severely cold weather of the past winter in its effect on trees and shrubs is briefly told by cemetery superintendents in different sections of the country:

"Forest Hills," Boston.—California Privet killed. Shrubs that suffered most were Forsythias Deutzias, Kerrias. *Ligustrum regelianum*, in some locations killed to the ground, recovered by July. *Spiraea Van Houttei* came through in fine shape and flowered abundantly. Mr. Westwood considers it the finest shrub for cemetery purposes.

"Newton," Newton, Mass.—*Ligustrum ovalifolium*, *L. Ibota*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *F. Fortunei*, *Pyrus Japonica*, *Thuya globosa*, *T. Hoveyi*, *Ampelopsis Veitchii* suffered most. "Morningside," Syracuse, N. Y.—Foreign oaks killed outright, also *Elæagnus umbellata*, *E. parvifolia*, *Lonicera fragrantissima*, *L. Standishii*, *Cornus stricta*. Those that suffered badly and some of which are dead are *Cornus Florida*, *Rhodotypos kerrioides*, *Rosa multiflora*, *Stephanandra flexuosa*, *Styrax Japonica*, *S. Americana*, *Ligustrum Ibota*, *L. ovalifolium*. Nearly all the spruces and firs suffered badly, but *Abies concolor* and *A. orientalis* withstood the cold best of all.

"Lakewood," Minneapolis, Minn.—*Syringa*, *Spiraea Van Houttei* and Purple Barberry were most affected.

"Graceland," Chicago.—A great many pines and spruces were killed, also much of the myrtle and ivy that was protected.

* * *

SHOULD CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS SELL MONUMENTS?

Some interesting replies have been received in response to the question "Should cemetery superintendents act as agents for the sale of monumental work?" from which the following extracts are taken:

Arthur W. Hobart, Minneapolis, Minn.: No, he cannot do it and maintain harmonious relations with other dealers; his desire for commissions would lead him to neglect things of importance in his cemetery.

H. Wilson Ross, Newton, Mass.: No, it would place him in the hands of those whom it may become necessary to condemn at some time.

William Salway, Cincinnati, O.: A cemetery superintendent should be the servant of the board of managers and should be paid a satisfactory salary and not be permitted to become the agent for any commodity for the cemetery. A superintendent occupies a peculiar position with his lot owners; he should be a person in whom they can place implicit confidence, especially when they seek his advice and good judgment in the selection of memorials. An agent has only one desire, and that is to cater to the firm who gives the best commission.

Frank Eurich, Detroit, Mich.: A cemetery superintendent must remain independent and impartial and guard the interests of his cemetery and his lot owners. The moment he acts

as an agent for any one firm or shows partiality he is open to suspicion of receiving favors. His motto should be to deal kindly but firmly with those who supply mortuary structures in his cemetery.

William Stone, Lynn, Mass.: If the superintendent was consulted oftener by lot holders concerning their monuments better results would follow; that is, people would be better satisfied with their memorials. As to being an agent for the sale of monumental work that would be very unsafe, especially for one having charge of a city cemetery. I would say a superintendent should not act as an agent without the sanction of the board of directors.

John J. Stephens, Columbus, O.: A superintendent has no right to act as agent for anything of the kind; it would be an injustice to the trade. He is supposed to work on a salary.

W. N. Rudd, Mt. Greenwood, Ill.: No man can serve two masters. The practice is wrong from every point of view. It is not fair to the lot owners, nor to the association which employs him and is entitled to receive his entire services, and is unfair to the monument dealers who do not employ him.

Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.: If a cemetery superintendent has the interest of his grounds at heart more than the desire for the commission then it is well to permit him to sell monuments, etc. In doing so he will represent first-class concerns who will put in a better class of work and keep out the bunglers and those who mar the landscape with poorly executed designs and indifferent methods.

* * *

CORRESPONDENCE.

B. B. Monroe, Mich., writes: "Kindly inform me concerning the State laws regarding shooting game of any kind in a cemetery?" The local game warden threatens to exterminate the red squirrels in our cemetery, to which I object."

Howell's Annotated Statutes, Michigan, 1882, chapter 181, referring to rural cemetery associations, provides: No person shall use fire-arms upon the grounds of any cemetery owned and enclosed by any such corporation, nor hunt game therein. * * * Any person offending * * * shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both, in the discretion of the Court.

M. F. C., Ills., desires to know whether it is right for a superintendent or a cemetery commissioner to deal in underground vaults.

Ans. Brick, slate, marble, stone or concrete vaults are usually furnished by the cemetery and at many places the material is carried in stock. If the cemetery trustees do not care to deal in such supplies for the benefit of their lot owners there can be no objection to the superintendent doing so, providing the trustees or commissioners give their consent. In some cities undertakers solicit orders for burial vaults and are allowed a commission by the cemetery.

T. P. D., McConnellsville, Ohio, asks for a formula for cleaning old granite and marble monuments.

H. Wilson Ross, superintendent of Newton Cemetery, Newton, Mass., recommends Ivory soap and water for marble, using pumice stone to rub to a smooth finish. Granite monuments can be cleaned best with water and a steel brush, such as is made for cleaning butchers' blocks.

* * *

Mr. William Stone, Superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., has taken an active interest in the association of American Cemetery Superintendents for years, and attends the conventions regularly. In a recent letter he says: As our convention draws near I begin to look forward to an occasion fraught with much enjoyment and education. I intend to be on hand at Chicago and take by the hand many men whose acquaintance I cherish and many others who may be present for the first time.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents : President, J. C. Dix, "Riverside", Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Law-on, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.
Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, Aug. 23, 24, 25, 1904.

THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; First Vice-President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

Publisher's Notes

The fifteenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Boice, of Geneseo, Ill., occurred June 29, 1904, and was quietly celebrated in the community where they have lived continuously for nearly half a century. Mr. Boyce is widely known among cemetery men; he has traveled extensively, and, having taken an active interest in the management of his local cemetery for twenty-seven years, he loses no opportunity when away from home to visit other cemeteries and attend conventions, and thus keep posted on the advancement that is being made in cemetery management. The celebrants were generously remembered by their friends on the happy occasion, Mr. Boice receiving a gold-headed cane and his wife a gold brooch.

Mr. John McLaren, superintendent Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal., has gone on a voyage to the Mediterranean. He attended the St. Louis meeting of the American Civic Association last month.

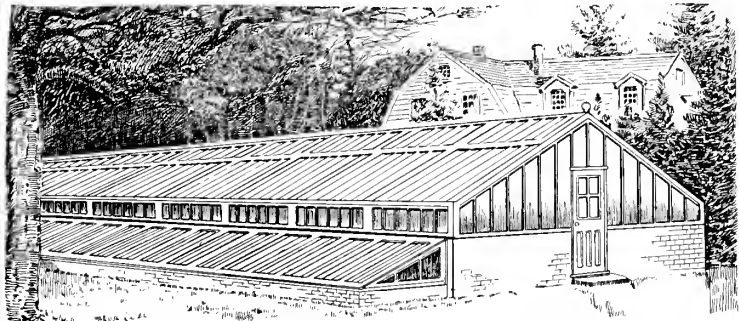
Kroeschell Bros. Co., of Chicago, whose steel plate greenhouse boilers are advertised on another page, announce that their new catalog will be issued August 15, and will be pleased to hear from park and cemetery officials who are interested.

H. R. McKeag, of Claysville, Pa., writes to know of some method for exterminating ants and moles, and would like to hear from others who have had experience with them.



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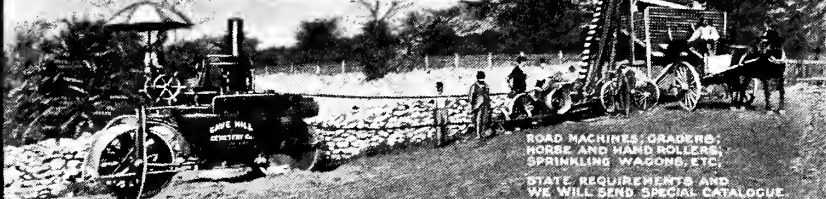
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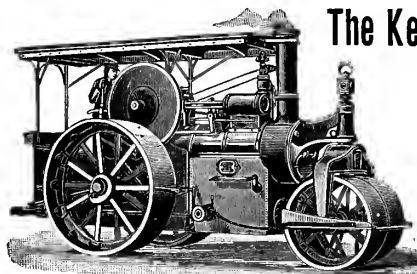


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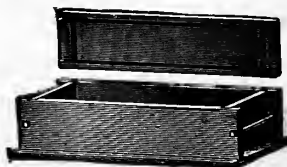
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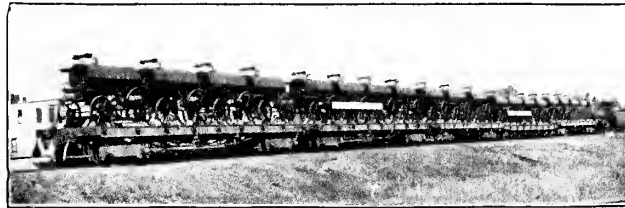
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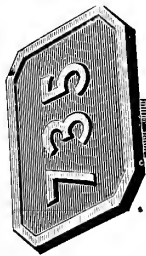
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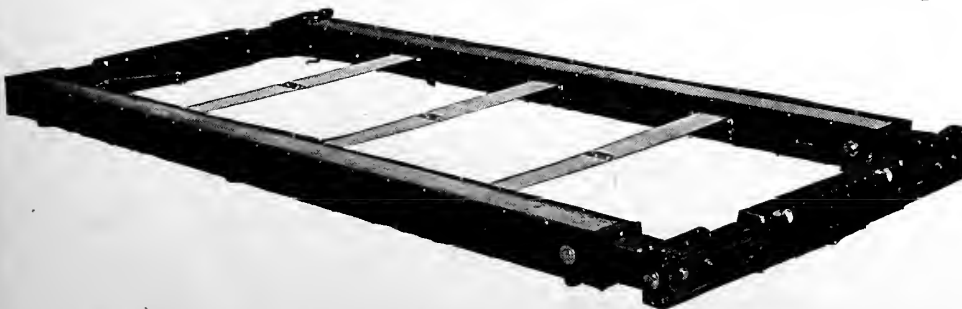
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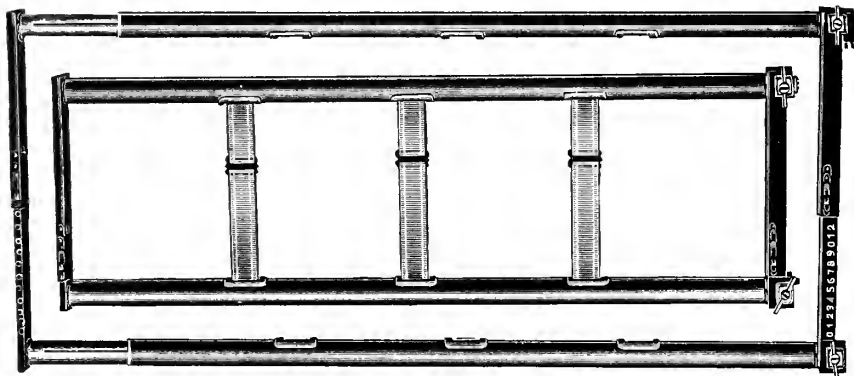


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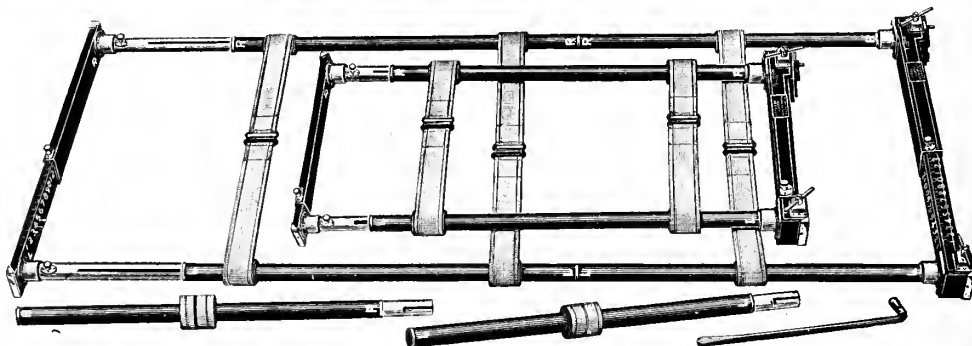
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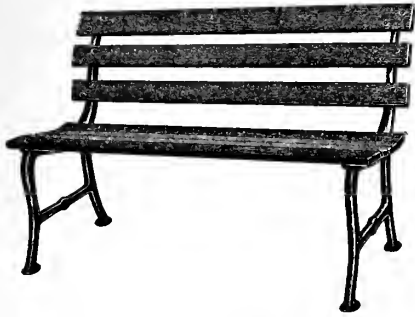


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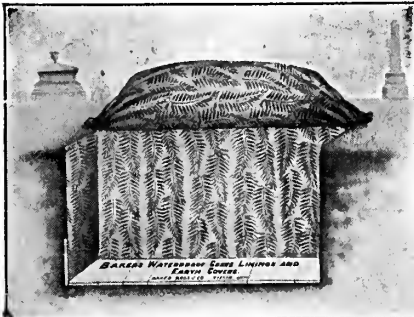
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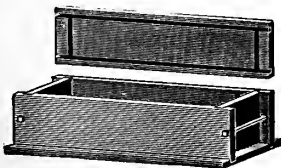
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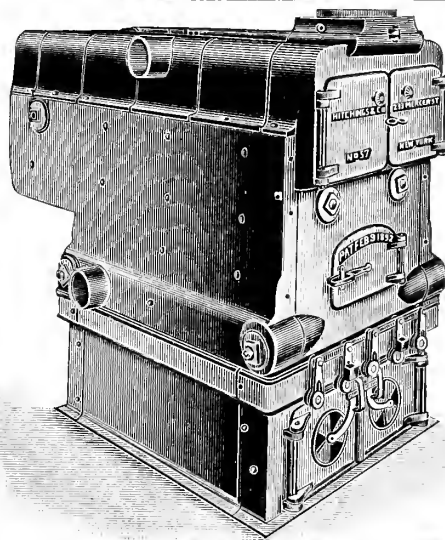
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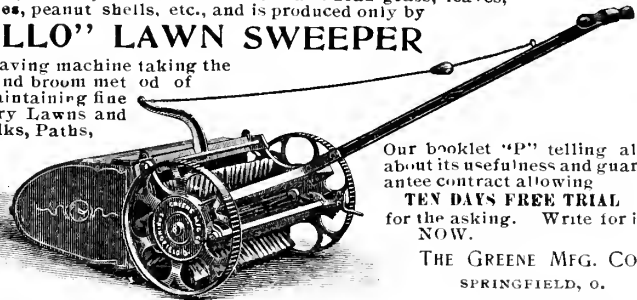
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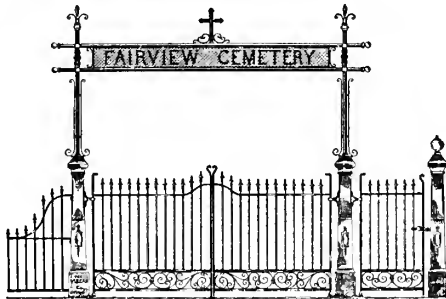
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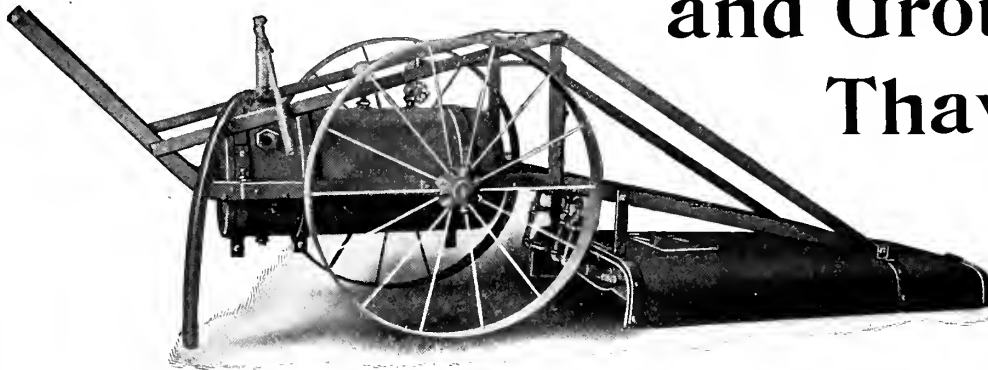
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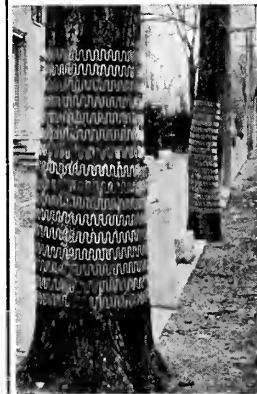
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1904

No. 6

Foreign Gardens at the World's Fair.

BY MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Three foreign gardens seen at the St. Louis Fair to some extent exemplify the popular styles of gardening of England, France and Japan, the last being distinctly typical, even the natural contour of the site being exactly in conformity with Japanese practice and ideals.

The character of the British building, it being a re-

ural as flourishing) in tubs on the balustrade of the broad, terrace-like veranda of the very attractive building. These are box trees or plants, pruned to take the forms of chairs, birds, etc., as shown by the illustration, and, while in keeping with the style and period of the building, serve to show how horribly ugly vegetation becomes when shorn of its natural characteris-



THE JAPANESE TEA GARDEN AROUND JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

production of the famous and handsome Orangery, forms both the excuse and the reason for the use of a style of gardening now obsolete, but in vogue at the period when the original was erected. Here are found formal beds of flowers dear to the English heart, dahlias being prominent. The flowers of the parterres divide attention with examples of topiary art that flourish (if such stubby specimens of growing plants can be said to do anything as commonplace and nat-

tics and forced to assume forms alien to all natural growths.

The French government has put up an exact copy of the pink marble Palace of the Trianon, and it was intended that this happy choice should be enhanced by elaborate gardens. These were planned in the modern style of French gardening by M. Vicherot, connected with the Park System of Paris, and much choice material for carrying out his design was brought

from France. Some of this material has done well and some has succumbed to various ills incident to transportation, a late season, and to climatic conditions.

Collections of broad leaved and of coniferous evergreens are grouped in plantations as well as used

as to seem to preclude any possibility of securing anything worthy that name. Size, rather lack of extent, of ground area troubles not at all the Japanese gardener. He seems always to have at his disposal all necessary material exactly proportioned for a garden of any scale of smallness. Given a natural hillside,



THE ORANGERY AND GARDEN; BRITISH BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

singly. These include magnolias, rhododendrons, *Taxus baccata*, and many more needle evergreens. Roses, peonies, dahlias, clematises, begonias, and numerous other plants were brought from home, while necessarily many vacancies have been filled with American grown stuff of one kind and another. This garden, as a whole, shows the inevitable disaster to vegetation consequent upon lack of experience with prevailing conditions by the intelligent and enthusiastic French gardener in charge of this ground. The hot winds, especially, seem to reduce him to despair.

The Japanese village is built on a hillside, thus securing an ideal opportunity for the development of the typical landscape effects of planting in that country. Theirs is pre-eminently and always strictly landscape gardening even when done on a scale so minute

as is furnished here, and all the rest appears to follow as a matter of course. The Japanese garden at the fair is a charming place with winding walks that go up and down hill, span the inevitable water way on rustic bridges of a type that has become familiar through illustrations and the less complete gardens seen at previous expositions, by stone lanterns and quaint, little overhanging evergreens with a conformation suggesting having passed a long existence clinging to the brows of cliffs, across stepping stones that mean so much to the initiated, up natural steps in the stone ledge to a tiny summer house; and along swinging lines to the tea house where the steaming beverage of the country is dispensed by genuine little maids of Japan, who manage to move gracefully despite the seeming hampering of their garments.



Outdoor Statuary.

The Grotto.

IN THE GARDENS OF THE TRIANON; THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Outdoor Floors.

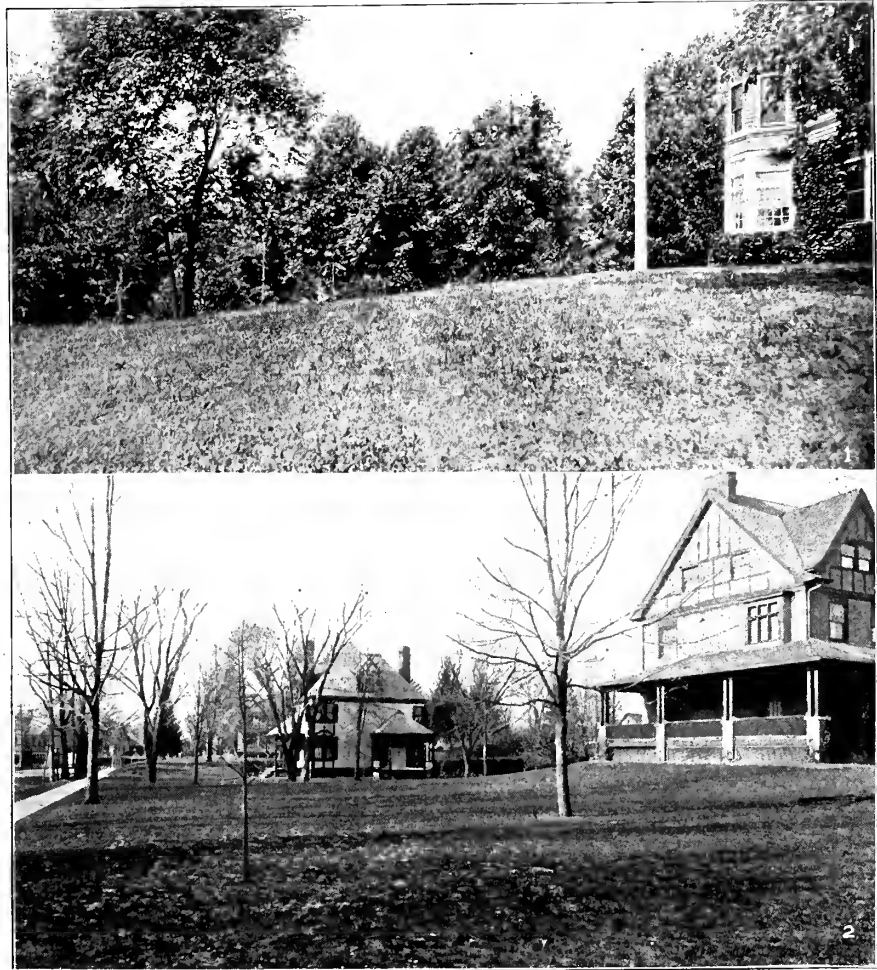
By H. A. CAPARN.

Grading is the art of making outdoor floors. Indoors there is but one kind of floor, the flat one. Out of doors there are two kinds, the flat and the curved. With the flat or architectural floor we need not concern ourselves, for, as its surfaces are plane surfaces, and contain none but straight lines, their treatment resolves itself into a question of difference of levels, which is another story. The floors of plane surfaces are those of formal or architectural gardening, the floors of curved surfaces those of informal or naturalistic. When the floor in formal or informal gardening becomes too steep to walk upon it becomes in effect a wall, a terrace bank, a slope separating two different levels, and only incidentally comes under the definition of grading.

There is no art more widely practiced or less understood than this of grading. It is practiced wherever a building possesses more land than that on which it stands; and it is seldom practiced by any one who understands more than the need for getting down from one level to another somehow. He usually does this by what may be termed the processes of rounding off and smoothing down. He generally makes a convex surface wherever he can, all oblivious of the fact that, generally speaking, a convex or rounded surface of ground is apt to be a surface of ugliness, and a concave surface is one of beauty, takes less material, and is apt to be less expensive. Many towns where hills abound and streets have been cut on hillsides contain numberless costly lots with all the corners trimmed off till they look like vast and various green pin cushions. Lots like these are meant for terraces and retaining walls or sod banks, for flat surfaces and different levels. Whoever would learn how to devise them should study a flight of steps as he has never looked at them before, and he will find suggestions for the treatment of most of such problems. His treads

may be lawn or gravel, sloping or level, plane or curved, and his risers straight or curved or irregular, sloping or perpendicular, stone retaining walls or sod banks; his side walls may be walls or banks or rocks, but the terrace is a step from one level to another. If one step is not enough then there can be a flight of them.

The space allowed me by a good-natured editor is



No. 1. A BADLY GRADED LAWN. The surface is rounded from the base of the house to the street line, making what is derisively called a "fat roll," so that the base of the house and planting is cut off from all points below by the continually receding line of the convex surface. The effect is much more marked on the ground than in the picture.

No. 2. A WELL GRADED LAWN. The contours are graceful and lead naturally up to the house; the shadows are varied and harmonize well with the surface, and the whole area is visible from any point.

not enough for entering into details and their discussion. A whole issue of PARK AND CEMETERY would not furnish room enough. But there is room enough for a few general principles. What shall they be, and where shall we get them?

Go into the country and look at the fields and meadows and see the extreme beauty of line in the natural surfaces of the earth as expressed by cultiva-

tion and tinted by the crops of grass or young wheat. Look at them carefully, and you will soon want to take down the fences in some places, though you may not mind putting them up in others. You will want to take down those that run across a hollow or along the side of a hill. Go into the parks, public or private, that have been designed by artists and look at the large open spaces. You will find that they are hollow, either completely or in general effect. Their surfaces may be rolling, but there are no rounded lines of elevations

to cut off half of the near or distant trees and recede as you approach them. Convex surfaces that cannot be seen in their entirety are generally things to be avoided.

Perhaps these few remarks about general principles may be useful to some one who desires to enlarge his knowledge of the subject. General principles are of little value unless they can be applied to particular cases, but particular cases cannot be understood except in the light of general principles.

The San Francisco Cemeteries.

The ordinance which was passed by the city of San Francisco, Cal., in March, 1900, prohibiting any further burials of the dead in the cemeteries within the limits of the city and county of San Francisco on and after August 1, 1901, together with the litigation which has been in progress to nullify it, has created an interest in the whole cemetery situation of that locality. The state courts have unreservedly upheld the ordinance, and certainly so far as the welfare of the Golden Gate City is concerned, it had become practically necessary in a general sense.

In a communication received a short time since, Mr. Thomas H. Douglas, of the well known firm of R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan Nurseries, speaks as follows of these much-discussed cemeteries: "After seeing them I concluded that the city fathers were indeed wise men. The older cemeteries as a rule were in a very dilapidated condition, greatly neglected now, if they were ever kept in good order. Of course the people in the early days of San Francisco, like all the rest of the world at that time, looked upon the cemetery as merely a place to inter their departed relations or friends, and from the great number of single graves in the earlier burials I think they were mostly the latter. Some of the plots were surrounded with heavy stone coping, some with the coping and the entire surface covered with heavy slabs, some with only a board for a head stone and others surrounded with dense hedges. No wonder such burial grounds ran down; even now they give the few morbid strangers who visit them a queer, uncanny feeling.

"Following these single and earlier burials, as the dates upon them show, come the family plots. Here we see a great monument, there a mass of fine Italian marble put together without style or design; other plots have neither head nor foot stones to mark the graves; and others were planted with inappropriate shrubs and trees, which have been left to take care of themselves. As newer additions were made to these grounds some system began to show itself, but even this was evidently not under control, the different fraternities apparently taking care of their own plots, and in no sense conforming to the general plan or system surrounding them. Such plots were neces-

sarily single ones, and one grave will possess a fine monument, that of a high official, while adjoining it the grave of one of the rank and file will be decorated with a wooden headstone.

"These cemeteries were undoubtedly originally fully up to the standard of the East at that time, but the fogs and high winds of San Francisco lead to much quicker decay. The stone and board headstones are covered with a green moss, which gives them a much more aged and dilapidated appearance than elsewhere in the same length of time."

It is regrettable to realize that Mr. Douglas' severe picture of these older cemeteries is more or less representative of the burial grounds in most of our larger cities, to say nothing of the smaller ones.

However, some years ago the cemetery situation of San Francisco assumed altogether a different aspect, when a number of cemeteries were laid out in an available section of San Mateo County, within a few miles of the city limits: There are now seven of them: "Cypress Lawn"; "Holy Cross," Catholic; the "Jewish Cemeteries," "Salem", "Home of Peace", "Hills of Eternity"; "Mount Olivet" and the new "Masonic". With these should be mentioned "Mountain View" Cemetery, of Oakland.

The cemeteries now out of business by virtue of the ordinance, within the city are: "Odd Fellows"; "Masonic"; "Laurel Hill" and "Calvary". The ordinance exempted the San Francisco National Cemetery.

Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, is beautifully situated and commands some delightful scenery. It contains 220 acres, only part of which is yet used for cemetery purposes, and it was dedicated May 25, 1865. It is a private corporation, but owned by the lot-holders, and no stock has been issued. There is about 10 per cent. of the area under lawn plan rules with constantly increasing ratio. Its topography is striking; its sloping hillsides are picturesque and afford grand views of the Golden Gate, Pacific Ocean, Mount Tamalpais, and the bay and city of San Francisco, etc. Its highest point is 515 feet and its lowest 156 feet above sea level. The number of interments approaches 24,000.

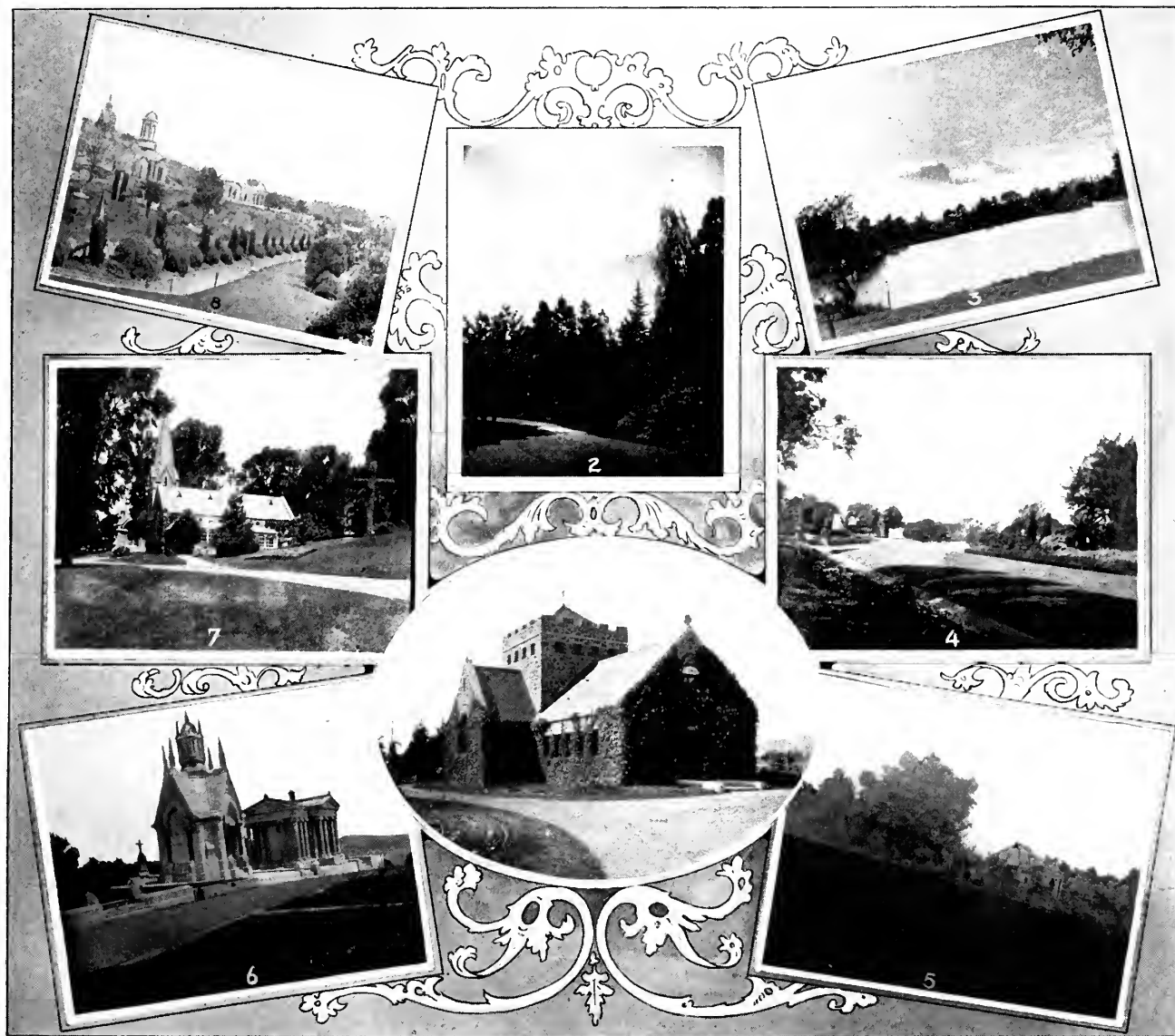
"Cypress Lawn," one of the group of cemeteries in

San Mateo County, is bounded on one side by the Jewish Cemeteries and on the other by "Holy Cross." It has been illustrated and described in these columns in a previous issue. It contains 59½ acres of land, and is conducted on the lawn plan with perpetual care, and with the contiguous cemeteries is beautifully located on the lower rise of the San Bruno Hills.

One of the later cemeteries to be established is

The Jewish and Protestant cemeteries are laid out and conducted more particularly on the lawn plan, and are in the hands of capable officials. The Roman Catholic cemetery of "Holy Cross" is under good management, as is usually the case, but like the great majority of the cemeteries of that religion, the park plan does not obtain favor.

The most recent addition to the group of cemeteries



SCENES IN CEMETERIES OF SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

1. Chapel and Receiving Vault, Mt. Olivet, at Colma; 2. Drive and Trees in Mountain View, Oakland; 3. Lower Reservoir, in Mountain View, looking toward Mt. Tamalpais and San Francisco; 4. Driveway in Laurel Hill, San Francisco; 5. Office building and chapel of the Jewish Cemetery, San Francisco; 6. Two mausoleums in Laurel Hill; 7. Chapel in Cypress Lawn, San Francisco. The trees to the left and rear of chapel divide Cypress Lawn from Jewish Cemeteries; 8. Bird's-eye view in Mountain View, Oakland.

"Mount Olivet," and in area it is the largest of all, comprising some 230 acres. It lies to the north of the before-mentioned group, on the opposite side of San Bruno Avenue, and runs partly up the San Bruno Hills. It has a gently rolling acreage with a dry sandy-loam soil and is about ten miles from the city. It was established in 1896, and is controlled by a private corporation, strictly on the lawn plan with up-to-date, modern practice.

in San Mateo County is the new Masonic, a tract for which has been acquired, and it is the result of the city ordinance discontinuing interments in the burial grounds of that order in the city. It comprises some 110 acres of sloping land, and the main avenues and drives are now being laid out. The design for imposing entrance buildings has been accepted, and work on these is also begun.

These San Mateo County cemeteries are all very ac-

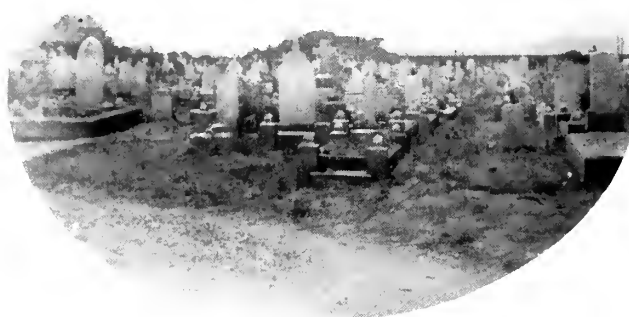
PARK AND CEMETERY.

cessible to the city. They are served by two transportation companies, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the San Francisco & San Mateo Electric Road, and excellent service and equipment is thus supplied. "Mount Olivet" has constructed a railway connection of its own one-half mile in length upon which cars are kept moving and by which transfers are made and switching done from both the electric and steam railroads just mentioned. This connection is parked and makes a distinct and attractive adjunct to the cemetery, permitting funeral and passenger cars to run directly

to the cemetery building of Mount Olivet and into the grounds.

It is fortunate for the inhabitants of San Francisco that the cemetery question admitted of so satisfactory a solution, for it is evident that the conditions pertaining to the San Mateo County sites were all that could be desired for the purpose and it is to be hoped that, situated as they are in such close proximity one to the other, the modern practice of landscape cemeteries may reach a development in harmony with the beautiful climate and scenic surroundings.

IN THE OLD
CATHOLIC
CEMETERY,



SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

An Appeal to Nurserymen.

In an address before the annual convention of the National Nurserymen's Association at Atlanta, Ga., Prof. John Craig urged nurserymen to use their influence in educating the public to a better understanding of the relative value of trees suitable for street, lawn and park planting. The following extract from the address is from the *National Nurseryman*:

"Take the Carolina poplar. Thousands, perhaps millions, of this quick-growing, short-lived, borer-infested trees are sold for street trees, boulevards and parks. Does the sale of this tree permanently advance tree planting enterprises? It is true that the tree has its place; it may be used for quick effects, for a filler between slower growing permanent trees; but too often it is set out as a finality, as a finished product.

"Then there is the box elder. It has its virtues: Rapid growth, ruggedness, general ability to withstand neglect and a self-efficiency wanting in many forms vastly more valuable. This tree has had its day in the cities, but it is still being planted in country places in preference to the vastly superior soft maple and its beautiful and long-lived cousin, sugar maple. Again, in selling the box elder in the North the relative hardiness of geographical varieties is overlooked. Box elder of Ohio and the South will often

freeze down north of the 42d parallel, while the northern form is perfectly hardy.

"Native trees, as a rule, are superior to imported types of the same genus. For example, the European elm does not compare in stately beauty with the American elm. Neither is the Scotch elm, which I see planted in Atlanta streets, equal to our own citizen. European linden is much inferior to *Tilia Americana* in durability, size and general luxuriousness. Norway spruce has many excellent points to commend it, but we have only to examine the old specimens of the plains to note that it has passed its meridian and is on the wane, while the native white is but approaching the fullness of its stature.

"Along the line of æsthetics in planting, how many lawns have been rendered unsightly by the planting of vegetable monstrosities in the form of cheap and distinctly ugly weeping trees. Perhaps the weeping willow is the most obtrusively objectionable. It is omnipresent in the smaller towns. The mountain ash is an improvement, but has many years of ugliness before its base stem and contorted outlines are obscured. The weeping form of the white birch is pleasing, but its life is short and borers often make it full of trouble. Among the more permanent and desirable forms are the drooping beeches and elms; but even these can be overdone."

Editorial Note and Comment.

A Successful Improvement Association.

The annual report of the Madison (Wis.) Park and Pleasure Drive Association is a beautiful pamphlet from the bookmaker's standpoint; but it is a valuable record of the successful work of an improvement association, which in the course of twelve years, and in a city of less than 25,000, has raised \$116,000, wholly by voluntary contributions, for the development of parks and driveways and such other improvement activity as came within a broad interpretation of its title. It is almost safe to say that in no other city of the country has so much been done by the community for the maintaining of an organization of this kind, and it points to the fact that where public confidence can be secured and retained, there is scarcely a limit within reason to voluntary subscriptions for outdoor improvement work which looks to the pleasure and recreation of the people. Madison is to be congratulated on possessing such a public-spirited community, and the president of the Association, Mr. John W. Olin, for so fine a record of good work accomplished.



Publicity.

The advantages of disseminating information concerning improvement matters through the medium of the local press has often been strongly urged in these columns, and it is a growing practice with many of our readers to send marked copies of PARK AND CEMETERY, or clippings from the paper, to their local editors with a request that they be reprinted for the good of the community. This is an effective way of giving the "improvement idea" a broader field, because the local press reaches the masses, while the class journal is limited in its circulation to those particularly interested in its special line of work. What has been accomplished with more or less success in one place can be done elsewhere, and this information, the means by which it was carried out, and the practical details of the work itself contained in these columns, by the courtesy of our readers is being furnished to numbers of local publications. The reports of the work of the improvement associations, and the many suggestive articles on the subject appearing in these columns, should have a much wider circulation than is possible in a class journal, and therefore we again urge that this information be reprinted, of course with proper credit, in the local papers.



Park and Cemetery Commissioners.

In his annual report to the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, Minn., President Adams, after relating the arrangements that had been made for the board as a body to visit the principal parks and parkways, told of the partial failure of the effort, and regretted that it had not been possible for all of

the board to "visit the parks more often to study their needs and be able to more wisely manage the affairs entrusted to us." In these few words there is a suggestion as to the duty of such officials, as well as one reflecting upon the board addressed, and which apply generally, with equal force, to boards of commissioners of both parks and cemeteries. Men who accept office of this nature should be able to recognize the obligations incurred, and so arrange their business or private affairs, as to permit of the necessary attention to their official work. Sacrifice of time, and often pleasure, is required in order to keep informed so as to act intelligently in public affairs.



The Grouping of Public Buildings.

The importance of grouping our public buildings and the creation of civic centers in our cities is fast becoming a fixed proposition in the minds of all educated citizens. But the changes and expenditures involved have a tendency to alarm the ordinary citizen, who, until educated and informed in the great advantages to be derived from such improvements, sees only increased taxes and further opportunities for "boodle" for political officialdom. Experience teaches that beauty in civic arrangement and development is a paying investment, and that the ideal and practical approach each other very closely in the rearrangement or reproduction of our public buildings about a civic center; but the people must be educated to realize this, and until this great question is better understood generally, progress will be necessarily slow. Among many cities now grappling with this important improvement, Hartford, Conn., through its city engineer, Mr. Frederick L. Ford, arranged for a series of authoritative articles on the grouping of public buildings in representative cities of America and Europe, which have been published at short intervals in the press of that city. Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, Assistant Secretary Art Commission of New York, has written on Berlin, Paris and other European cities; Mr. G. A. Parker, Superintendent Keney Park, Hartford, on Cleveland and Providence; The Value of Harmony is treated by J. G. Phelps Stokes, Municipal Art Society, New York; Importance and Value of Civic Centers, by Guy Kirkham, architect; The Value of Nestling, by Arthur R. Shurtleff, and others are to follow. As an educational effort this course of papers is very highly to be commended, for as a whole the subject is treated broadly and intelligently, and a fund of information is provided readily appreciated by the casual reader. A study of these papers cannot fail to create a sentiment in favor of civic betterment as suggested, while the experience of the older cities as chronicled will impress the reader with the necessity of transforming sentiment into material activity to promote such beneficial public improvements.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

Citizens of Fairfield, Me., have organized a village improvement society, and have named it the "Beautiful America Club of Fairfield." If there is anything in a name, this one should carry success with it.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Orange City, Fla., has burst into poetry and posted in the waiting-room of the railway station a placard bearing the following verses:

"Call of the Village Improvement Association of Orange City.

Kind friends one and all,
Please list to the call
Which the V. I. A. utters so loudly;
Throw no trash in the street,
And our town will be neat,
And the tourists will point to it proudly."

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Somerset, Mass., has appointed an expert to select places for the shade trees which the society is to plant in the fall. The committee on sidewalks is co-operating with the superintendent of roads for street improvements. The membership fee has been reduced from one dollar a year to fifty cents.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis is conducting classes in flower gardening, numbering about fifty girls, under the instruction of Prof. W. J. Stevens. The classes meet three times a week at the Civic Improvement Gardens, Tower Grove and Shaw avenues, and are instructed in flower culture and transplanting. The pupils are permitted to take home some of the flowers they raise, and much interest is manifested in the work.

* * *

A Civic Improvement League is to be organized in Milwaukee this fall. At the spring meeting of the Milwaukee Outdoor Art League a committee of three was appointed to work with similar committees from the Citizens' Business League and the Merchants' Association, and committees from all commercial organizations in the city are to be asked to join in the movement. Mr. A. C. Clas, one of the organizers of the movement, is in communication with officials of similar leagues in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Louisville, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Cleveland and St. Louis, and methods of those organizations are being studied.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League of Omaha, Neb., is conducting a prize competition for the best kept back yards, in which 1,00 children are competing. Under the League's influence and the co-operation of officials about 100 unsightly poles in downtown districts have been removed; an ordinance passed forbidding the spitting on walks and steps of public buildings; 3,500 school children and teachers brought together to listen to the best talent in the United States on the improvement

of cities; and 25,000 1-cent packages of seeds sold and distributed throughout Omaha. W. W. Slabaugh is president of the League, and Miss E. F. McCartney, secretary.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League and the Commercial Club of Indianapolis have been directing their efforts toward interesting the children of the public schools in making the city more beautiful. Before the close of school, President Woollen of the League and Secretary Hoover of the Commercial Club paid regular visits to the schools and were successful in establishing several school gardens, which are still being cared for with unflagging interest during the children's vacation. Many of them have written compositions on civic improvement topics which show their interest in the work. One twelve-year-old girl writes: "Some of the boys have been digging in the school yard, preparing for the dirt which other boys have gone nearly a mile for." Another one writes: "We must not plant our seeds in a straight line, but in masses and clusters."

* * *

The Helena Improvement Society, Helena, Mont., has been uniformly successful in its undertakings and has done much for the beautifying of that city. The society was organized in 1898, with 30 charter members, and now has 400 regular and 25 life members. The first work was to improve the library grounds. The next year the high school grounds were undertaken and the grounds of the Hawthorne School transformed at an expense of \$2,000. A lawn has been made at the Northern Pacific depot, and trees and flowers planted at the Bryant School. Flower seeds have been distributed to the school children for two years, with good results, and the recent work of the society in building a foot-path up Mount Helena has been noted in this department. The Sixth avenue parking project was inaugurated by the society and has been brought to a successful conclusion. The movement for the extension of the court-house park was started by it and a fund of \$600 raised with which to purchase the adjoining property. The matter was then turned over to the county commissioners, who built the park. H. L. Glenn is president of the society and E. A. Macrum secretary.

* * *

As an aid to town and village betterment, the Massachusetts Civic League is gathering a series of photographs from which lantern slides will be made for use in lectures on various phases of town and village work. Prizes have been offered for the best pictures, and the contest is open to all. For the most pictorial account of the life of any town or village in this state a prize of \$25 will be awarded. The second best set of pictures will win a prize of \$10. Ten dollars will be given for the best pictorial account of any particular phase of the life of a town or village, and \$5 for the next best. Prizes of from \$1 to \$5 will be given for any feature worthy of honorable mention. Some of the subjects suggested for illustration and description are the following: Roads and roadsides, sidewalks, curbstones, planted trees, grass plots, wild roadsides, methods of lighting and cleaning streets, roadbed, bridges, grade crossings, dumps, set-back of houses, signs, lamp-posts, letter boxes, telegraph and trolley poles, drinking fountains and troughs, band stands and look-out-for-the-engine signs. Public parks, cemeteries and their surroundings, ponds, brooks, rivers and their treatment; private grounds, forestry, posters good and bad, public buildings, monuments, schools, playgrounds, old houses, and everything that pertains to town or village life, will be accepted. Pictures and descriptions should be sent before October 1, 1904, to the secretary of the League, Edward T. Hartman, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—CIV.—Palmales.

The Juncus, Corypha and Cocos Alliance.

Including the Junceæ, etc., which several systematists ally with the group, there are 12 Tribes, 148 Genera, and about 1,364 species of these plants.

With the exception of the warm and cold temperate rushes, and a very few warm temperate palms, all are tropical and sub-tropical.

The rushes are herbs with regular 6-parted, dull colored, generally aphyllanthous flowers, and peculiar but near to them are sub-tropical genera such as *Xanthorrhœa*, *Kingia*, and *Prionium*, with palm-like stems. All are better associated with palms than with lilies in a practical way, as otherwise the group would be without anything to represent it in cold countries.

The Palms are mostly trees, or bushes with clusters of low stems or leaves. A number of the scaly fruited Calameæ or "palmi-juncus" are enormously long climbers. The trees have simple but occasionally branching stems, varying in height from a few feet up to 150 feet or thereabouts. The leaves commonly appear clustered at the summits of the stems, but are sometimes distributed along them as in *Calamus*, and may be broadly described as of two types, palmate and feathered, occasionally entire as in *Manicaria sacifera*, or growing in a distichous manner as in *Cenocarpus distichus*. The flowers are mostly greenish, yellowish, or brownish, but sometimes red or pearly white. They are generally produced on more or less drooping, but frequently erect racemes, which in some species carry from 100,000 to 200,000 blossoms, individually small, scaly, leathery or fleshy, the inner series sometimes sub-petaloid and both in threes. The ovaries are free. The mature fruits are nut-like with thin or thick fibrous rinds or frequently berry-like. They vary greatly in size as in the date and cocoanut. No group of plants is of greater use to mankind. Several palms are found in the warmer United States, but of the exotic species so far proven, the Japanese *Trachycarpus excelsus* withstood the hard frosts which penetrated to the Gulf of Mexico a few years ago, better than any other.

Loxococcus rupicola is a monotypic Cingalese palm growing to 25 or 35 feet high, and mentioned merely because of its deep red flowers.

Rhopalostylis is the proper name of two elegant palms from the Southern Hemisphere. Both have been known as *Arecas*. *R. Baueri*, a native of Norfolk Island, has ivory white flowers produced stiffly and at almost right angles to the stem, and above them a very beautiful head of pinnate leaves. *R. sapida*, the New Zealand palm, is looser and less elegant. Its flowers are said to be pinkish.

Dictyosperma in 3 species have also been known as *Arecas*. *D. alba* is found in the islands of Mauritius,

Bourbon and the Seychelles. *D. aureum* is from the same regions. They are said to grow rapidly in extreme South Florida, which would seem to give encouragement to try the *Lodoicea* in the same frostless regions. If any one does so, however, they had best poison the cockroaches.

Orcodoxa is the "Royal Palm" genus of 6 species. They are natives of the West Indies and tropical America. *O. Regia* is a popular avenue palm in those



OREODOXA REGIA; S. FLORIDA.

countries, and famous examples existed in Brazil which must now be reaching their life limit. The illustration shows this palm growing naturally in South Florida, where it is found sparsely on Rogers and Little rivers. In its best state it grows to 100 feet high. *O. oleracea* is considerably taller, more useful, but less popular for ornamental purposes.

Wettinia is a genus of 3 species, said to be natives of the Andes from the U. S. of Colombia to Peru. They do not appear to be in cultivation.

Chamadorea is in 60 species with quite half of them in European gardens. They are slender, often rush-leaved, pretty little palms of a character which seems to indicate that they are shade lovers. They often bear colored spikes of fruit in greenhouses and some show a disposition to climb. They are largely Mexican and Central American extending south to Peru and Brazil.

Pseudophoenix is probably a monotypic palm found on Long Key and Elliott's Key, South Florida. It grows 20 or 25 feet high, has bunches of red fruit and pinnate leaves, and has been cultivated in South Florida and California gardens.

Gaussia is a monotypic Cuban palm nearly related to *Chamedorea*.

Geonoma is a large genus of 80 or more species, all tropical American, with several ascending to the coffee elevations. They are mostly small with rush-like stems and thin, often scanty foliage, indicating shady stations of growth. Two or three are kept in South Florida and Californian nurseries.

Wallichia in 3 species are suckering caryota leaved palms from the Himalayas, also kept in South Florida.

Caryota, "the wine palms," are in 9 species. *C. urens* is native to the South India mountains up to 4,000 feet, and planted to the frost line for ornament. The Malayan, New Guinean and North Australian kinds have all peculiar fish-tail foliage.

Chamcrops in 2 species by some authors are from Mediterranean regions. *C. humilis* vars. are often in gardens, but seldom very elegant.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

CONVENTION OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held at Chicago August 23, 24 and 25 and will be preceded by the annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries on the afternoon and evening of August 22. Convention headquarters will be at the Auditorium Hotel, corner Michigan avenue and Congress sts. Rates at this hotel are as follows: European plan—Room without bath, one person, \$2.00 per day, two persons \$3.00. Room with bath, one person \$3.50, two persons \$4.50. Rates at Great Northern Hotel, Dearborn st., corner Jackson boulevard: European plan—Room without bath, one person \$1.50 per day, two persons \$2.50. Rooms with bath, one person \$2.50, two persons \$3.50.

The preliminary programs already published in these columns will be carried out, barring a few changes. The program will include automobile and carriage drives to the principal parks and cemeteries and visits to the Art Institute, Chicago Library, University and other points of interest. The reduced rates offered by the railroads to the World's Fair, with stop-over privileges in Chicago, afford an opportunity that many members will take advantage of.

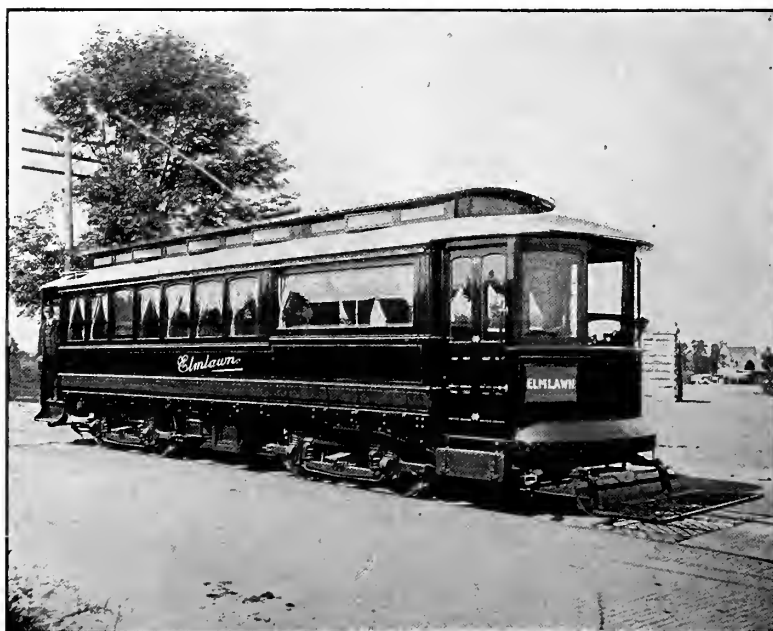
A Modern Funeral Car.

The modern funeral car is one of the conveniences provided by progressive cemeteries in the vicinity of a number of the larger cities, as well as one of the agencies working toward decreasing expense and display in conducting funerals. Funeral cars of special design are in use in Buffalo and Cleveland; in Chicago, Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cal., private trolley cars, while not built exclusively for cemetery use, are easily adapted to funeral parties.

The car shown in the illustration is in use at "Elmlawn," the new rural cemetery of the Buffalo Burial Park Association at Buffalo, N. Y. It was built exclusively for the use of the cemetery from a rough design by Mr. Bellett Lawson, Jr., secretary and manager of Elmlawn, which was worked out by the International Railway Co., of Buffalo.

The car seats 38 people including six pallbearers, who have a small room provided for them at the front of the car. The other side of the front, immediately below the long plate glass window which can be seen in the illustration, can be opened, disclosing a space eight feet long for the reception of the casket. When this opening is closed the casket is not in view from

either the inside or the outside and the space above it is arranged for carrying and displaying flowers when necessary. The exterior is painted an olive green and bears the name of the cemetery and the interior is mahogany finished. The upholstery is done in leather with silk velour curtains. Light is furnished by frosted electric globes when artificial light is necessary. The whole equipment cost about \$5,500.



FUNERAL CAR IN USE AT ELMMLAWN CEMETERY, BUFFALO, N. Y.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

Drs. William and Charles Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., have presented that city with \$5,000 for park purposes, which together with \$1,000 donated by John R. Cook, will be used to purchase a fine natural park on the banks of the Zumbro river. The site is one of natural beauty, and will need few artificial embellishments. It includes an island in the river and picturesque forest and farm land on both sides of the stream. The work is the result of an organized, public-spirited effort toward park improvement by the Commercial Club and Merchant's Association, and the influence of the lecture work of Mr. Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis.

Mary J. B. Chew has presented to the city of Philadelphia a portion of the historic Chew estate in Germantown for a public park to be known as Cliveden Park. The deed of gift provides that no statues, monuments, or buildings are to be erected in the park.

City Engineer Philip H. Combs, of Bangor, Me., is preparing plans for the development of a new park on Thomas' Hill in that city.

The town of Greenfield, Mass., is considering the purchase of a twelve-acre tract belonging to the Shattuck estate for a public park. The price asked for the property is \$10,000.

* * *

Dr. Justus Ohage became, a few years ago, health officer of St. Paul. He noticed a bit of shoal in the Mississippi, visible only when the river was low, but accessible within ten minutes' ride from the City Hall. Securing possession, by gift, of as much as he could, and by purchase of what he could not beg, he had the city's clean waste dumped upon this little island, thus rapidly bringing it above high-water mark. On the four and one-half acres thus ingeniously wrested from the "Father of Waters," the city of St. Paul now maintains, within easy reach of a majority of its population, a children's playground, a small "Zoo," a vegetable garden (to support the forty uniformed attendants), public baths, with modern sterilizing plants for the bathing suits, a day nursery, a boy's gymnasium, and a girl's gymnasium—and all united by a small but satisfactory park.—*The World's Work*.

* * *

Dr. Harry L. Tevis, of San Francisco, is to present an aquarium to Golden Gate Park in that city as a memorial to his father, the late Lloyd Tevis, a San Francisco millionaire. The plans are being prepared by John Galen Howard, supervising architect of the University of California, and it is the intention to make it one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. The elaborate system of pools and tanks will be artificially heated to provide the normal temperature for the animal life of the waters of every part of the globe, and every facility will be provided for the study of the habits and customs of the various specimens that will be collected for the aquarium. Agents will be engaged in all parts of the world to collect rare fish and sea animals.

The annual report of the park department of Rochester, N. Y., is devoted largely to a historical sketch of park work and park affairs since the organization of the board in 1888, and contains many interesting facts about the development of Rochester's fine park system. The city with a population of 162,608 according to the census of 1900, now has a park area of 865.41 acres, or one acre to every 187 people. The four large parks and their areas are as follows: Genesee Valley, 435.08 acres; Seneca, 211.06 acres; Maplewood, 141.95 acres; Highland, 54.69 acres. In addition to these there are 14 small parks and squares with a total area of 22.63 acres. A summary of the work done on each tract for each year since 1888 is given, and the report of the treasurer and of Superintendent and Engineer C. C. Laney for the year ending December 31, 1903. The total receipts for the year were \$82,445.02 and the expenditures \$56,345.24. An addition to Seneca Park was purchased for \$50,000, and other improvements made in that tract. In Highland Park, 40 trees along Reservoir avenue were cut down, including half of the Norway maples, which were growing too closely, and in the grove west of the children's pavilion to open up some views recommended by the landscape architect. The pinetum now contains 23 genera, and about 160 species and varieties; the shrub collection, including 98 varieties of roses and the Crataegus, contains 57 families, 200 genera, and 1,414 species and varieties. Mention is also made of Dr. Sargent's visit to Rochester, when he made a study of the Crataegus in that vicinity, describing 10 groups and 41 species, 38 of which were new.

* * *

The Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, of Madison, Wis., issues a beautifully illustrated report showing the remarkable results accomplished by that association. Its work is supplementary to that of the city park department, and the funds are raised solely by voluntary contributions from public-spirited citizens. It is now in its twelfth year and was organized primarily, not to do work within the city limits, but rather to secure, improve and maintain the beautiful natural drives and park tracts outside the city for which a general tax could not very well be imposed. It has, however, been of good service within the city limits by directing and influencing public sentiment and in co-operating with the municipal officials. President Charles M. Olin, in speaking of the relation of the association and the city, says in this report: "If our work is to create the idea in the public mind that the city in its corporate capacity is not to do its full share in this line of work, then it would be better had this association never been organized. For permanent results in any large way, we must look to the city in its corporate capacity." That the association has, however, accomplished results both large and permanent is evident from the facts given in this report. Since its organization it has expended \$116,022, and the contributions for 1903 amounted to \$23,715.52. The work of the last year included the raising of a fund of \$17,998.24 for the improvement of the Yahara river and its banks, thus securing a waterway connecting lakes Mendota and Monona and a fine parkway which when complete will include ten acres of land. Another important recent work was the securing of Henry Vilas Park, a beautiful tract of 25 acres purchased with a gift of \$18,000 from Senator Vilas, the Association raising an additional sum of \$10,000 for its improvement. In the spring of 1903, there were planted by the association along the drives on Governor's Island and in Tenney Park, 4,996 deciduous trees, 502 evergreens, 4,862 shrubs, 75 vines and 3,205 wild flowers. Of the deciduous trees 3,588 were obtained in the vicinity of Madison and most of the others came from the nursery of the association. The report is illustrated with half-tones printed in sepia showing views of some of the magnificent scenery of these parks and drives.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

"Lake View Cemetery Employees Discipline Themselves" is the title of an illustrated article in a recent issue of the Cleveland, O., *Leader*. It describes an admirable system of management worked out under the direction of Mr. Frederick Green, the secretary and treasurer, which has given Lake View a force of efficient and faithful workmen. The system and some of the rules adopted for the employees will be the subject of an article in a subsequent issue of this paper.

* * *

"The North Point Improvement Cemetery Company" has been incorporated at Towson, Md. In addition to the power to establish a cemetery, the company is authorized to "conduct and carry on the general business of a wholesale and retail grocery, provision and supply store." Its capital stock is limited to \$2,500 and is divided into 500 shares of \$5 each. The incorporators are Edward W. Russell, Samuel Gillian, H. J. Lowers, and others.

* * *

Mary L. Hunter, of Glendale, Long Island, N. Y., has transferred to the Lutheran Cemetery Association, for a nominal consideration of \$10, eight acres adjoining the cemetery, upon the agreement that she and the association shall share and share alike in the sale of burial plots, lots and graves. It is also part of the contract that the association shall keep a set of books showing the transactions in detail and shall pay to Mary L. Hunter every two weeks any money which may be due to her.

* * *

W. N. Rudd, president of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries, sends us the following letter as an illustration of some of the difficulties of promoting a state cemetery association. The letter was received in answer to a request for the writer to become a member of the lately organized Illinois Association:

—, Ill

Rudd & Co. Sirs I am not a sueker We have the nicest cemetery in the county. The cemetery belong to the U. B. church we have nearly \$1000 dollars in the treasure and you cant draw it out. We have taken care of the cemetery so far and I think we dont need any of your help neither can you have any of our money

—, Sect & Treasurer

* * *

The ninth annual report of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners of New Bedford, Mass., is a handsomely illustrated and printed book, giving a complete report of the work done during 1903, and recommendations for the future. The four larger cemeteries are: Rural, Oak Grove, Pine Grove, and Griffin Street, and the total expenditure was \$32,093.98, divided as follows: Rural, \$15,573.18; Oak Grove, \$13,153.15; Pine Grove, \$808.28; Griffin Street, \$52.95. The report of Superintendent Charles F. Cornell shows that there were 31,183 plants and 684 trees and shrubs set out in the spring of 1903. There

were 66 lots placed in perpetual care during the year, making the total number 821. There were 672 interments during the year. The report is illustrated with half-tones printed in color, showing many beautiful scenes in the cemeteries.

* * *

A CEMETERY PROBLEM.

As the time of our annual convention draws near, the one subject uppermost in my mind is, How are we to provide for the future care of cemeteries where the ground has been sold out at a low price, say from 10 cents to 20 cents per square foot, as is true of a large majority of the cemeteries in the State outside of Chicago? Correspondence with a large number of superintendents in the State the past year reveals the fact that very few made any provision for perpetual care. Take Dodge Grove Cemetery for an illustration. It has always belonged to the city. The first ten acres was sold for almost nothing, and the second ten at from 10 cents to 20 cents per square foot. If any surplus was left at the end of the year it went into the city treasury. Consequently we are now about out of ground and without funds. We must either go on doubling our prices indefinitely, or find some plan to provide a permanent income for the twenty acres we now have in use.

Will some kind superintendent tell me how it is to be done? If we were just starting a new cemetery it would be an easy matter to regulate, but we have now an annual expense roll of from \$1,500 to \$1,800, which must be met, and to saddle this burden onto those who purchase lots in the new addition, when made, would be very unjust indeed. What I would prefer to do would be to sell the lots in the new addition at a price that would include a certain per cent for a perpetual care fund, and raise a fund for the permanent care of the old part by some other means. Will some kind friend who has had experience tell me how to do it?

JOHN E. MILLER,

Supt. Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill.

* * *

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS.

Hope Cemetery, Salem, O., is raising a fund for improvement, and will incorporate. A fund of \$10,000 is pledged.

The Stafford Springs Cemetery Association, Stafford Springs, Mass., will soon let the contract for a receiving vault to cost about \$2,000. The funds will be obtained from the sale of the standing timber given to the association by the late Josiah Converse.

Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., will place labels on the trees giving the names of the different varieties. A contract has also been let for the enlargement of the receiving tomb.

The Alta Mesa Cemetery Association, Los Angeles, Cal., is making extensive improvements. The contract has been let to G. Laumeister for a chapel, gate house and receiving vault, to cost \$17,335. It will be of cement and brick, in Modern Mission style of architecture. Perpetual care is in force, and a landscape gardener is engaged in beautifying the grounds. A crematory is to be erected within a year.

The Union Cemetery Association, Scituate, Mass., has awarded the contract to a Boston firm for the erection of a receiving vault to cost \$542.

The Norwood Park Cemetery Association, Chicago, has purchased an additional tract of 23 acres from Elbert C. Smith. The tract cost \$99,800 and is located at Sandford street and Higgins road.

Riverside Cemetery, Davenport, Ia., has purchased eight acres of adjoining land for \$1,600.

St. Gerome Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass., has bought twelve acres of additional territory.



Getting Acquainted with the Trees, by J. Horace McFarland; New York, 1904; Doubleday, Page & Co.; price, \$1.50:

"Getting Acquainted with the Trees" is a collection of studies of some of our familiar trees that first appeared in *The Outlook*, and is now amplified into a beautiful book. It is illustrated with many fine photographs taken by the author, and comes at a particularly opportune time, when the city population is turning countryward, and children are being taught to know and love outdoor life. Although in his introduction Mr. McFarland disclaims any intention of systematic and scientific treatment, he is a close observer, a rare photographer, and a true lover of nature, and these sketches will appeal especially to those who love the trees, but have no intimate knowledge of them. The professional, too, will find much of interest in its pages, for Mr. McFarland writes with unusual charm, and some of the pictures show details of leaf, branch and flower with unusual clearness and accuracy. The sketches are charming stories of the aspects of the trees at different seasons of the year, and will find a warm welcome from all who are or want to be acquainted with the trees. The table of contents is as follows: A Story of Some Maples; The Growth of the Oak; Pines; Apples; Willows and Poplars; The Elm and the Tulip; Nut-Bearing Trees; Some Other Trees; Index of Common and Botanical Names.

The Tree Doctor; A Book on Tree Culture. Illustrated profusely with Photographs. By John Davey. Published by the Author, Kent, O. Price, \$1.00.

We do not know of a book on the very important subject of tree culture, which, in its comprehensive sense, of course, includes "doctoring" as well as propagation and cultivation, which so readily accommodates itself to the everyday intelligence of the average citizen. The work is divided into three departments: Tree Surgery, Ornamental, and Landscaping and Floriculture. In Tree Surgery the author is at his best, and his enthusiasm, as betrayed in his writing, is fairly contagious and should have the effect of imparting knowledge to the reader of such a practical nature as to be immediately available. This department treats of wounded trees, na-

ture's trees, crotched trees, size of trees for planting, forming the heads of trees, pruning, planting, blight, etc. Under each subhead there is a fund of practical information, which is so copiously illustrated that it necessitates considerable reference to forward and backward pages in order to secure the thorough understanding of the points of the text desired by the author. This is one of the inconveniences of profuse illustration, but is especially commendable in connection with this subject, in that the photographs both amplify and emphasize the text, and render it more interesting and comprehensive to the layman. In the important section on the heading of trees exception would be taken to the heights for fruit trees. In the commercial fruit-growing districts opinion is divided, with the balance in favor of low-headed trees; but circumstances alter cases, and fruit trees as ornaments might reasonably be trained to suit conditions. So far as cultivation is concerned, implements are now manufactured for all accepted methods of culture. In the departments of the book devoted to the ornamentals, landscape gardening and floriculture, exception will also be taken to certain of the author's views on the treatment of some of the ornamentals and their arrangement in the development of home grounds, etc., but the higher understanding of landscape gardening is now being developed as a profession, and those desirous of venturing upon a study of its principles must have recourse to the works of the authorities in that domain of practical art. However, this does not detract from the value and interest of the "Tree Doctor" for the plain people; in a style of its own it presents a host of facts, directions, suggestions and instructions available for application in the everyday care and culture of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, and its low cost should give it a very extended distribution.

Farming in the City; Annual Reports of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association for 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. Seven years ago the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Association was organized for the purpose of giving remunerative employment to some of the city's idle poor and utilizing the vacant lots for gardening purposes. During its first year 100 families were given an opportunity to earn food for themselves on land which would otherwise have been idle. Sustained by the generosity of a few contributors and land owners, the work has expanded until during the last season 760 needy families were helped to help themselves. The expenditure of \$4,837 in setting people to work resulted in crops valued at \$36,000. The

report of Superintendent R. F. Powell gives detailed methods of work and tells of some of the broader educational results. There were 275 acres of land cultivated last year in 768 gardens, giving employment to 3,609 persons. The average product per garden was \$47 and the cost per garden \$6.16.

The Bureau of Forestry has recently issued four bulletins, which will be of great value to students of forestry. They are: The Relation of Forests to Stream Flow, by James W. Toumey, reprinted from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1903; Bulletin No. 45, The Planting of White Pine in New England, by Harold B. Kempton; Recent Progress in Timber Preservation, by Hermann von Schrenk, reprinted from the Yearbook, and Bulletin No. 50, Cross Tie Forms and Rail Fastenings, with special reference to treated timbers, by Hermann von Schrenk.

Personal.

Prof. John Craig, of the Horticultural Department of Cornell University, has been appointed editor of the *National Nurseryman*, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Craig succeeded Prof. L. H. Bailey as Professor of Horticulture when Mr. Bailey was appointed Director of the College of Agriculture, and brings a valuable practical experience as a nurseryman and long training as a teacher to his new duties.

F. A. Haenselman, landscape gardener, florist and nurseryman, formerly at Lafayette, Col., is now at Boulder, Col.

Superintendent H. A. Church, of Oak Dale Cemetery, Urbana, O., was recently tendered a surprise party by the local G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps, and presented with a leather upholstered chair in recognition of his efficient services and courtesies to that organization.

Publisher's Notes.

The College of Agriculture of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is to conduct a school of landscape gardening, with the city of Ithaca as its laboratory. The school will be under the direction of Prof. L. H. Bailey, who plans to secure one street from the city to be improved as an object lesson in scientific landscape work. Two farms which the university has just bought, and some unsightly swamp lands at the end of Lake Cayuga are to be used for experiments in park making. The College of Agriculture recently received an appropriation of \$250,000 from the state.

Secretary Bellett Lawson of the A. A. C. S., Paxtang, Pa., would like to hear from anyone having copies of the Proceedings of the Association of

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, J. C. Dix, "Riverside", Cleveland, O.; Vice-President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries", Boston, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawton, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.
Eighteenth Annual Convention, Chicago, Aug. 23, 24, 25, 1904.

THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; First Vice-President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

American Cemetery Superintendents for 1901 and 1902 to complete the files of the Association.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held August 16-18 in the exposition building at St. Louis. The papers to be read include "American Grown Bulbs," "The Development of an American Type of Roses," by E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.; "The Ideal Employee," by J. C. Vaughan, Chicago; "Home and Municipal Improvement from a Horticultural Standpoint," by J. A. Pettigrew, Boston, Mass., and "Indoor Blooming Plants," by J. A. Peterson, Cincinnati, O.

The Chicago Tree Planting Society has decided to hold a conference this fall on the subject of tree planting in the city, and with a view to preparing an appropriate exhibit for the occasion. Messrs. Jens Jensen and Howard Shaw have been appointed a committee to gather photographs and other data showing the general condition and trees and tree culture in Chicago.

W. W. Newman, superintendent of South Onondaga (N. Y.) Cemetery, sends a photograph showing a view in the cemetery, including a fine bed of peonies planted by Mr. Newman, who is now in his 82d year.

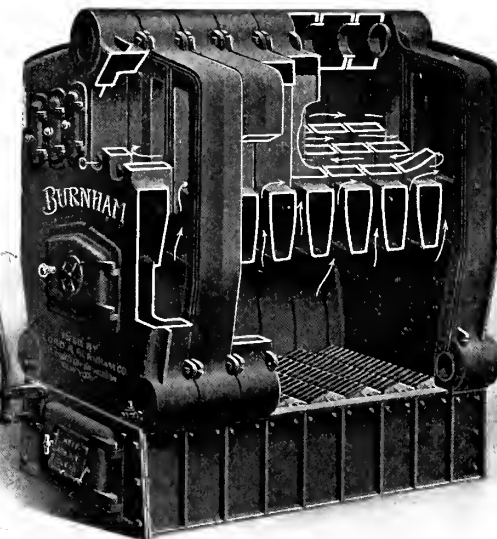
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(Continued on page VII.)

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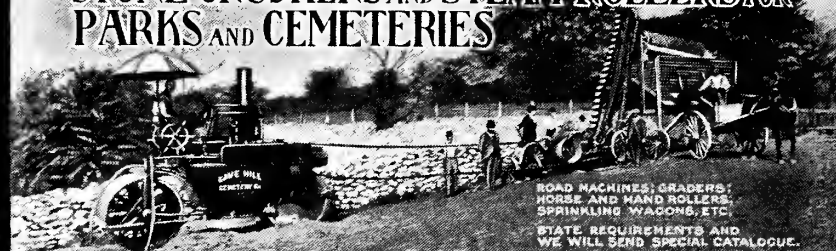
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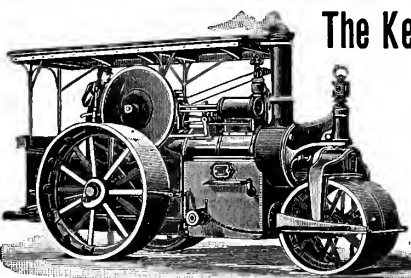


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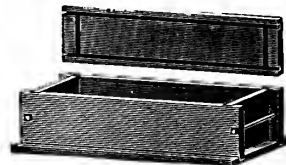
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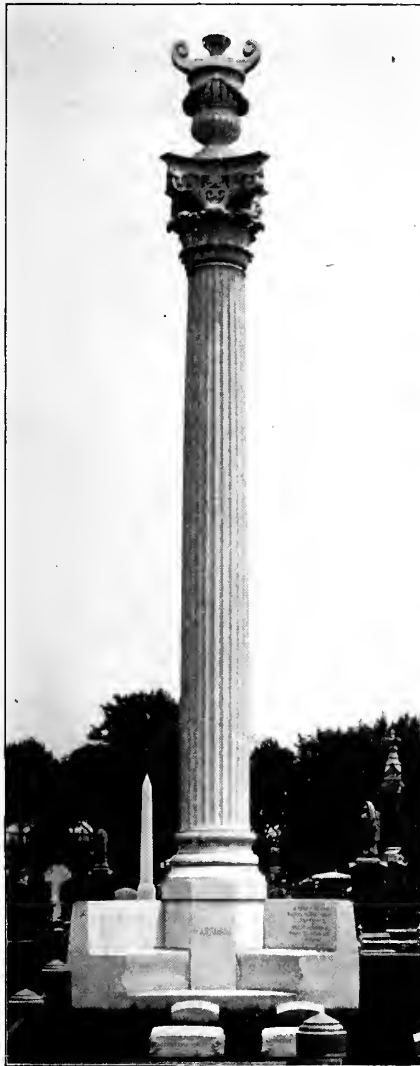
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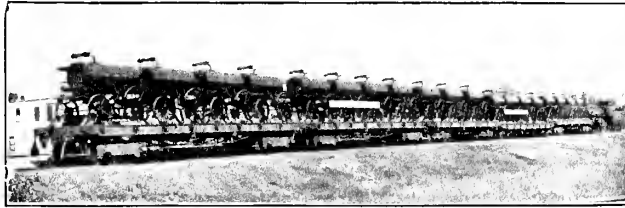
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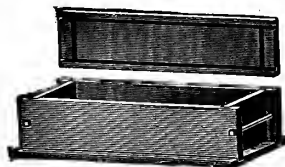


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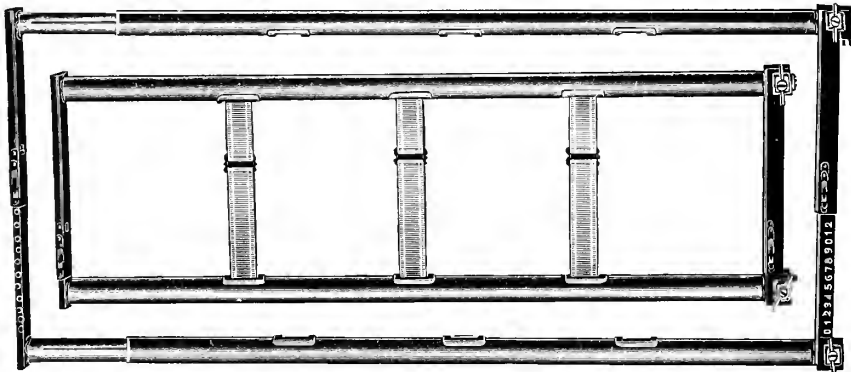


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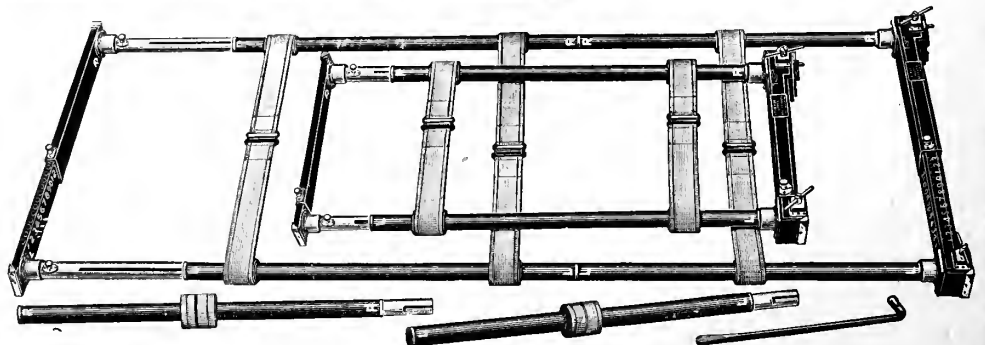
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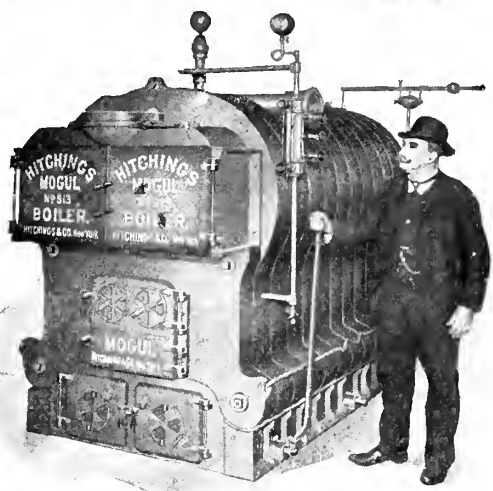


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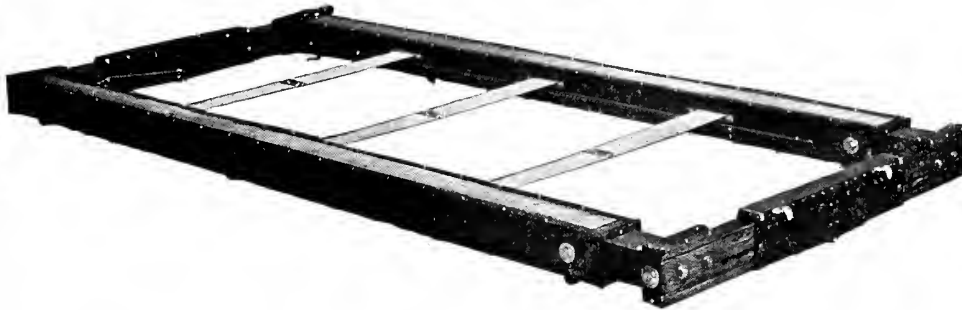
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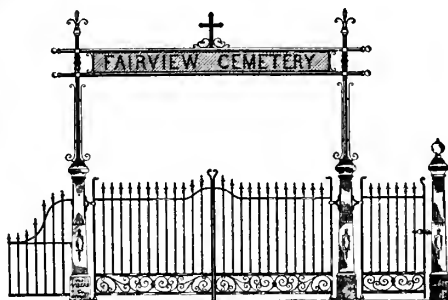
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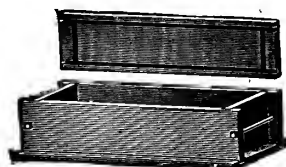
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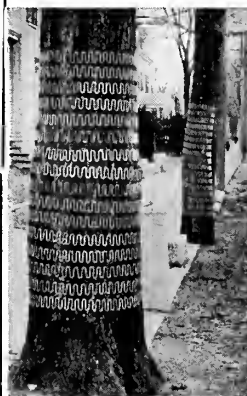
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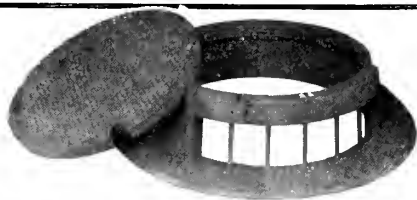
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No. 7

Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

Eighteenth Annual Convention.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents held in Chicago August 23, 24, and 25, 1904, marked another year of substantial progress in cemetery advancement and set a new record for attendance and interest in discussions. Nearly 100 members registered the first day, and with those who brought their wives and other members of their families or friends, those who arrived late and members of the Illinois State Association, the total number was swelled to nearly 150. The program was varied from those of past conventions by having fewer and shorter papers, and devoting more time to the discussions, and a large number of members took spirited part in all of the discussions. The sessions in the chapels of Graceland, Rose Hill, and Oakwoods were particularly appropriate and interesting, and the drives through those cemeteries and the parks and boulevards gave object lessons that were highly appreciated.

First Day, August 23d.

President Dix called the first day's session to order shortly after 10 o'clock, and introduced Dr. James F. Todd, City Physician of Chicago, who delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city, Mayor Harrison being detained by pressure of official duties. Dr. Todd paid an eloquent tribute to the work of the association, and Mr. Dix responded with a few fitting words of thanks and appreciation.

The President's annual address was next in order and was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents:

I am glad to be with you this morning, at the opening of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of our Association. What little I may say in these few moments will hardly be worthy the name of an address, yet if it serves, as I trust it may, to augment the spirit of friendship and genuine helpfulness which has characterized all our conventions, or to induce you when you return to your respective homes to inform your trustees and lot-owners of what our Association is doing and the help it has been to you, the effort will not have been in vain.

We have met annually for seventeen years, and the results, though not perfect, have been very encouraging to us all.

Thirteen years ago next month we met in this beautiful city, and well do we who were then present remember the pleasant and very profitable occasion. The visits to Rosehill, Oakwoods and Graceland cemeteries and the rides through the

beautiful parks and boulevards of the city, where we gathered lessons of incalculable value to us during these intervening years. And as we visit these same scenes this week we no doubt will see vast improvements which time and the trained hand has wrought.

It has been my privilege to attend most of the conventions of our society, and I esteem it a great honor to preside at such a gathering of men, all imbued with the same noble purpose of advancing the interests and elevating the character of the cemeteries of our great country.

While I deplore the absence of some, it is a pleasure to see so many of the old and efficient members present who have done so much for our Association and I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to express to them and to the editor of our official organ, PARK AND CEMETERY, my sincere appreciation of their wise and generous counsel and its many years of assistance to me. To the new members and others present, who contemplate joining our Association, I desire to extend a most hearty welcome, and I trust you will feel quite at home among men of your own calling. I assure you we will all be pleased to receive your suggestions and be informed of your methods concerning subjects which are continually before our meetings. The information contained in the many excellent papers which have been read at our conventions and the interesting discussions attending them, have benefited every cemetery whose superintendent has been privileged to be present at these meetings or has had the printed reports thereof. As was once said by Brother Hobert, I, too, regret that there are still many able men engaged in cemetery management who, like the cemeteries in their charge, continue year after year to share in all the benefits and advantages of our Association and its reports, without contributing one iota of their time, ability, or means toward its maintenance. May all such come soon from their hiding and become active members of our worthy Association, which would be greatly strengthened thereby and those who join us learn that it is more blessed to give than to receive. In all parts of the country there is another class of cemetery officials who feel that they can not afford the expense incident to attending the conventions of our National Association. For the benefit particularly of such I am glad to see state associations increasing in number, and hope they are becoming earnest workers in them. I have been pleased several times during the year to learn of the encouraging progress which is being made in many parts of the country relative to provisions for the perpetual care of cemetery lots, the adoption of the lawn plan and the discontinuance of Sunday funerals. Amidst our zeal to advance these and other interests of our respective cemeteries, let us in all our dealings with our patrons, exercise patience at any cost and be ever willing to cheerfully give reasons for our methods and rules which to many seem too arbitrary.

To the public we must appear rather heartless to speak of success in our vocation which must of necessity come to us through others' sorrow and bereavement. Nevertheless, as

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custodians, let our aim ever be to assuage and soften grief by assisting nature in making lovely and attractive the spots where loved ones are buried from sight.

Confident that with such an excellent program before us, this session will be both pleasant and profitable, in conclusion, for I do not wish to weary you or trespass on the time or topics assigned to others, I want to thank you all for your kind attention and for the honor conferred upon me. And may the time come when, instead of a forest of tombstones or caskets reproduced in mounds to deface nature's carpet of green, the graceful foliage of tree, shrub and vine shall predominate to gladden the eye; when fountains, flowers and birds shall delight the senses of the visitor as he communes with nature in her loveliest mood in our silent cities of the dead.

a more varied course of study, and a larger attendance than any other school of the kind in the country. The public library was erected in 1897 at a cost of \$2,125,000 and contains 291,000 volumes. Its beautifully finished marble interior, the finest in Chicago, was much admired by the visitors. Guides were provided by the library officials and the magnificent library system thoroughly explained to the visitors.

At the evening session business was opened with the report of the committee on credentials. Chairman Boxell read the names of the new members, who were introduced to the convention, and heartily applauded. Mr. Rudd, president of the Illinois State Association,



Photo by J. W. Taylor, Chicago

CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN FRONT OF THE CHAPEL IN GRACELAND CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

Secretary-Treasurer Bellett Lawson reported 19 new members. Three resigned and eleven were dropped for non-payment of dues, making the total membership now 209. The receipts for the year were \$471.86 and the expenditures \$446.71.

The rest of the morning session was given up to roll call and appointment of committees, after which the members mingled informally, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones.

The afternoon was spent in visiting the Art Institute and the Public Library, the two institutions which Chicago takes most pride in showing to visitors. The Institute is composed of the Art Museum, where many fine works of art are on exhibition, and the art school, which includes departments of drawing, painting, sculpture, decorative designing, architecture, normal instruction and illustration. It enrolls nearly 3,000 students each year and has a larger staff of instructors,

was invited to a seat on the platform in recognition of the honor of the state association's presence.

Prof. J. F. Cowell, Director of the Botanic Garden, Buffalo, N. Y., was on the program for a paper on "The Hardier and More Reliable Trees and Shrubs," but was unable to be present, and Mr. John M. Boxell, of St. Paul, who was to have led the discussion, was asked to fill his place. Mr. Boxell gave a list of the deciduous trees and shrubs growing in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, with a few words of interesting comment as to the value and reliability of each variety. He mentioned 61 varieties of trees and 74 of shrubs, and told of their hardiness and the success with which they had been grown in St. Paul.

Mr. O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, led the discussion, which brought out some spirited talks on trees from many of the members. He compared the hardiness of certain trees in Chicago with those in Minnesota and

spoke of a disease which attacked the white oak in the vicinity of Chicago and made it dangerous to plant that tree there.

Mr. James Currie, of Milwaukee, told of a disease which attacked the cut-leaved birch, causing it to die in its prime. Mr. George M. Painter, of Philadelphia, gave a remedy of the late Thomas Meehan, which he said had lengthened the life of this tree in his vicinity for several years. It consists in digging a trench about the tree, cutting off the little fibrous roots and filling with well-decomposed manure.

Mr. John C. Dix, of Cleveland, had some elms about 30 years old whose roots were coming too near the surface. Mr. S. M. Hyer, of Kansas City, recommended the ax for this trouble, the only precaution necessary being to trim the top to fit the roots.

Mr. Frederick Green, of Cleveland, wanted to know how to banish the red spider from the golden elder which it had greatly damaged in Lakeview. Mr. John Thorpe of Chicago thought the trouble with the golden elder was lack of nourishment and suggested cutting it close to the ground, putting on four or five inches of good, rotten manure and sprinkling thoroughly.

The red or slippery elm also came in for some share of the discussion and was generally condemned as an ornamental tree by a number of the members.

Dr. Henry Wohlgemuth, of Oakridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., read an interesting paper giving reminiscences from his long experience in cemetery affairs. Dr. Wohlgemuth has visited most of the well-known cemeteries of the country, and has been in touch with their progress for many years. He gave short, descriptive accounts of the cemeteries in most of the large cities of the country and summarized the characteristic and distinguishing features of each.

The question box, which was to have followed, was postponed until the next day's session and the convention adjourned.

Second Day, August 24th.

The convention assembled at the Auditorium at nine o'clock and proceeded to Graceland Cemetery by way of the Elevated Railway. After a brief inspection of the handsomely appointed offices the visitors assembled at the chapel where the convention picture was taken, and the morning session opened.

The Question Box, left over from the preceding day's session, was the first business, and brought out a number of interesting points for discussion.

The question, "What is the best gutter for cemetery use?" brought out a verdict in favor of brick. Mr. A. W. Hobert, of Lakewood, Minneapolis, described his method of making a flat brick gutter following the contour of the road, making the sod on the outside form the other side of the road. When the brick is laid Portland cement is swept over and into the cracks and

takes on nearly the color of the macadam roads. Dr. Wohlgemuth, of Springfield, Ill., and Mr. George M. Painter, of Philadelphia, also testified to the efficiency of brick.

Killing weeds on roads and drives was the next subject brought up. Several of the superintendents had tried the chemicals prepared for this purpose, and had found them effective, but rather expensive. Mr. Currie found sprinkling with dry salt in the spring when vegetation starts a good remedy, and reported the cost to be only about five cents a hundred square feet. Mr. Frank Eurich, of Detroit, was trying crude oil, and expected satisfactory results. Mr. Hobert had just purchased a weed burner, and found that one application was sufficient to kill the weeds but had not used it long enough to compare the expense with other methods.

The secretary noted a communication from Mr. H. Wilson Ross, of Newton, Mass., former president of the association, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his wishes for a successful convention.

A paper by Mr. R. D. Boice, of Geneseo, Ill., on "Perpetual Care," was next on the program.

Mr. Boice gave some careful and interesting deductions from his observations since 1880. He sketched the history of perpetual care and told what some of the early contracts embraced. He described the contract now in use in Dodge Grove Cemetery, which he considers the safest one. It guarantees the cutting of the grass, caring for the graves and keeping of the lot in good condition in perpetuity. Care is taken to distinguish lots under perpetual care from those not cared for as this is considered a good means for stimulating other lot-owners to embrace its provisions.

The difficulty of starting a perpetual care fund and the necessity for a careful approach to the lot owner were noted. These difficulties are especially noticeable in country cemeteries.

The different forms of cemetery government as affecting perpetual care were considered. A cemetery should not be a money making concern, and its funds should be used for the beautifying and care of the grounds. Perpetual care should be held as a very sacred trust, and its administration demands the highest type of business integrity.

Mr. Fred R. Diering, of New York, led the discussion which followed. He told what perpetual care in Woodlawn embraced and estimated the approximate cost at about \$100 or \$150 an acre, including the following items: Mowing and fertilizing the entire improved surface; raising and resodding mounds and depressions; top-dressing and sprinkling avenues and walks and keeping them free from weeds; keeping grounds free from leaves; caring for trees and shrubs, and other smaller matters. He emphasized the necessity for providing for a fund at an early date, and of encouraging a bequest fund.

Mr. W. N. Rudd, of Chicago, thought it unwise to guarantee to do certain specific things forever for a given sum as specified in Mr. Boice's contract, owing

to the fact that a decrease of interest rates or an increase of cost of labor may at some future time render it impossible to perform these improvements for the interest on a certain sum. Mr. Pirie said that this difficulty was met at Forest Home by providing in the contract only that the income should be expended for the perpetual care of the lot, and that they did not guarantee to do certain things forever. Their contract also provided that one per cent of the perpetual care fund be carried over to the general reserve fund of the cemetery. Mr. A. K. McMahon, of Newport, R. I., said that perpetual care charges in his cemetery ranged from \$200 to \$2,000, according to what service the lot owner desired, and that their calculations were figured on a basis of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The care specified in the contract was guaranteed in perpetuity.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Morton, of Boston, a committee of seven was appointed to consider and report as soon as possible on the relations which should exist between the National Association and the various state associations, and how best to secure harmony and co-operation in the efforts of all of the organizations.

When the program was completed, the visitors were met in front of the chapel by four tally-hos and as many automobiles, and taken for a drive about the grounds, where the beauties of trees, shrubs and lawn and the magnificent planting effects of Graceland were a source of much admiration. The chapel, nestling among its fine growth of trees, the lakes and border planting, and the art with which monuments and other evidences of man's handiwork are concealed with trees and shrubbery all furnished suggestive lessons in landscape work that can nowhere be seen to better advantage than here. A beautiful souvenir book of 24 photogravure views in the grounds was mailed to members who registered at the office, and will serve as a pleasant reminder of the scenes in Graceland. The drive was continued out through the north-shore suburbs to the Ravenswood Club, where luncheon was served, after which the trip was resumed to Rose Hill Cemetery. An organ recital was heard in the handsome May Memorial Chapel, and the superintendents informally inspected the receiving vault and the cemetery grounds. The return to the city was made by way of the Sheridan Road, along the lake shore through Lincoln Park, and down the Lake Shore Drive, Dearborn avenue and Michigan avenue.

The evening session was opened with nominations for officers and the reports of committees.

A paper by J. H. Shepard, of Syracuse, N. Y., on "What Can Be Done for the Country Graveyard," was read by the secretary, as Mr. Shepard was unable to be present. Mr. Shepard said that the small amount of money available for maintaining the country cemetery can best be utilized by depending almost entirely on natural objects to beautify the grounds. Fences,

arches, buildings and other artificial objects are unnecessary, unsightly and extravagant; they should be few and as inconspicuous as possible. He counseled planting trees singly and in groups but never in straight lines, and shrubbery masses in every available place.

Mr. Frank Eurich, of Detroit, Mich., led the discussion which followed. He noted the lack of progress in improvement of country burial grounds, and said that this work should be the mission of the state associations, whose members should visit the country cemeteries and personally interest themselves in spreading the gospel of reform. Individual instances of good work by village improvement societies and enterprising communities here and there show what can be accomplished. No set rules can be laid down; each case must be studied and worked out individually.

Mr. Boice emphasized the necessity of starting with an accurate system of records, and Mr. Druckemiller said that responsibility for the management of the country cemeteries must be more definitely fixed by law. Others told of examples of neglect they had seen.

Mr. D. D. England, of Winnipeg, Man., told an inspiring story of the regeneration of the city cemetery in Winnipeg, and showed a number of photographs illustrating the remarkable improvements that had been accomplished there by his efforts in arousing public sentiment.

Mr. Bellett Lawson, Jr., suggested that a number of small country cemeteries might join forces for improvement and employ one superintendent jointly who could perhaps have charge of from six to ten burial grounds. Others advised missionary work on the part of members of the association in getting the officials of the smaller cemeteries into the organization, and in spreading the literature of improvement through the country press.

The report of the committee on location recommending Washington, D. C., as the next place of meeting, was adopted and the date left in the hands of the executive committee.

Mr. Fred M. Farwell, of Chicago, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries, was to have presented a "Resume of Proposed Legislation for Cemeteries," but was not present. Mr. Rudd, president of the Illinois Association, took his place and spoke of the need for modern cemetery laws in the state of Illinois to replace the fragmentary and incomplete provisions now in effect. The Illinois Association is to formulate a cemetery law for presentation at the next legislature. Some of the provisions suggested for it are: That every cemetery which claims exemption from taxes, be required to set aside a percentage of the receipts from every foot of ground sold for perpetual care and to give the state supervision over these funds, as it has over banks and building and loan

associations. The question of heirship to cemetery lots and of the police power of cemetery officials on territory immediately adjoining the grounds are other points the law is to touch upon.

Third Day, August 25th.

The last day's session was held in the chapel of Oakwoods Cemetery, where the meeting was called to order at ten o'clock. The chief business of the morning was the election of officers which resulted as follows:

President, James H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston, Mass.; vice-president, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Bellett Lawson, "Paxtang," Paxtang, Pa.

The newly-elected officers responded in a few modest words of thanks and the president introduced Congressman James R. Mann, of Illinois, who delivered an interesting historical address on the Confederate dead who are buried in Northern cemeteries, with special reference to those in Oakwoods.

There are about 30,000 Confederate soldiers who died as prisoners of war buried in Northern graves, of whom 4,039 lie in the Confederate Mound in Oakwoods. This plot, containing 70,000 square feet of ground, was purchased by the government in 1866, and a monument dedicated on it in 1894 with funds raised by the Confederate Association and other citizens of Chicago. No provision was made for the care of the tract, however, till 1903, when through the efforts of Congressman Mann, a bill introduced by him was passed by Congress, providing for the improvement and future care of the plot. The next largest burial places of Confederate soldiers buried in the North are at Point Lookout, Md., where 2,159 are interred, and at Camp Chase, O., with 2,131. Others lie at Alton, Ill.; Forest Home, Milwaukee; Green Lawn, Indianapolis; Johnson's Island, Sandusky, O., and Rock Island, Ill.

Mr. Mann's address touched a responsive chord in the hearts of all present, but particularly of the old soldiers and sons of veterans who with much feeling extended the speaker a rising vote of thanks.

On recommendation of the committee on state associations through its chairman, Mr. Morton, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of this convention that the organization of state associations is favored by the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, and said state associations are invited to send delegates to future conventions of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and to report on the work carried on by the state associations."

The official business of the convention was brought to a close with the announcement of the executive committee, which was as follows: Alexander McKericher, "Glenwood," Washington, D. C.; George M. Painter,

"Westminster," Philadelphia; James C. Parkinson, "Green Mount," Baltimore; John R. Hooper, "Hollywood," Richmond, Va., and F. W. Borneman, "Arlington," Philadelphia, Pa.

Before the session adjourned it was announced that through the courtesy of the Dunkley-Williams Steamship Co. the association was invited to take a free excursion on the following day across the lake to South Haven on the new steamer Eastland, and about 50 of the members remained over to avail themselves of the opportunity.

After light refreshments in the new waiting room, the party was again met by the tally-hos and automobiles and taken for a drive of inspection through Oakwoods. From Oakwoods the visitors were driven through Jackson Park to the refectory, the German building of the World's Fair, where luncheon was served. The trip was continued through the park and along the Midway, with a short halt at the University of Chicago, where the visitors had an opportunity to see some of the fine buildings, thence through Washington Park and back to the city via Drexel, Oakwood and Grand boulevards and Michigan avenue. Jackson and Washington parks showed the visitors models of well-kept lawns and roads, and the best examples of naturalistic park planning and planting to be seen in Chicago. Drexel boulevard, with its central parked area and winding foot-paths, and its handsome residences, also helped to convince the guests that Chicago is not all dirt and noise.

The banquet of the evening in the beautiful banquet hall of the Auditorium was a fitting climax to the pleasures of the convention and was enjoyed by over a hundred guests, including a good representation of ladies. Mr. Rudd as toastmaster proved himself distinctly the man in the right place, and the responses, both grave and gay, were given with spirit and received with enthusiasm. Those who responded, some with papers and others extemporaneously, were President-elect J. H. Morton, A. K. McMahon, Frederick Green, A. W. Hobert, L. B. Root, James Currie, Bellett Lawson Jr., John J. Stephens, D. D. England, John Thorpe, and W. N. Druckemiller.

An interesting feature of the evening's entertainment was a solo by President Dix, with accompaniment by Mr. Eurich. A mandolin orchestra furnished music during the dinner.

A telegram of congratulation and good wishes was received from Mr. J. C. Vaughan, president-elect of the Society of American Florists.

The following new members presented by the committee on credentials, were elected:

Theo. E. Anderson, Supt. Springhill, Danville, Ill.; Edw. B. McPherson, Supt. Cypress Lawn, San Francisco; Herbert A. Horton, Supt. Roselawn, St. Paul; John S. Medary, President Oakgrove, LaCrosse, Wis.; H. A. Alspach, Chicago; Chas. E. Sparks, Jr., Supt. Riverview, Wilmington, Del.;

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Alex. MacPhail, Asst. Supt. Lake View, Cleveland, O.; Forrest McCoy, Asst. Supt. Lake View, Cleveland; Henry Wohlgenuth, President Oak Ridge, Springfield, Ill.; W. S. Pirie, Sec. Forest Home, Milwaukee; Dr. R. N. Kesterson, Sec. and Supt. Greenwood, Knoxville, Tenn.; Chas. H. Foster, Fairview, Council Bluffs, Ia.; J. H. Doswell, Lindenwood, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; A. H. Plant, Mound City, Kankakee, Ill.; Wm. Driscoll, Supt. Hollyhood, Brookline, Mass.; Geo. C. Thomas, Supt. Forest Home, Oak Park, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick K. Rexford, Asst. Secretary and Treasurer Mt. Greenwood, Chicago; Chas. M. Baker, Supt. Oak Lawn, Dwight, Ill.; John H. Stanton, Chariton, Chariton, Ia.; William F. Haase, President Forest Home, Oak Park, Chicago; Crebillion Jacobs, Supt. Oaklawn, Sturgis, Mich.

Those in attendance who registered were as follows:

A. E. Silcott, Washington Court House, O.; L. L. Mason, Jamestown, N. Y.; F. Sheard, John B. Meisch, Rochester, N. Y.; John R. Hooper, Richmond, Va.; David Woods, Pittsburg; Jas. C. Parkinson, Baltimore; John Applebee, Ashtabula, O.; G. L. Kelly, New Albany, Ind.; O. W. Crabbs, Muncie, Ind.; A. K. McMahon, Newport, R. I.; Arthur W. Hobert, E. A. Merriam, Minneapolis; J. C. Cline & Son, Dayton, O.; C. Jacobs; H. H. Goresch, Pittsburg; Geo. A. Harvey, Belleville, Ill.; James Currie, W. S. Pirie, Milwaukee; Perry W. Goodwin and wife, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. A. Sloan, R. Mather, Ironton, O.; J. S. Medary, LaCrosse, Wis.; Frank Eurich and wife, Detroit; S. C. Penrose and wife, Chas. E. Sparks and wife, Wilmington, Del.; William Halbrooks and wife, Evansville, Ind.; Dr. H. Wohlgenuth, John M. Gaupp, Springfield, Ill.; John Reid, Detroit; W. Ormiston Roy, Montreal, Quebec; E. L. Kimes and wife, Toledo, O.; Mrs. H. W. McClure, Mrs. A. E. Church, Atlanta, Ill.; F. R. Diering,

wife and daughter, New York City; C. W. Foster, Council Bluffs, Ia.; J. Y. Craig and wife, Omaha, Neb.; William Crosbie, Washington, Pa.; Albert Marckhoff, Elgin, Ill.; John J. Stephens and wife, Columbus, O.; Richard Gohlke and wife, Findlay, O.; F. W. Bornemann, Philadelphia; John W. Keller, Rochester, N. Y.; George Gossard and wife, Washington C. H., O.; G. Scherzinger, Fond du Lac, Wis.; L. B. Root and wife, Kansas City, Mo.; Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.; R. D. Boice, Geneseo, Ill.; Miss Lillian Richardson, Geneseo, Ill.; Stanley M. Hyer and wife, Kansas City, Mo.; William Stone, Lynn, Mass.; W. F. Jewson, Mankato, Minn.; John M. Boxell, St. Paul; Frederick Green, Alex. McPhail, Forrest McCoy, Cleveland, O.; S. W. Rubee, wife and children, Marshalltown, Ia.; Miss M. A. Smith, Geo. M. Painter, Philadelphia; T. E. Anderson, Danville, Ill.; Bellett Lawson, Jr., and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles M. Baker, Dwight, Ill.; J. C. Dix and wife, Cleveland, O.; George Ruff and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; R. N. Kesterson, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. N. Druckemiller and son, Sunbury, Pa.; James H. Morton, Boston, Mass.; Bellett Lawson and wife, Harrisburg, Pa.; John E. Miller and wife, Mattoon, Ill.; D. D. England, Winnipeg, Man.; Frank A. Sherman and wife, New Haven, Conn.; Geo. L. Tilton and wife, W. N. Rudd and wife, John Thorpe, E. G. Carter and wife, H. A. Alspach, O. C. Simonds, R. J. Haight, H. L. Pitcher, Fred M. Farwell, Jos. Fisher, Frederick K. Rexford, Chicago; George C. Thomas, Leo. G. Haase, William F. Haase, Oak Park, Ill.; A. H. Plant, Kankakee, Ill.; William Falconer and daughter, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. A. Brewer and wife, Des Moines, Ia.; Chas. M. Chamberlain, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.; P. E. Bunnell, New York; E. B. McPherson and wife, San Francisco, Cal.; Geo. W. Creesy, wife and son, Salem, Mass.; William Falconer and daughter, Pittsburg; Henry Bresser, Toledo, O.

Convention of Illinois Association of Cemeteries.

The Illinois Association of Cemeteries held its first annual convention at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Monday, August 22, immediately preceding that of the national association. As the national organization had invited the state association to take part in its proceedings and entertainment the program was very brief and devoted entirely to necessary business.

President W. N. Rudd, of Chicago, called the meeting to order and after the secretary had read the report of the meeting for organization at Springfield, outlined the work of the association as follows:

Covering, as our state does, so great an extent of territory, such varying conditions of climate and soil, and such diverse social conditions; having within its confines cemeteries of all classes from, perhaps, the finest in America, to the neglected country burying ground, it is evident that a wide range of work is open to us. It is also evident that too much specializing in our work will narrow its benefits and restrict its support to a small class. Your speaker has been able in a very short time to gather the names of over one thousand cemeteries in the state of Illinois and does not hesitate to estimate their total number at well over three thousand.

There is hardly a cemetery in the state (in fact, in the whole United States) where, in the older sections, can not be seen pitiable exhibitions of how soon the dead are forgotten. The cemetery, which should be in its entirety—in every nook and corner of its grounds—a place of beauty, is defaced and disgraced by decaying and falling stonework and neglected graves. Has it ever occurred to you, gentlemen, that if

one-half the money expended for monuments and useless stonework were invested for the perpetual care of the lots, that funds would be available to convert every cemetery into a place of beauty and to keep it so forever? Selfishness and indifference have kept all but a comparatively few cemeteries from making provisions for perpetual care and, I fear, will continue to do so.

There is a way to place every cemetery lot sold in the future under perpetual care, and in a few years to bring each of our cemeteries into such a condition that they shall be the admiration of all, and that we shall be envied by those in other and less enlightened states. Let the Association formulate and push to passage a statute requiring every cemetery to reserve a percentage from the price of every lot sold, and place the same in the hands of trustees for perpetual care, and give the state supervision over these funds, the same as it has over banks and loan associations. Push this to a favorable issue, gentlemen, and I care not if you then disband; you will still have done a work of enlightened progress which will cause the name of this Association to be remembered by generations to come. It may be objected by some that their present prices are barely sufficient to maintain their cemeteries in proper condition. I say to them boldly, increase your prices to cover this added amount. Let the lot buyers pay the added prices, and if it results in the erection of fewer and plainer monuments, consider that another blessing not disguised. There is other legislation urgently needed, and which your legislation committee will later place before you.

There is much educating for you to do among cemetery officials in regard to the laying out and adornment of their grounds, the systematic keeping of records and the making and enforcement of rules. There is also much to be done by

preachment and publication for the education of the lot owner.

Teach your cemetery man that a rectangular system of lots, walks and drives is not only not essential, but destructive to all natural beauty. Teach him that a sloping lot is beautiful, and that it is a crime to cut it down or fill it up to a dead level. Teach him that any man with two hands and a spade can go into the woods and along the highways, and find a wealth of trees, shrubs and plants sufficient to make his cemetery a beauty spot, without paying tribute to the nursery men for exotic subjects. Teach your lot owner that a beautiful cemetery is—grass, flowers, shrubs, trees, tastefully planted and well cared for, and that it is *not* an imitation of a monument dealer's sample yard, and above all, teach him that his cemetery lot is not his to do with as he pleases, but that the whims and fancies of the individual must give place to the general good.

Reports of committees were heard and the constitution and by-laws adopted. The membership committee reported that 10 members had joined at the Springfield meeting and 9 since then, making a total membership of 27. There were 18 present at the meeting.

Dr. Henry Wohlgenuth, of Springfield, read a paper on "Needed Cemetery Legislation," which outlined a number of points on which legislation was needed in the state. The transfer of lots; rights of heirs to dispose of lots; interments of persons not relatives of lot owners, were all mentioned as matters now vaguely regulated. The extension of the police power of cemetery authorities to the surrounding streets was recommended, and the prohibition of peddlers and other nuisances from the vicinity of cemeteries suggested.

Mr. Rudd spoke of the need for cemetery legislation, and called attention to the fact that the state law for the protection of camp meetings and other religious gatherings was well adapted to cemeteries. He suggested an amendment to the law by

the insertion of the words "and cemeteries" after the words "camp meetings."

It was resolved to secure expert legal assistance and to frame a law to be presented to the next session of the legislature. The following committee was appointed for the purpose: Dr. Henry Wohlgenuth, "Oakridge," Springfield; O. O. Stensland, "Mt. Olive," Chicago, and Fred M. Farwell, "Oakwoods," Chicago.

The following officers were elected: President, W. N. Rudd, "Mt. Greenwood," Chicago; vice-president, Dr. H. Wohlgenuth, "Oakridge," Springfield; secretary-treasurer, John E. Miller, "Dodge Grove," Mattoon.

Convention Notes.

Washington in 1905.

Frank Eurich keeps up his unbroken record of attendance.

Steps will soon be taken to organize a state cemetery association in Michigan.

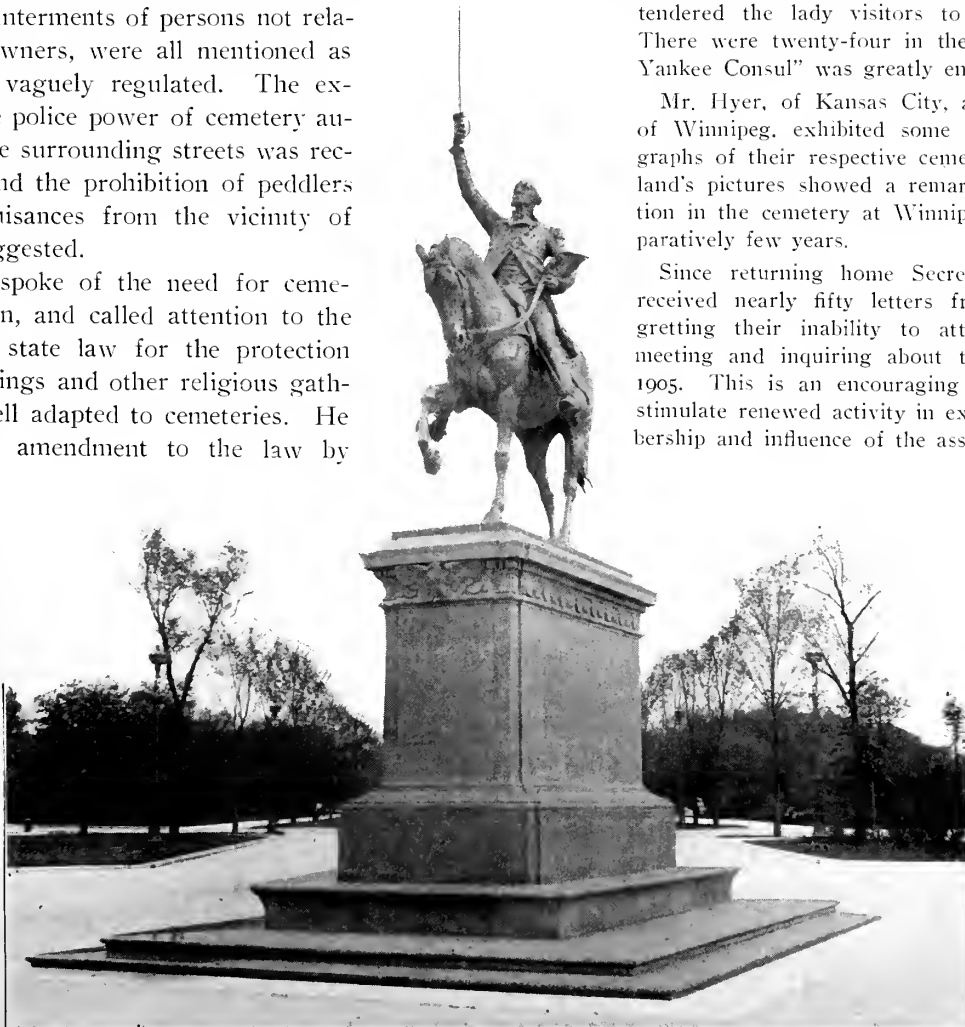
Manitoba, Tennessee, Massachusetts and California were the extremes of country represented.

The Illinois association has made a good beginning in agitating much needed cemetery legislation and appointing a committee to take up this important work.

Mesdames Rudd, Carter and Tilton, wives of the members of the Executive Committee, were hostesses at a theater party tendered the lady visitors to the convention. There were twenty-four in the party, and "The Yankee Consul" was greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Hyer, of Kansas City, and Mr. England, of Winnipeg, exhibited some interesting photographs of their respective cemeteries. Mr. England's pictures showed a remarkable transformation in the cemetery at Winnipeg within a comparatively few years.

Since returning home Secretary Lawson has received nearly fifty letters from members regretting their inability to attend the Chicago meeting and inquiring about the convention in 1905. This is an encouraging sign that should stimulate renewed activity in extending the membership and influence of the association.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO.
Daniel C. French and E. C. Potter, Scs.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Chicago Convention of the A. A. C. S.

From every point of view the annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, held in Chicago last month, is pronounced a success. The weather was ideal for visiting the parks and cemeteries, the attendance was large, many new members were admitted, and the addresses and discussions were helpful. Among the more important subjects taken up were "Perpetual Care" and "Country Cemeteries," both of which call for the education of the lot owner, and this is the main issue in both subjects. His apathy must be overcome and information absorbed before much can be accomplished. In the case of perpetual care this is urgent, unless state legislation can be secured requiring every cemetery to reserve a percentage from the price of every lot sold, and place it in the hands of trustees for the future care of the cemeteries. This was advocated by President Rudd, of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries, and while being a radical departure from prevailing custom, would be more likely to bring about the proper care of these cemeteries which are now in the majority of cases, a disgrace to the communities, large and small, to which they minister. While it is certain that the improvement idea is rapidly making headway throughout the country, and must in time take up the cemetery question, it is also certain that the latter involves such immediate and necessary consideration and is of such public interest generally that legislative assistance might be invoked without arousing public opposition on the grounds of trespassing on the rights of the citizen.

Further Improvements in Paris.

As if the French capital were not attractive enough, its enthusiasts in the promotion of everything tending to beautify it still further, are still active. Projects are now being considered for placing decorative sculpture at the end of the Avenue Bois de Boulogne and for improving the aspect of the Palais Royal, in which a number of the best known French architects are collaborating. Another and very important step has been taken by the Paris educational authorities in the matter of installing, in the courtyards of the primary schools, small gardens for the purpose of instructing the pupils in practical botany. We are apt to consider ourselves very much ahead of the European countries in most things, but as some recent travelers of the more intelligent class have truly said, while we may delight in the advantages our system of government provides for its citizens, there is much to be learned in Old Europe which can be advantageously adapted to our own conditions. The love of flowers and gardening is inherited by the foreign child who finds practice and opportunity, where right conditions exist, as soon as it is old enough to pull a weed. In this country our children should be encouraged and educated in the same

useful direction, and more or less of horticulture and agriculture should form a portion of the studies in all grades of common school education.

Park Buildings.

A large sum of money has been appropriated and contracts let for the erection of club houses in certain of the parks of the South Park system of Chicago. There was opposition in the board of commissioners to expenditures for such purposes but the project carried. There should be no niggardly policy in the development of the American city park. If it is intended to fulfill its purpose to the limit of current progress, it should be made to provide for all appropriate outdoor and indoor rational amusement and recreation of the citizen and should provide him with such necessary means to healthy life and living as cannot be attainable within his limited quarters and limited resources. And as such park buildings are equally good for all citizens it is not a question of special privileges. By all means let all park authorities carefully consider these advanced movements in park development, and bend their energies not only to following such leads, but to originating other benefits which may further enlist the sympathies and tax-paying help of a grateful public. The parks can and should be made part of the very life of the city dweller, but to become so, they must be improved to accord with and lead the tastes and intelligence of the people they serve.

Fruit Trees By the Roadside.

Considerable attention is being paid to the subject of planting fruit trees for shade and decorative purposes along our suburban and rural roadsides, in a way similar to many localities of continental Europe, where such a practice has been most attractive and beautiful. Several propositions have appeared in the public print whereby their care should be provided for and their products conserved for their rightful ownership. The suggestion is not of universal value for many reasons: Climatic conditions will have an important bearing, not only upon the life of roadside fruit trees, but upon the practical question of their appearance. In many parts of the country the intense heat of a few weeks of summer will at once condemn the general run of fruit trees for ornamental purposes, because it burns up their beauty, and their leaves will dry out and fall long before the trees of the forest show any signs of trouble. Another reason is that it would be more or less impracticable to give roadside fruit trees the cultivation and care necessary to best results. On the other hand the blossoming and fruiting periods of fruit trees along the roadside would be attractive beyond expression, but these periods are of comparative short duration and would hardly compensate for months of expressionless existence.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The Civic Improvement League of Omaha, Neb., has conducted a very successful contest for the improvement of yards and vacant lots. More than 500 boys and girls assembled at the distribution of prizes, and President W. W. Slabaugh said of the work: "Our best hopes have been more than realized in the first year of the work. Both the number of contestants for the prizes and the excellence of the work have delighted us. We are assured that next year no less than 50,000 packages of seeds will be required for the children." There were 35 prizes for yards awarded and six for vacant lots, besides a large number of contestants who received honorable mention. The prizes were donated by public-spirited citizens and firms.

* * *

The Arlington Heights Tree Protective Association, Arlington, Mass., has been formed to rid that section of the town of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. It was organized through the efforts of some distinguished residents, including Mrs. Marion MacBride, Cyrus Dallin, the sculptor, Nixon Waterman, author and poet. Mr. Waterman has been appointed a committee to visit the state house and procure information necessary for practical work and report at the next meeting. The children are to be organized and instructed as to the painting of the nests with creosote, and a spraying machine has been procured. It is the intention of the promoters to petition aid from the town of Arlington, to agitate similar action in other towns throughout the state, and, if necessary, to obtain legislation in favor of the work.

* * *

The Morgan Park Improvement Society, Morgan Park, Ill., conducted its fifth annual celebration of "Morgan Park Day" on Labor Day, September 5. More than 5,000 visitors were attracted to the town to witness the elaborate exercises, including addresses by distinguished men. A floral parade, in which prizes were awarded for the most elaborate turnouts, was one of the features of the day. A mass meeting, band concert, choruses of children and athletic sports furnished the rest of the program. Through the efforts of the enthusiastic officers of the organization, public spirit has been aroused in the care of home grounds, streets, parks, etc., and numerous reforms have resulted which has made Morgan Park one of the most desirable suburban residence districts around Chicago. J. D. Kenfield is president of the society.

* * *

The Woman's Civic Improvement League of Kalamazoo, Mich., which has done notable work this summer, was formed of a union of the Ladies' Library Association, the Twentieth Century Club and the Century City Club, other organizations afterward uniting. Its originator was the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, well known among the women's clubs. The membership list of the league is now 400, and includes some of the strongest organizations in the city. Its leaders, believing that every one should lend a hand toward beautifying the town, enlisted the school children in the work, making the schoolyards into gardens of beauty. Then the clubwomen set

about the street cleaning, hiring men to dig, sweep and wash under their supervision. They placed at intervals along the streets metal boxes plainly marked as receptacles of waste paper. In order to encourage the use of these boxes, the clubwomen distribute small slips of paper on which is printed: "The Woman's Civic Improvement League has undertaken to keep Main street clean. We ask you to help us. Please do not throw anything—paper, fruit, skins or other litter—in the street. Put it in the waste basket in the corner. Now please don't throw this in the street." As an evidence of the respect shown to the work of the clubwomen is the fact that many of the storekeepers have placed waste paper boxes and cuspidors opposite their stores.

Another plan to enforce cleanliness not only in the streets but in the alleys and backyards, was to send to all parts of the city a photographer to make photographs of all the unclean spots. These photographs are then sent to the owners of the unclean places, who generally clean up at once. If he prove stubborn, the photograph, with his name attached, is placed on public exhibition.

Once a week the clubwomen see to it that the streets of the town are thoroughly flushed by the fire department. Trees are being planted, vines trained to cover unsightly buildings, parks are made out of vacant lots, and little spots of beauty out of old back yards. The mayor and aldermen and common council are giving the clubwomen unbounded moral support, but limited financial assistance.

* * *

The Laurel Hill Improvement Association, Stockbridge, Mass., the oldest society in the country, recently celebrated its fifty-first anniversary with appropriate public exercises held on Laurel Hill in the presence of a large gathering of citizens. The program included addresses by Bishop William McVickar and Booker T. Washington. The following extracts from the secretary's report tell of some of the work accomplished by the society:

"During the fifty years that this association has been doing its quiet, persistent work it has planted over 2,000 trees, built sidewalks, laid out small parks and squares, had replaced through its influence a modern railroad station for the old building, and then assumed the care of the grounds around it, which the association beautified. The village cemetery has been given attention, the ancient burial place of the Stockbridge Indians has been rescued. The association has also bought a street sprinkler and a snow plow; through its efforts lamps now twinkle along the highways. It is not too much to say that it is owing to the influence this association exerts for the general well-being of the village in countless ways that we have an abundant supply of fine running water, supplanting the old-time wells, and the Waring system of sand filtration for sewage. It is also through the generous effort of one of our active members that our river has been redeemed from being a village cesspool and general dump; and we owe it to this association that the beautiful elms along the village streets have been sprayed by the town and saved to shade our streets for many years. The association has gone now into an even wider field of usefulness. It appeared at the last session of the state Legislature at the hearing in reference to the preservation of the native growths of our mountains and hills. The influence of the society has been used to secure favorable legislation in regard to the appointment of a state forester and also better protection from the tramp nuisance.

At the annual meeting of the association the report of the treasurer showed the receipts of the year to be \$2,477, and the expenditures, \$968. Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence was elected president, Miss Agnes W. Canning, secretary, and D. B. Fenn, treasurer.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

The Protection of Native Plants.

Periodically the general populace is admonished to save the native flora. Such action is urged as being a wise and conservative economic policy or an essential to the preservation of existing beauty, and occasionally it is the voice of sentimentalism.

Prof. Marsh has presented excellent evidence of the damaging and widespread effect of wanton deforestation in the northern Mediterranean region, and our Federal Government's action in setting aside extensive tracts of forest land has everywhere met with approval.

Among the largest users of wood are railroad companies. Some of these, by private initiative, are entering the field of scientific forestry to replenish the supply of tie timber.

Remembering that approximately 2,800 ties are required to the mile, that some 115,000,000 ties were used last year, that for some sorts of timber the cost of ties has varied from 100 to 150 per cent in the past twenty years, with no indications that any comprehensive policy has been or is being adopted to check the continuation of increase of cost, it is but ordinary wisdom of administrative policy that the railroad corporations should interest themselves in such schemes. Their action is sane, timely and conservative, but it merely marks one stage in the evolution of man adjusting himself to the progress of civilization.

Commercially, it was inevitable that such a demand would be supplied. And following in its train there will be protection, by design and incidentally, of many interesting, beautiful and valuable sorts of plants other than those suited for timber. Until then, the effort to preserve many sorts of wild plants in their native haunts will necessarily be restricted in its scope.

Some medicinal plants, such as the Maryland Pink Root (*Spigelia Marilandica*), Snake Root or Senega (*Polygala Senega*) and Ginseng (*Aralia quinquefolia*) are becoming scarce. But the commercial culture of ginseng is rapidly increasing. Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) is cultivated in Vermont, and Castor Beans (*Ricinus communis*) are cultivated in the west, and it is reasonable to expect that many sorts as yet given no cultural attention will likewise be made the object of special cultivation.

But the herbaceous plants and shrubs, particularly some rare or choice flowering sorts, are the most easily exterminated. The plough and the axe destroy many and many more are removed by ruthless collection. Too often lilies (*Liliums*) are pulled up with the bulb, Mayflower (*Epigara repens*) with the root, and many such means effectually destroy what exists, without leaving the means for its reappearance.

The desire to pick flowers is prompted by a spirit

to be encouraged, but with such feeling there should be an intelligent undersanding of how to stop short of rampant destruction.

In Connecticut laws have been enacted to prevent the sale of some ferns and the Mayflower. It is supposed that they assist in fulfilling even though they may not absolutely effect the desired ends as do similar laws for the protection of game and fish.

We are aware of some 40,000 one-foot square clumps of *Epigaea* and a smaller quantity of *Gaultheria procumbens*, being demanded by one party this spring. With the known difficulty of transplanting these it may safely be reckoned that the native wilds are by about this quantity the poorer without another locality being thereby enriched.

With *Rhododendrons* and the lovely Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) there is less objection to intelligent collection of the entire plant for purposes of transplanting than to the frequent mutilation by breaking the plant for flowers or for green foliage for winter decoration. Commercial collections of these are almost exclusively confined to districts where the plants attain the greatest proportions and most vigorous growth, and usually the removal of one large plant is followed within a few years by the appearance of several seedlings. Furthermore, they inhabit sections covered with five to fifteen-year-old second growth timbers where annually forest fires are allowed to consume, unchecked, everything inflammable.

Viewing the question in some of its broader aspects, there is reason in concluding that some flowers may be plucked and certain entire plants may be collected without transgressing the rights, duties or reasonable privileges of fellow man or his progeny, whereas the same action in regard to other plants is sheer vandalism. The control of the latter when on private property is fraught with considerable difficulty. When such property is not held for the primary purpose of protecting the vegetation it is a mooted point whether the enactment of a law forbidding the exercise of the owner's will upon it is unwarrantable and unjust.

When the health or welfare of a community is placed in jeopardy by the individual rights of ownership or action the community acts with equity in abrogating such individual rights, provided just compensation to the individual is made. This is usually effected by the payment of a money consideration.

Any project having for its object the preservation of native wild plants should frankly recognize this phase and, unless proper legal authority exists to enforce preservation, might reasonably content itself in an educational campaign tending toward a better appreciation of the beauties of the native flora, preserving always an enlightened and liberal attitude toward individual right and privilege.

E. T. M.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—CV.

Palmales, Continued.

Phoenix, the "date palm" tribe, has 10 or 12 species, some of which are too much alike.



PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS; HINDU DRAWING TODDY.

The common date is quite hardy in Southern California and Arizona, rapidly becomes a good specimen, and like most plants long in cultivation is exceedingly variable, not only in the quality of the fruits, but in the size of the palms; some are mere bushes while others attain to 50-60 or more feet high. These *P. dactylifera* varieties have been introduced from N. Africa from time to time. *P. Canariensis*, *P. sylvestris*, one of the sugar palms from India, and *P. reclinata* from S. E. Africa are also in southern gardens, but will not stand severe freezing. *P. acaulis*, *P. humilis* and *P. pumila* are quite dwarf palms, mostly from the mountains of India.

Sabal has 7 species in tropical America and the southern United States, where they are known as "palmettos." *S. palmetto* is found on the low coast lands from the Rio Grande around to South Carolina, "the Palmetto State." It grows to 20 or 30 feet high and is often transplanted to gardens. *S. Adansoni* is a dwarf palm found in similar ground, but does not extend so far north. It varies more, too, in the hue of its foliage, often becoming quite glaucous.

Nannarhops Ritchiana is a monotypic palm with a considerable range through N. W. India and Afghanistan to Persia. It has erect slender panicles of bloom

and would probably succeed where dates can be grown.

Rhapidophyllum hystrix is the "spiny palmetto" found in shady, moist woods from Florida to South Carolina. It is a low suckering palm of no great beauty other than its color. It is easily moved to gardens, however, where the conditions are suited to its growth.

Acanthorhiza in 2 or 3 species are prickly stemmed palms from the mountain regions of Central and South America. They rarely seem happy under glass at the east, but might possibly do better in Pacific coast gardens. *A. aculeata* extends farthest north.

Serenoa serrulata is the "saw palmetto," a low palm which Floridians are mostly anxious to get rid of. On the west coast it sometimes assumes an arborescent habit, in which shape it is more tolerable in a garden.

Erythraea in 2 species are South Californian. *E. armata* is the better one, growing under favorable conditions to 30 or 40 feet high, and altogether finer than the form found on Guadalupe Island, but both should be grown in collections. They are more or less filiferous and often do poorly on the Atlantic side.

Livistonia has 14 species in China, Japan, the Malayan Islands, New Guinea and Australia. *L. chinensis*, often called "latania" by florists, is a good example of the varying effect of the sun upon palms and other plants, for in some climates it will refuse to grow unless shaded by other growths. *L. australis* and *L.*



SABAL PALMETTO; S. FLORIDA, ETC.

humilis are also in Californian gardens.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Hardy Bulbs.

*Extracts from the Special Hardy Bulb Bulletin of
the American Association of Park Superintendents.*

In parks, bulbous plants can be used to great advantage, especially the harbingers of spring. To the ordinary person the annual display of spring flowering bulbs in such places as the Boston Public Garden is pleasing, but the lover of nature wants to see them in a more natural condition. To get good effects and pleasing groups with those lovely plants one ought to be well acquainted with their habits, likes and dislikes, and success can only be attained by selecting types that will be likely to succeed where they are to be planted.

Pleasing effects can be produced by naturalizing bulbs in the grass. When making plantations of this kind the main object should be to get as natural an effect as possible. Care should be taken not to plant the bulbs in straight lines, curves or circles. As most of the common bulbs are so cheap now they ought to be planted in large masses, the aim being to obtain color in such quantity as to prove effective when seen from a distance. When planting bulbs in the grass they ought to be put in places where the grass is not to be cut until the foliage of the plants has completed its season's work. Some of the best kinds for naturalizing in the grass are *Narcissus poeticus*, *poeticus ornatus*, *poeticus poetarum*, *Narcissus princeps* and single *Narcissus Von Sion*, crocuses in different colors, *Scilla sibirica*, snowdrops and *Tulipa sylvestris*.

For planting in amongst shrubbery and along the outer edges of shrubbery borders and also in the herbaceous borders, the following bulbs are hardy and reliable. The best of the species of tulips we have grown are *clusiana*, *fulgens*, *Didieri*, *Persica*, *praecox*, *oculis-solis*, *cornuta*, *sylvestris*, *gesneriana* and *Greigi* is most beautiful of all the tulips. The Darwin tulips and parrot tulips are excellent. The best of the *Narcissi* are these: *Barrii*, *conspicua*, *emperor*, *golden spur*, *maximus*, *rugilobus*, *Empress*, *horsfieldi*, *princeps*, *cynosure*, *Sir Watkin*, *Stells*, *Duchess of Brabant*, *Leedsii*, *Burbidgei*, *trumpet major*. There are many more varieties of *Narcissi*, but these are the best to plant amongst shrubbery or borders to give striking effects.

Bulbocodium vernum, a beautiful lit-

tle plant with flowers not unlike a crocus but of a violet blue color, one of the earliest plants to flower in spring, and as hardy as a crocus. The most reliable of the *Fritillarias* we have tried are *imperialis*, *meleagris*, *tenella*, *ruthenica* and *obliqua*. The best of the grape hyacinths are *Muscari botryoides*, *botryoides alba*, *commutatum* and *comosum*. In snowdrops, *Galanthus nivalis* and *plicatus* are the best. *Glory of the snow*, *Chionodoxa luciliae* and its varieties, *gigantea* and *sardensis*, are charming plants for early spring. The *Camassia Fraseri* is perfectly hardy.

The *Erythroniums* are exceedingly beautiful on the edges of rhododendron beds. The best kinds are *Americanum album* and the European species *Dens Canis* and its varieties. They are easy to grow and perfectly hardy.

Many of the lilies grow exceeding well when planted amongst rhododendrons. *Superbum* and *canadense* are very effective when grown this way.

The *Scillas* are charming little bulbs for early spring and *Scilla campanulata* and its varieties which flower in May make pleasing effects. *Puschkinia scilloides*, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* and the spring snowflakes are all good early flowering bulbs.

ROBERT CAMERON.

* * *

We plant a few bulbs every year in beds near the conservatories for early display. These bulbs are allowed to remain until about the last of May or the first of June, when they are dug and dried off, and stored away for planting in shrub borders or for naturalizing in meadow or woodland.

We have several large beds where tulips and hyacinths and narcissi are allowed to remain year after year, or until they become too dense or uneven.

In most of these beds the bulbs are followed by annuals, such as phlox, verbenas, etc. These can be planted without disturbing the bulbs and provide a shade for the bulbs which, in our climate, seems to be absolutely necessary.

Beds of tulips, *Narcissi* and hyacinths usually remain in good condition, so treated, for four or five years, when they require thinning and replanting.

Far more beautiful than the set beds

of bulbs are the patches and masses of various species naturalized in grassy places or planted freely and without regard to varieties. Here the foliage of the surrounding plants makes a most agreeable background, and the result is wholly charming, without the glare and stiffness of the formal beds.

A few thousand *Narcissi* planted on moist slopes near our lake, five years ago, have increased twenty-fold, and what was a single plant then is now a fine clump. In suitable situations and where the grass can be allowed to grow quite high before cutting these bulbs increase very fast and give abundant bloom.

Scillas, crocus, snowdrops, *Eranthis* and grape hyacinths we also use to some extent in the lawns and grass borders, but they have to be renewed quite frequently wherever the grass is cut by the lawn mowers. In places where they can be left untouched until they ripen their foliage, the most of them will increase from year to year. *Scillas*, with us, in places where they are undisturbed, increase quite rapidly from self-sown seed.

I sometimes think that bulbs are often planted too shallow. Tulips will come up through a foot of soil, and I think that eight inches is about as shallow as they should be planted.

JOHN F. COWELL.

* * *

There is just one suggestion I wish to make in regard to discarded tulip and other bedding bulbs, two or three or even more years old—bulbs that would not be considered fit for bedding.

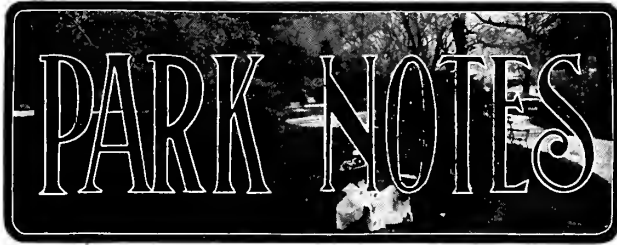
In planting such bulbs about 6 inches deep along the edge of shrubberies they make an extremely pretty effect in the early spring, especially where they are planted along dwarf shrubbery, so that the flowers when they are out will pass through branchlets and possibly through very early foliage.

It don't take long to plant them in the fall and they don't need to be disturbed thereafter. When spading that shrubbery a little bit of care of not spading too deep can be taken. They will be good for a few seasons, I think. At any rate they may just as well be made use of in that way as thrown away.

THEODORE WIRTH.



MEMORIAL ARCH, ENTRANCE TO ELTON PARK, EAST BLOOMFIELD, N. Y.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The Elton Memorial Arch and Gateway to Elton Park recently completed at East Bloomfield, N. Y., was erected by James S. Elton as a memorial to his wife. The arch covers a ground space 32x11 feet and stands 17 feet high with an opening 9 feet wide and 10 feet high. The design is of the Roman Doric order with Doric columns of granite, of which the lower one-third is polished, carrying above a handsome moulded lintel bearing the inscription.

At the side of the column are brick pilastered piers, and above all is a heavily moulded cap course crowned by a brick course carrying four elaborate urns and a carved finial stone, on both sides of which appear the words "Elton Park." The walls are 13 feet long and 6½ feet high, ending in face piers about three feet square. These will probably, in time, be surrounded by lamps of appropriate design or statuary. In the face of each pier is set a tablet of pink Westerly granite bearing inscriptions. The base course of the arch, the center columns and caps and the central pier caps are of Stony Creek granite and the brick work of New York hydraulic pressed brick. The coping stone and cap courses above the pier and column caps are of white oolitic stone and heavily moulded.

Griggs & Hunt, of Waterbury, Conn., are the architects, and W. G. Potter & Son, of Geneva, N. Y., the contractors.

* * *

St. Louis has just secured its first municipal playground. This, in comparison with what other cities are doing in that line, is comparatively small, but to St. Louis it means much, for it commits the city to the policy of establishing down town parks in the crowded tenement districts. This new municipal playground is the result of the active campaign

which the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis has been carrying on. Three years ago the League established six model playgrounds in the tenement districts. An ordinance was prepared under the direction of the League and introduced into the Municipal Assembly providing for the appointment of a Municipal Bath and Playground Commission. This commission has been appointed from the members of the Civic Improvement League's Committees. The bill providing for the playground was also prepared by the League and was readily passed by the Municipal Assembly. The League had shown the practical side of this work and carried it on so successfully that the city officials readily took up with the idea. Since this municipal playground has been acquired by the city, a movement has been started for the establishment of several others.

* * *

The 29th annual report of the park department of Boston for the year ending January 31, notes the securing of three small tracts within the city for playgrounds, and recommends an addition to the appropriation for maintenance to enable the board to rent additional tracts for this purpose. Superintendent John A. Pettigrew reports that the systematic thinning out of diseased and overcrowding trees in the old woodlands which has been carried on for several years past throughout the park system, is bearing abundant fruit in the general effect of the woodlands, as well as in the more healthy appearance of the trees individually. The cutting has been done gradually, the effect of mass has not been impaired, and the letting in of light and air has encouraged the growth of side branches.

The expenditure for maintenance for the year was \$202,601.07, including the following items: Roads, \$55,891; walks, \$7,776; grounds, \$75,355; buildings, \$20,227; office expenses, \$10,075; general work, \$12,547.

An interesting table of park statistics is appended, giving the following facts about the different park areas: Year of purchase, cost to date, area, length of drives, length of walks, length of rides, area of ponds and rivers. The total cost of the park system, including land and construction, has been \$17,997,735.14, and the total area is now 2,289.78 acres, including 125.4 acres of ponds and rivers.

* * *

The 35th annual report of the Park Commissioners of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year 1903-4, gives the total expenditures for the year as \$171,655.18, leaving a balance of \$25,023.10, of

which \$25,000 will be used for the improvement of Niagara Square, the site for the McKinley monument, to be erected with a state appropriation of \$100,000. The principal work done during the year, aside from the ordinary care and maintenance, has been the construction of a shelter-house in Humboldt Park, costing \$7,183, and the building of retaining walls for the approaches to the bridge in South Side Parkway at a cost of \$15,488. Superintendent Brothers recommends that drastic measures be taken for restoring the lake in Cazenovia Park, which is nearly filled up with the accumulations of the past eight years. The report of Prof. John F. Cowell, Director of the Botanical Garden, says that the planting suffered much from the severe winter, some species being almost entirely destroyed. Most of the Nordman firs, which had been planted for seven years, were killed. The California privet was in most instances killed to the ground, and the European cut-leaved elders were generally destroyed. The cost of replacing lost material is estimated at \$2,000.

* * *

The Board of Park Commissioners of Hartford, Conn., present in their 44th annual report a number of interesting items not found in the average park report. The total expenditures for the year were \$47,564.01, of which \$11,432.63 was for improvements and \$36,131.35 for maintenance. A plan for the future development of Riverside Park, differing in some features from the original plan, has been prepared by Superintendent Theodore Wirth, and is included in the report. A comprehensive plan with planting key of the new rose garden

just completed in Elizabeth Park at a cost of \$2,500, is also attached. The garden covers $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and contains 116 beds, each bed representing but one variety. Lafayette Street Green has been somewhat remodeled, after a plan by Mr. Wirth, shown in the report. The elm leaf beetle is reported as not very much in evidence, timely spraying and the severe winter being jointly given credit for the absence of the pest. The San Jose scale is reported to be gaining headway. Soap spraying has been effective, but new sections are being infested in spite of the severe winter. The increase of the Lady Bug, the enemy of the beetle, is encouraging, and it is hoped will eventually destroy it. A section on "Bird Life in the Parks" is included and a list of those found in Elizabeth Park given. The birds are welcome visitors and are fed by the commissioners in winter.

* * *

The report of the park commission of New Bedford, Mass., for the year 1903-4 is a beautifully illustrated souvenir book with half-tones printed in sepia on heavy enameled and tinted paper. The total park area is given as 191.96 acres, the largest tract being Brooklawn Park, with 91.91 acres. The total expenditure for the year was \$42,042.23, divided among the various tracts as follows: Buttonwood, \$17,592.30; Brooklawn, \$8,171.94; Common, \$5,726.52; Triangle Park, \$50; Hazelwood Park, \$6,385.67; Grove, \$922.49; Office, \$3,193. The commissioners urge the necessity of acquiring more park land as they believe the present park area inadequate for a city of 62,442.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The city council of Belleville, Mo., has passed an ordinance forbidding any one but the superintendent or other employe of the cemetery from working upon any grave or lot in Walnut Hill Cemetery. The ordinance provides for a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$100 for each offense. There was some opposition to the ordinance from lot owners.

* * *

Lot owners of Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., recently held in that city what is reported to have been an "indignation meeting" to protest against lax and careless methods in the management of that cemetery. Among the charges made were that the laws concerning drainage were violated; that lots were sold twice and interments made one above another.

* * *

The directors of the new Interstate Cemetery at Wilmington, Del., are planning to make it one of the finest in this country. Their large tract of land is splendidly located with fine views of the Delaware River from its comparatively high and rolling land. Plans covering every detail of the work of improvement are now being prepared by the landscape department of Thomas Meehan and Sons, of Philadelphia and Dreshertown, Pa.

Pinelawn Cemetery, near Long Island City, L. I., N. Y., is said to be the largest in the country. It embraces 2,319 acres and the contemplated improvements include a depot, chapel, fountains, offices, etc. A great deal of money is being expended on the property in grading, laying out drives and in erecting a water tank capable of irrigating the entire tract. A receiving vault containing 100 marble catacombs has been built, at a cost of \$40,000. The cemetery is owned by a New York syndicate and is in charge of Superintendent Wilbur De Graw and Secretary W. H. Locks, Jr. The grounds were laid out by Samuel Parsons, Jr., landscape architect of the New York parks.

* * *

Justice Wilmot M. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., holds that a cemetery is not liable for punitive damages, and has granted a new trial in the suit of Mary Brechtlein against the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation, of that city, in an action to recover \$50,000 damages for false imprisonment. She got judgment for \$5,000, and the defendant appealed. It is alleged by the plaintiff that while visiting her daughter's grave in the cemetery on June 10, 1902, she was arrested for picking a flower from a rosebush, and was locked up in a station house. In his opinion Justice Smith said: "I do not think it necessary to consider all the interesting questions raised by the defendant upon this motion, for I am satisfied that a new trial must be granted, because upon the undisputed facts in the case the defendant corporation is not liable for punitive damages, and it was an error to permit the jury in their discretion to award such damages."

* * *

WEED KILLER.

Editor Park and Cemetery: In response to many requests for the formula for weed killer used here, will you kindly reprint as below?

W. N. Rudd.

20 lbs. common arsenic, 15 gallons water; boil 15 minutes; 35 gallons cold water to be then added; 40 lbs. caustic soda;

boil till clear. For use dilute with 4 parts water to 1 part stock solution and apply after a rain or at least after the drives have been well sprinkled, as it does not penetrate to the roots well when the roadway is dry. Materials should be purchased in quantity from wholesale druggists. The last lot bought here was at the rate of 2 cents per lb. for 60 per cent caustic soda and 4½ cents for arsenic, thus making the cost of material less than 7-10 cent per gallon.

As in many other cases, prevention is better than cure, and we find that if applied when the weeds are very small much less material and much less labor is needed.

* * *

In an address before the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials, Frederick Green, president of the association and secretary of Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, told of what had been accomplished in that city toward discouraging the Sunday funeral. He said in part: "In the city of Cleveland, by concerted action of all the cemeteries, we have practically abolished Sunday funerals. We have, except in case of contagious disease, abolished Sunday burials, and at Lakeview receive at the vault only by special arrangement, we being first satisfied that the funeral will be unostentatious, quiet and orderly. While it is true that in Cleveland the Sunday funeral has been abolished, I am nevertheless impressed with the great good sense which recommends not that it be prohibited, but that it be discouraged. In Cleveland we abolished Sunday funerals because our lot owners objected to them. The evils set forth by the Rev. G. F. Houck were real and apparent. The number of fools in a city may be no greater than in the country, but it is easier for them to get together. In the neighborhood of some of our cemeteries bands and a rabble did on Sunday very greatly disturb the quiet of the day, while within the gates a mob of two or three hundred morbid sightseers rushed from grave to grave as the funerals came in. Talk against the Sunday funeral if you believe it to be injurious to your cemetery, and charge double (do that anyway, for your workmen are entitled to double pay on Sunday), but don't attempt to stop it entirely unless it is injurious to your cemetery."

* * *

Reports made by Superintendent William Falconer, of the Allegheny Cemetery, Allegheny, Pa., at the annual meeting of the Cemetery Association last month, showed that the past year has been one of notable improvement. Nine acres have been graded as part of the general plan of "parking" the cemetery. Roadways have been improved, several hundred trees planted and many acres have been sown in grass. On this work 80 men have been employed regularly throughout the year. The contract was awarded for a new receiving vault, which will be behind the greenhouses near the Butler street entrance. The building will be constructed of blue sandstone in the pure Gothic style of architecture. It will contain 54 crypts and will be completed by November 1. In the election of officers for the year Charles E. Speer was re-elected president and John A. Moore secretary and treasurer. A recent issue of the *Pittsburg Gazette* speaks as follows of the work accomplished by Superintendent Falconer since taking charge of the cemetery: "The Allegheny Cemetery Association is making a determined effort to lead in all that is beautiful, convenient, progressive and modern in American cemeteries, and it is sparing neither brains nor money to accomplish this object. Its financial condition is solid as a rock. Aside from land, buildings, stock and materials on June 1 this year its assets in cash and securities were \$657,314.45. During the past year its cash income was \$80,098.03, and in the same time it spent for labor and improvements \$78,292.72. There are 108 men on its payroll. The cemetery comprises 270 acres,

and according to a recent survey about three-fifths of the land is yet unoccupied. There have been 46,882 interments, of which 1,126 were during the past year. There are 5,857 lot owners. During the year large sections of new land, between nine and ten acres, have been graded and laid down to smooth grass lawn surface; toilet conveniences have been built through the grounds; 3,638 feet of macadam roadway have been constructed, and a very extensive system of sewer and drainage introduced. The old dead trees have been cut out and hundreds of young trees and ornamental shrubs planted, and it is the intention of the management to plant thousands more of the young trees and shrubs next Fall. Last Spring the cemetery was gayer than the city parks with tulips, Narcissus and other spring flowers, tens of thousands of which were set out, and this is to be continued. The old and abandoned lakes are to be restored and their environment beautified in park-like effect, with marginal growth of trees, shrubs, flowers and vistas and walks. The ugliest and most meaningless things in the cemetery, namely, the stone and iron curbs or fences that surround some of the lots in the older portions are gradually disappearing. Of these 38 stone curbs, measuring 4,532 lineal feet, and 14 iron fences, 1,255 feet, have been removed during the past year, and so eloquently have the changed conditions thus presented appealed to lot owners that several other proprietors have ordered their curbs and fences removed."

NEW CEMETERIES.

Work on the new cemetery and crematory to be established five miles north of Colorado Springs, Col., near Monument Park, by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, has been begun, and by fall the grounds are expected to be open. Robert D. Patton, of Pittsburg, is in charge of the work. It is reported that \$1,000,000 will be expended on the grounds.

The Oklahoma Evergreen Cemetery Association, Oklahoma City, Ok., has purchased 160 acres of territory near that city, and will lay out the tract as a modern lawn plan cemetery at an expenditure of \$40,000. Dr. R. H. Wilkin is president, and L. R. Curtis secretary and manager.

The Berkeley Cemetery Association, Berkeley, Cal., has purchased 124 acres of land for \$40,000, and is capitalized at \$250,000. W. G. Witter of Berkeley is president, Ole C. Vincent secretary and R. E. Johnson, who plotted and laid out Cypress Lawn Cemetery in San Francisco, is engineer.

A stock company has been formed to develop a new cemetery on the Lakewood Road near Jamestown, N. Y. It is planned to expend \$100,000 on the tract, a new receiving vault to cost \$30,000 being one of the improvements planned. James L. Weeks is president and Rev. Julius Lincoln treasurer.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Webster, Mass., has bought 40 acres of land near the East Village to be used as a church cemetery.

The Centerville Cemetery Association has purchased twenty acres for \$1,500. It is the intention of the association for the Catholics to occupy half and the Protestants half of the cemetery.

The German Lutheran Church, of Danbury, Conn., has purchased twelve acres of land to be laid out as a cemetery. Rev. Edward H. Fischer is chairman of the cemetery committee.

The following cemetery associations have been incorporated: East Forks Cemetery Association, Parrish, Ill.; incorporators, Ed. W. Nance, Albert Odle, Jr., Logan Safford. Mount Jackson Cemetery Company Association, Woodstock, Ill.; capital, \$1,000 to \$5,000; Robert J. Walker, president; L. A. Snyder, secretary and treasurer. Rock Creek Cemetery Association of Hulent Township, Comanche County, Oklahoma.



The Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1903 contain some valuable committee reports of the work of that organization. Of especial interest are the reports of the committees on School Gardens and Children's Herbariums, and on Forestry and Roadside Improvement. In the former report a number of illustrations are given showing the various stages of the gardening work at the George Putnam school gardens and at the Cabbot Gardens at Lynn. The director of the children's gardens at Groton, Mass., reported 25 workers in a garden 300x60 feet, and twelve additional pupils at West Groton. These gardens are under the direction of the Village Improvement Society and cost just \$60 for the season. The principal work carried on by the Committee on Forestry was the gathering and arranging for reference all possible information concerning the distribution, treatment and condition of the roadside trees of Massachusetts with a view to publishing a report of these conditions with recommendations to the tree wardens and others having the care of the roadside trees. The collecting, tabulating and mapping of the facts have been completed. The arrangement of much of this information was set forth in the last report of this committee. Since then the records of distribution have been completed, a series of tables giving at a glance the record of any of the 81 species of trees in the 353 towns from which reports have been received. James Sturgis Pray is chairman of this committee and William P. Rich secretary of the society.

W. E. Cutshaw, city engineer of Richmond, Va., has prepared a complete list of the trees of that city both in the streets and parks, and published it in pamphlet form as a guide to the student of trees. It gives the names of the trees both common and botanical, the approximate number, the location and how planted. There are now about 50,000 trees in Reservoir Park alone, so that something of the scope of the work and the care involved in its preparation may be seen. There were about 3,291 trees from the nurseries planted in the streets and parks of Richmond during the past year, making a total of 31,139 that have been transplanted from the nurseries.

A Landscape Gardner's Practical Suggestions for the care of Private Grounds

at Riverside, Ill.; an address delivered for the Outdoor Art Association at Riverside, Ill., by Jens Jensen, landscape architect, Chicago.

The Municipal Art Society of New York has issued in pamphlet form Bulletins Nos. 12 and 13. No. 13 is a discussion of Manhattan Bridge Plans with general reference to municipal procedure in planning public works. No. 12 is the report of the committee on Flowers, Vines and Area Planting. This committee has just completed its first year of work which was devoted chiefly to investigating the field and outlining plans. They found the field practically barren and decided to begin operations with the public schools and charitable institutions, who have had no funds for such work. A small "charity fund" was established for the latter institutions, and the Board of Education was urged to plant vines about school buildings. It was decided that the best method of inducing individuals to decorate their residences or apartments is to enlist the aid of the architects. The planting of trees on the streets is declared to be distinctly the duty of the city, and the establishment of city nurseries for the park department is urgently recommended.

The Bureau of Forestry has issued the following three bulletins, which will be of interest to students of forestry: Bulletin No. 47, The Forest Resources of Texas, by William L. Bray; Bulletin No. 48, The Forests of the Hawaiian Islands, by William L. Hall; and No. 49, The Timber of the Edwards Plateau of Texas, by William L. Bray. The Bureau also sends circulars Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 29, entitled respectively: Practical assistance to farmers, lumbermen and others in handling forest lands; practical assistance to tree planters, telling of the assistance given to commercial tree planters; suggestions to prospective forest students; exhibit of tree planting on a model prairie farm at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—the forest planting exhibit of the Bureau.

Bulletin 105 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., is the second of the Bulletins on the Inspection of Fertilizers for 1904. The bulletin issued in March contained the analyses of the samples received from the manufacturers. The present bulletin contains the analyses of the samples collected in the open market by the inspector.

Parks for Small Cities and Villages, by Frank H. Nutter, of Minneapolis; reprinted in booklet form from the 1903 proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association.

The Handicraft Schools of Hartford, Conn.; list of courses to be given in the

school of horticulture, fall of 1904.

Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, has issued a beautiful souvenir portfolio of 24 photogravure views showing scenes in that cemetery. The book contains no text and is handsomely bound in rustic style. The illustrations are of the finest quality, well selected to show the magnificent trees and lawns of Graceland. It was presented to the cemetery superintendents who registered at Graceland on their visit there during the recent convention.

Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo., sends a handsomely illustrated and artistically printed descriptive booklet of that cemetery. It contains excellent half-tone views and well prepared descriptive matter.

The Historic Walkill and Hudson River Valleys, descriptive book of their people and institutions; contains an illustration of the Walkill Valley Cemetery. The Walkill Valley Publishing Association, Walden, N. Y.

Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., issues a beautifully illustrated descriptive book, giving a brief history of the cemetery, a list of the commissioners since 1866, a list of superintendents since 1838, city laws relating to the cemetery, and rules and regulations.

Camden, N. J.: An illustrated book of folio size, published under the auspices of the Board of Trade and presented with the compliments of the Locust Wood Cemetery Co. Gives story of the city's rise and growth, commercial advantages, etc. A page is given up to several illustrations of Locust Wood Cemetery and also to Harleigh Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary B. Coulston, of San Diego, Cal., formerly editor of *Garden and Forest*, and one of the most active and useful workers and writers on horticulture on the Pacific Coast, died suddenly July 17, after an illness of 36 hours. She was in attendance at the summer school of the University of California at Berkeley, and was in good health and spirits two days before her death. Mrs. Coulston was secretary of the Park Improvement Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at San Diego, and had been for years one of the leaders in park and outdoor improvement work in California. She was born in Pennsylvania and was best known to horticulturists throughout the country by her writings in *Garden and Forest*, with which she was associated for ten years, first as correspondent and finally as editor-in-chief. When that publication suspended four years ago, Mrs. Coulston went to Cornell Univers-

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Woodruff, Philadelphia; Secretary, Charles
Melford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; Treas-
urer, William B. Howland, New York.

ity for a two years' course in horticul-
ture, forestry, and nature study, and it
was to complete this course that she was
at the University of California. For the
past two years she has been secretary of
the Park Committee in San Diego where
she has been of great assistance to the
landscape architects in carrying out the
extensive park improvement plans. She
was an active worker in philanthropy,
especially among the youthful criminals.
Mrs. Coulston was a woman of rare
mental attainments and personal charm
and was beloved by all who knew her.
She was a member of many clubs and
organizations, and impressive public
memorial exercises were conducted in
her memory by the Fellowship and the
Wednesday Clubs in San Diego.

Mr. William D. Primrose, president
of Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore,
Md., died recently of a stroke of apo-
plexy while visiting his brother-in-law
at Warrenton, Va. Mr. Primrose was
born in Philadelphia in 1852 and was the
son of the late William F. Primrose, who
was one of the organizers of the Loudon
Park Cemetery Company, and who held
the offices of secretary and treasurer of
that company for many years. On the
death of his father 14 years ago, Mr.
Primrose entered the service of the
cemetery. He succeeded Mr. George
Gildersleeve as president of the company.
Mr. Primrose was a successful business
man of Baltimore, where he began his
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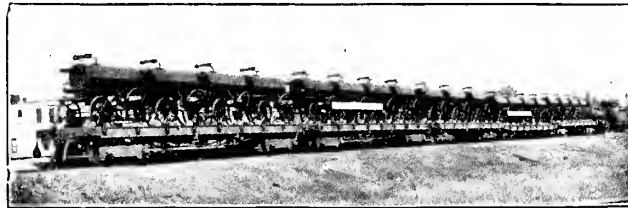
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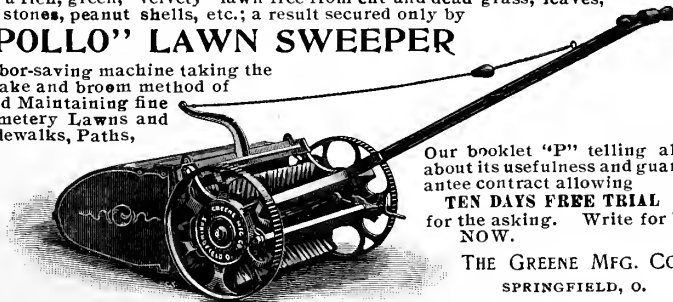
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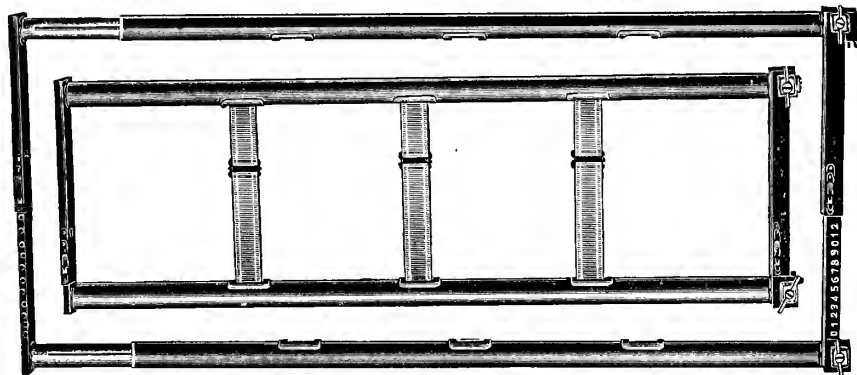
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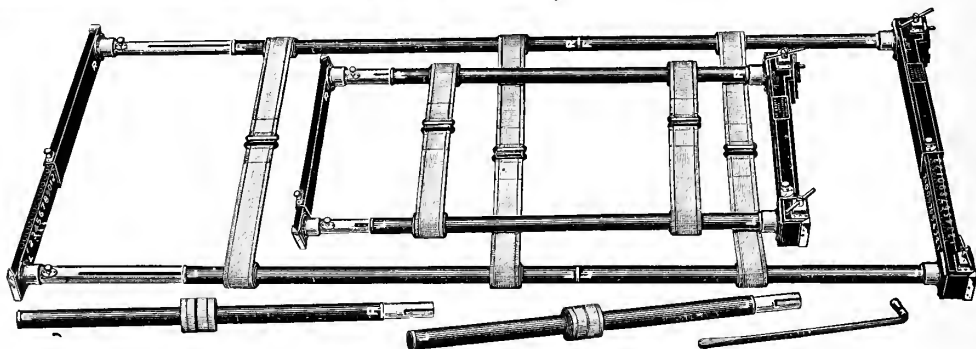
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He was later a member of the furniture firm of Hand, Primrose & Co., the firm name changing to William D. Primrose & Co. when Mr. Primrose bought the interest of his partner.

Publisher's Notes.

Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, distributes among the local undertakers a loose leaf memorandum book of convenient size and substantially bound in black leather. Prices for single and select graves; opening and closing graves on lots, and vaultage rules and prices are printed on the inside of the covers and are handy for reference.

At the recent convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents a resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary to mail to all new members copies of reports of former conventions and other literature on cemetery management that has been issued by the association. These reports contain addresses on nearly every phase of practical cemetery work and no cemetery library is complete without them. For particulars address Mr. Bellet Lawson, Paxtang, Pa.

Trade Catalogues Received.

Hardy Plants of Uncommon Worth; edition No. 49, Autumn, 1904; valuable fall planting suggestions from Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa. They also send a folder entitled "Good Things," giving hints about some choice stock for fall planting.

August and September Planting; The Elm City Nurseries, New Haven, Conn. Illustrated catalog of special fall stock.

Peter Henderson & Co., New York; autumn catalog, 1904; also Henderson's superior Agricultural Seeds for fall sowing, 1904.

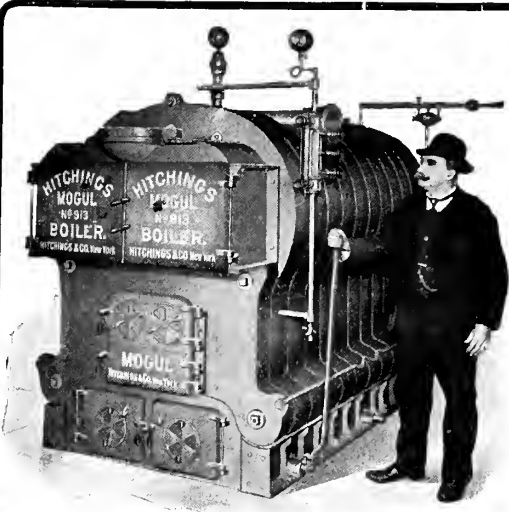
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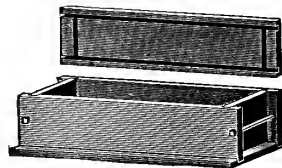


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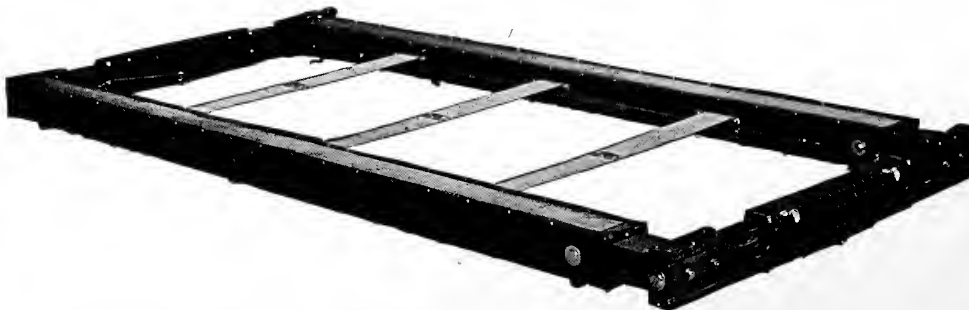
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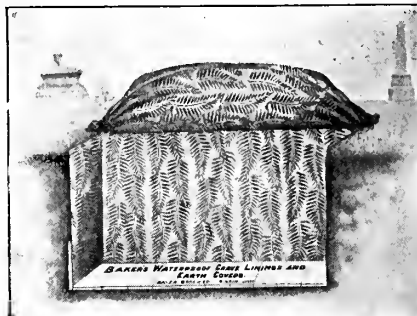
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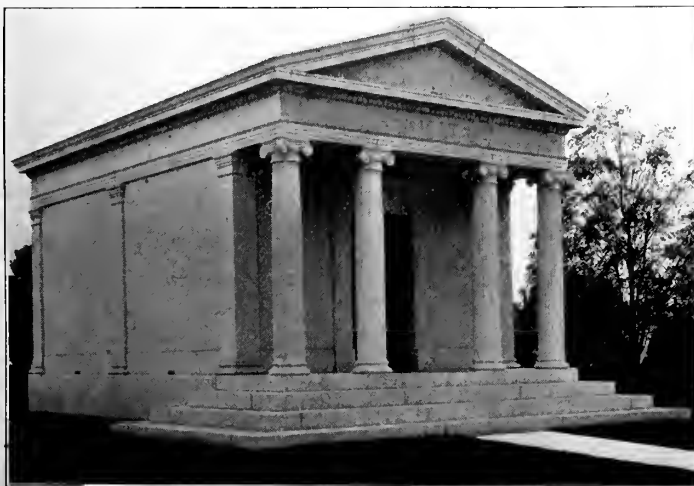
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1904

No. 8

Alum Rock Park, San Jose, Cal.

By EVA E. STAHL.



UPPER FALLS.
ALUM ROCK PARK.

Nestled in the mountain side, seven miles from San Jose, Cal., lies the most unique, if not the most attractive city park in America. It is a grand canyon in miniature; a bit of wild-wood known as Alum Rock Park. It is the bed of Penetencia Creek, which flows over rocks and rapids, through gorges and pools, in its race to level land and the sea. Two branches of the creek enter the canyon. One rises in Halls Valley, near the shadows of Mt. Hamilton, is fed by many springs, and comes tumbling into the reservation

over a perpendicular wall of rock, a volume of water ten or twelve feet wide. The other arm of this mountain stream rises in the Calaveras hills to the north, and trickling over its bed reaches and drops over a precipice nearly a hundred feet to the canyon beneath. The two streams meet near the upper end of what is called the picnic ground. Above their confluence either branch may be followed further into the mountains, until a wall of rock cuts off investigation. The southern or larger stream seeks bed along, comparatively, smoothly undulating land, while the upper creek comes swiftly coursing down sharp, steep bluffs, dashing its waters to a filmy spray over precipices or lashing them to foam against rocks in the deep pools.

Alum Rock Park contains about 580 acres. It takes its name from a great rocky bluff which juts out over the canyon and stands a silent sentinel at the gateway of the park. Among the rocks of this cliff is a substance, white in color, said to be alum in its natural state. The floor or level of the reservation varies from 40 to 100 feet in width. On either side are high

rocky bluffs, or sloping hillsides covered with brush and trees. In spring time and early summer the slopes are brilliant with the wild flowers of California, and even from the rocks and sands of the cliffs, trailing vines and blue and red and yellow blossoms nod their heads in the bright sunshine.

Caretakers have not attempted to assist nature, and excepting a small grove of eucalyptus trees, a plot near the cottages, and perhaps a dozen redwoods along a pathway, the trees and shrubs of the park are of the native mountain growth. Tall sycamores clasp arms with sturdy oaks; madrona, elm, bay, manzanita and laurel crowd each other in sunny places. Willows wave their graceful boughs over the stream and on the level great live oaks spread gnarled and twisted branches over ideal resting places. The toyon bush or tree grows luxuriantly on the hillsides, and at Christmas time it produces a wealth of bright red berries, known as the "California holly." In the thickets are wild berry and bramble bushes, and—the serpent of this Eden—the poison oak.

Of greater interest than all the other attractions of Alum Rock Park are its mineral springs. At a not far distant day their medicinal value will be world-known. The springs are numberless and are found everywhere, on mountain side and level. They are of soda, sulphur, compositions of magnesium, carbonate of soda and iron. Waters of any single quality are not found in a special locality; a soda spring will gush from one side of a rock, while iron or sulphur may trickle from under the other. From one hillside, falling into the same stone basin, flow three streams of water. One is strongly impregnated with sulphur, another is a soda water, while between the two the third stream flows, black as ink.

The springs are so many and of such varied qualities that it would seem that handfuls of all the minerals used in the creation of the world had been thrown into the hills of this little canyon, and that underneath its crests of earth there flowed a mighty river, so impatient to reach the light that it burst through every

PARK AND CEMETERY.

crack and crevice, laden with the substance through which it found its way.

Experts who have tested the waters of this park and examined its resources, have declared the place too valuable in its health-giving properties to be used merely as a pleasure resort. But the people are loath to relinquish their claim to it. There have been overtures from Eastern capitalists for the privilege of establishing a sanitarium within its boundaries, but it evidently will be many years, if ever, before Alum Rock becomes a haven for the afflicted of body.

Several years ago campers were allowed in the main park. Many rheumatics and people afflicted with divers diseases flocked to the resort. The laughter and music of picnickers disturbed the sick campers, and the sight and knowledge of suffering near at hand was a check on those on pleasure bent. The privilege for campers was withdrawn, and it is now not permissible to pitch tent within the park proper, although

capped, turned into stone basins and piped to bath houses. There are aviaries, strutting peacocks and cages of animals. In the paddock deer feed from your hand while not far beyond is the summit of the range where the wild doe bounds frightened from the thicket at the approach of the sportsman. At one time there was a well-built footpath, at places precipitous and dangerous for timid travelers, to the narrow defile of the upper falls, but in winter a large volume of water, gathered from the hills nearer the summit, comes rushing through the canyon, and two years ago the path was washed out and destroyed beyond repair. It was an expensive piece of roadmaking which it would be folly to rebuild, as the succeeding rainy season would probably see its destruction.

Venturesome explorers can pick their way through the creek bed and over the bluffs to reach the falls, or they may find a safer transit by a longer circuitous route over the hills.



THE BATH HOUSE AND FOUNTAIN.



ALUM ROCK, FROM WHICH THE PARK TAKES ITS NAME.

many avail themselves of the desirable locations in the lower canyon.

The park commission of the city of San Jose expend several thousand dollars every year on this mountain retreat, and their object is ever to preserve, never to destroy, its natural beauty.

Only in a small space in the center of the park has art aided nature in producing an artistic effect. Around bath houses and manager's cottages are grass plots and flower beds of various and beautiful design. Here La France and Jacqueminot roses, begonias and other choice children of the garden grow as luxuriantly as do the wild flowers on the mountain sides. An artistically built pavilion, to which has been piped the mineral waters of the park, occupied a position not far from the swimming tanks, which have recently been enclosed in glass. Children's swings, redwood bark pagodas, and rustic seats add to the picturesqueness of the retreat. Footbridges span the stream. Paths have been cut over the hills, springs have been

How the city of San Jose became the possessor of such a pleasure resort is a story beginning "before the Gringo came," away back when the Spanish padres first came to the land which lies south of the great bay at the Golden Gate.

During those days of Spanish occupation land had little value, and when the Dons acquired the grant for the pueblo of San Jose, they secured a tract of land four square leagues in rectangular form, equivalent to thirty-six square miles, or to three thousand acres. After many years, American settlers came seeking homes, and there was a village, and it grew, and the adobe houses spread out over the wild mustard patches which surrounded the early settlements, over into the fields beyond, and up toward the foothills of the eastern mountains.

Evidently little was known of the canyon where the park lies and little interest was taken in the extreme eastern limit of the old San Jose grant until an enterprising stranger filed a claim upon the lands embrac-

ing the canyon tract. Then that trait of human nature which makes a thing coveted by a neighbor of greater value to the possessor, asserted itself, and the mountain lands became the object of long and bitter litigation. The question of ownership was carried into the courts, and in the end, the stranger's rights, if he had any, were declared forfeited, and the reservation became a known part of the pueblo lands of San Jose. The mountain canyon was declared to be and to remain a public park forever, for public uses as a recreation ground, to be under the exclusive charge and management of a Board of Commissioners.

That was years ago. Today, orchards of peach and olive and prune cover the acres which lie between this unique resort and the thriving city in the valley of Santa Clara. The fields are rich and productive. The homes of a prosperous people dot the expanse which was once a great pasture land.

An electric car line connects San Jose and the canyon, and the broad Alum Rock avenue is as smooth as a city street. The roadway has been well built and treated to a coating of the crushed rock which is used on many roads throughout the country. This rock is found in Alum Rock canyon. It contains a cement, and when crushed and spread upon a roadbed it pulverizes and packs, making a driveway as fine as any macadam. The broad boulevard from the city to the canyon is parked nearly its entire length by fir and eucalyptus trees. It extends in almost a straight line for three or four miles, and then winds in and out in graceful curves among the hills, often in the open presenting picturesque scenes of the valley below.

To the right, on the summit of Mt. Hamilton, glistens the dome on Lick Observatory. Farther to the south the Mt. Hamilton range clasps hands with the Santa Cruz mountains, which borders the Santa Clara valley on the west.

In October, the early fall rains have quickened the life within the mountain's breast, and the distant slopes will be streaked with patches of bright green. The yellow of the autumn leaves, the brown of matured vegetation, the somberness of the pine and fir

trees, with over all the mellowing purple veil of the autumn haze, will present a picture in color not marred by its frame, the arch of the sky. In the summer season the orchards which line the way will be a feast for the eyes. In the blossoming time acres of bloom will stretch out on either side and the air will be charged with the fragrance of flowers.

The electric railway traverses the thoroughfare for about three miles, then it speeds under the boughs of olive trees, along apricot orchards, through fields and vineyards. Reaching the woods of the foothills it is an ever winding road. It climbs knolls, encircles boulders, spins through narrow defiles, crosses and recrosses the creek, which comes tumbling out from its mountain bed with a babbling invitation to proceed and see whence it has come. A perpendicular wall seemingly opposes, and as it disappears the car is surrounded, encompassed by deep woods, which appear impenetrable; then, a level plat with gently sloping hills charms the beholder.

Near the mouth of the canyon, to the left, on the bank of the creek, now above the water, but where the once larger stream splashed and steamed as it cooled its surface, lies a huge meteorite. The rock is fifteen feet in diameter and weighs about 50,000 pounds. Some day scientists will locate this wanderer from the skies, which was unfortunate many years ago in having been discovered by a miner instead of a savant.

Several months ago a party of scientists traveled into an almost inaccessible region in Mexico, to examine and report on investigation of a meteoroid which has no greater claims for recognition, and which is at least two feet less in diameter than the rock which lies near an electric car line, on the bank of Penetencia creek in Alum Rock canyon.

This unique park is supposed to be rich in mineral products. Some coal has been mined, and there is said to be gold there. Perhaps. But there is for the taking something better than yellow metal. There is healing for the body in its medicinal waters, and there is vigor for mind and spirit in its mountain environs.

The Artistic Treatment of Vines.

BY MRS. HERMAN J. HALL.

Said Rollins: "Art is to Nature what his uniform is to a general; he is just as much of a man in his gold lace and buttons. The uniform does not alter the man, but it almost creates the general. Hence I am not afraid of Nature in the form of Art."

The test of a fine residence is the first impression it makes on a casual observer from a distance. If this view is sufficient to enable him to gain an impression of the house and grounds at a glance, and a rapid survey results in some such ejaculation as, "What a

beautiful home," the owner may rest assured that harmony at least has been secured. On the contrary, if some detail is first noticed, instead of the entire composition, it is safe to conclude that there is something lacking in this residential picture that should unite grass with flowers, flowers with shrubs and vines, as well as the latter with the trees and buildings.

Federal and municipal structures may be appropriately welded to the ground by the obvious weight and style of their foundations and may become a part of

it; but a building may appear home-like only when it seems to grow out of the ground and to partake of the character of a plant. This result may be accomplished by the judicious and tasteful arrangement of vines, which by their selected form shall harmonize with the type of architecture upon which they are trained, and thus, by their very nature, tie the building to the ground. The numerous hardy and attractive creepers now procurable, enable the builder to enhance the beauty of his structures by emphasizing the picturesque sections with graceful festoons or draperies, and by concealing unlovely foundations, sharp edges, or abrupt angles by mantles of leaves that by their changing hues add monthly variety to the ensemble.

Jean Francois Raffaelli, the eminent French painter, is a lover of vines. He has them in a long box above



VINE PLANTING ON STUDIO OF JEAN RAFFAELLI IN FRANCE.

his studio window, so that the hanging tendrils form a fringe over the panes. This growth has been carefully connected with the horticultural composition of the garden by another ivy planted at one side of the window and trained upwards. As in this garden, Paris exhibits many clever effects in climbing foliage, from the solid wall of green that encloses the marble palace of Boni, Count Castellane, to the miles of iron fences draped in a most fantastic style with growths.

Nowhere in Europe do vines thrive with such luxuriance as in England, where the humidity of the atmosphere makes it necessary to prune and guide the plants continually lest they drive out the inhabitants of dwellings by closing the windows and doors. The age of some plants exceeds the century mark. They draw sustenance from both living and dead trees and stone walls are turned into veritable Oriental rugs, so covered are they by flaming blossoms and tinted leaves. Hanging clusters of woodbine protruding from the

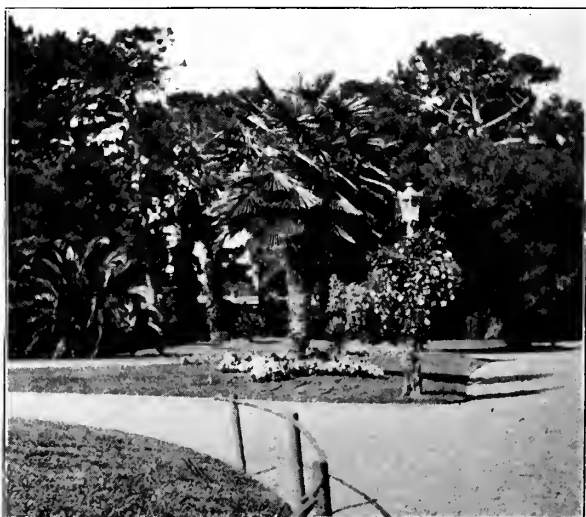


HOME OF JOHN RUSKIN IN ENGLAND.

top of a trellis placed against the house was a novel idea of Ruskin, the art critic, while it was the choice of Charles Dickens to mantle the facade of his house from basement to roof. Many less pretentious districts in England show vines treated like a frieze, the lower branches stripped of leaves to the second story.

A vine draped trellis between business houses is quite common in the old part of Naples. These growths are so thick that niches are carved in them where marble busts are placed, thereby adding a sculptural feature to the composition. As in England some very old vines thrive upon the limestone or the earth-filled crevices of ancient walls, in many cases, their trunks being entirely severed from the original ground roots.

Ground vines, such as the blue periwinkle, grow profusely in Southern Italy and adjacent islands, and are used as a floral blanket for graves in the cemeteries and as path borders on summer estates with charming re-



ROSES TRAINED ON A LAMP-POST IN CALIFORNIA.



HOME OF CHARLES DICKENS.



HOME OF MRS. HERMAN J. HALL IN CHICAGO.

sults. The various ground creepers indigenous to the American southern climate, may be used as window draperies in northern conservatories in conjunction with the asparagus vine, which traces pictures against the glass when viewed from without.

The training of purple wistaria from a lower story to an upper balcony is one of the sights in Switzerland, where the graceful purple clusters hang like grapes over the railings. The strong color of these flowers, however, makes them unfit for general use. The color of the buildings should be white, dull brown or gray, for the best effect, although it is possible to employ the vine with a yellow house providing other hues are not used in the garden.

A unique and happy arrangement of woodbine or bittersweet, is the awning made by training these or growths of similar habits, over a wire screen which may be carried to the second story, thus doing double service. The daily weaving of the small tendrils in and out the intersections of the screen will keep the awning in the necessary condition of beauty, providing the insects which infest most creepers are destroyed. The bittersweet is carefully avoided by these pests and as its leaves are glossy it is most useful in effective draperies for sharp corners or for concealing the base of that perplexing problem, the bay window.

The ambitious designer in California is aided im-



A VINE COVERED CHALET IN SWITZERLAND

measurably by the very nature of the vines native to that state as well as by the climate. The *Muldenbeckia*, a species resembling the finest maiden hair fern, covers old walls like a skin, and the *Ficus* may be trained over the ceilings and side walls of porticos because of its habit of thriving in the shade, although it is a more delicate green when growing within the porch. At Del Monte, huge bouquets of roses are seen at intervals about the grounds, gained by training the vines up the standards of lamp-posts, while arbors, roof covered dwellings, swings and pagodas, which are a per-

fect blaze of red or yellow, are common features of the landscape in the neighborhood of Pasadena or Los Angeles. On one of the precipitous streets of San Francisco there is a residence called the vine house, which is a shower bouquet of nasturtiums. From its very eaves to the edge of the cliff on which the building rests, and over the edge down to the street, tumbles the mass of riotous bloom which sings the song of life everlasting, ever lovely, to those who have eyes to see what may be produced by a little thought, a little care and much love for pure beauty.

Hydrangeas.

BY RICHARD ROTHE.

For brightening the general aspect of home grounds and lawns we have certain special favorites whose merits have made them extremely popular. Of the shrubs hydrangeas are highly esteemed for this use. The hardy variety, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* equaled in enduring qualities perhaps only by the crimson rambler rose, finds a place in almost every cottage yard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As single speci-

during winter. Aside from the advantage of being able to keep the soil on the dry side while the plants are dormant—in my experience one of the essentials for free flowering—tubs can be placed and changed at will without the least disturbance to growth. Greenhouse hydrangeas are propagated by cuttings taken from the plants in spring, while their growth is soft. The young slips if inserted in sand or moist light soil

strike roots in from two to three weeks. Temperature should be not over 60 degrees.

The commercial grower, who handles large numbers, pots his hydrangeas first in three-inch pots, and after the roots have taken a firm hold of the soil, moves the young plants outdoors in the full sunlight, where they are planted in the open ground in rows, far enough apart to allow the free use of hoe and cultivator, repotting them during autumn. The amateur will work according to circumstances on similar lines, or if he has no ground at his disposal, may adopt potculture. In the latter case young thrifty plants, during their first season, will re-



HYDRANGEAS ON THE HOME GROUNDS, LAVEROCK, PA.

mens as well as for floral effect in masses this shrub is practically indispensable, especially as its flowering season in August comes at a time when most of the other inhabitants of garden and park have long since shed their wealth of blossom. The old Chinese Varieties, *Hydrangea Hortensis* and *Hydrangea Otaksa*, are also extremely desirable ornaments for lawn and garden. While pronounced hardy under cover as far north as Newport, a majority of gardeners and growers in the middle and northeastern states cultivate those varieties in pots or tubs, removing them to safe shelter

quire shifting twice, so as to have the plants well established in six-inch pots when their growth stops in the fall. As for older specimens, replanting is done always in spring, before the buds show signs of activity. Add some bone meal or well decayed cow manure to the soil, look for good drainage at the bottom of the pots, and above all, keep in mind that hydrangeas need plenty of water while growing. Large plants in tubs do not need renewal of soil every season. In fact, they will produce more flowers when left undisturbed for a number of years. Stimulants

for growth, after the soil becomes exhausted, are usually given dissolved in water, and cow manure is still the most in use for this purpose. For immediate action I have found dried blood very helpful. It has a tendency to darken the green color of the foliage on healthy plants. Printed directions for its use are usually given with this article by the seed firms. The smell of dried blood is, however, for several days decidedly offensive. Mulching with well decayed manure is beneficial to the growth, but also draws the roots up to the surface of the soil, and if on hot, dry summer days the plants are not constantly watered, causes flowers and foliage to wilt. Greenhouse hydrangeas, if kept outdoors over winter, need careful protection. Pot plants and large specimens in tubs should be removed to a cool airy cellar, or shed, where the temperature does not drop much below freezing point.

The natural color of the flowers of the two species *Hydrangea Hortensis* and *Hydrangea Otaksa* is a more or less bright pink. This color, however, changes under certain conditions to a deep azure blue. The place where I was formerly located was on a low plain in an iron ore region, and the water contained iron, sometimes even to a degree to make it assume a rusty brown color. All our hydrangeas there flowered blue. Last year one of my neighbors purchased several, which then bore bright pink flowers; this year they had changed to a clear blue, attributable solely to the constant use of rusty water out of old iron pipes. As a matter of fact gardeners and florists desiring to have blue corymbs mix iron filings with the soil, or use rusty water, or

alum dissolved in water, generally with satisfactory results. Blue cymes while in course of development should not be exposed to the full sunlight, as in my experience, the bright rays transfer this color to the indefinable purple, pinkish-blue or violet, so much dreaded by growers.

There are over thirty species of hydrangeas known. The latest introduction is *Hydrangea Hortensis rosea*, of dwarf, bushy habit and by nature bright pink color, readily changing to blue. Its serrated leaves are dark olive-green and are borne on red stems. The plant flowers very freely and from its appearance at last spring's flower shows, where its introducers had a number on exhibition, bids fair to become a very popular pot plant for the easter trade. Growers in England, Germany and France strongly commend its good forcing qualities and graceful habit of growth.

The climbing variety, *Hydrangea scandens*, a hardy species from Japan, less known perhaps, is useful for covering walls or bare tree trunks. Its white cymes appearing as early as June are less conspicuous, but the dark-green, densely set foliage forms a very attractive picture.

The old variety *Hydrangea Hortensis* and *Hydrangea Otaksa*, however, remain unexcelled for beautifying home surroundings, especially for decorating piazza, stairways and lawn. A glance at the accompanying illustration showing the display of a dozen of large specimens on the lawn of "Sunset," the country home of Mr. Clay Kemble, at Laverock, Pa., will confirm this assertion.

Progress in the Care of Small Catholic Cemeteries.

BY MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

It is so unusual to find a Catholic cemetery conducted upon any but ultra-conservative and distinctly old-time lines, that it is a pleasure to speak of St. Stephen's, Hamilton, Ohio, where, happily, a progressive spirit prevails and, to a considerable extent, progressive ideas are put into practice.

The cemetery is in two divisions, situated on each side of a road, with duplicate entrance gates of neat and attractive design placed opposite each other. One of them is shown in an accompanying view. The smaller and older division, known as the "old cemetery," is only six acres in extent and dates from the early '40s, when six men purchased and laid out the ground, sold 60 lots each 18x36 feet in size, and later deeded the plot to the church with the provision that no more lots be sold, the remainder of the ground to be devoted exclusively to single graves. Some thirty years later the congregation found itself compelled to have more space and in 1873, as no ad-

joining ground was available, bought twelve acres of beautiful rolling land across the road and directly opposite the original site. This piece of ground was enlarged in 1903 by the purchase of two and two-thirds acres more at a cost of \$2,800, on which it is the intention to build a new "Sexton's home," and the remainder of the plot to be reserved for landscape planting.

Both pieces of ground, comprising in all twenty and two-thirds acres, are inclosed by hedges of osage orange kept pruned to a height of four and a width of three feet with a single plant, at intervals of about thirty feet, allowed to attain a height of eight feet and also formally pruned. A water system has been established throughout the grounds with hydrants at convenient intervals, that are supplied with boxes so that any one may dip water dry shod, thus avoiding the unpleasant and unsightly mud puddles that are too often the accompaniment of hydrants. Lot own-

PARK AND CEMETERY.

ers are privileged to place hydrants on their plots and pay monthly water tax of \$1.00 from May to November for this convenience.

Single graves are confined to the "old" cemetery. Some two acres at the gates are maintained on the lawn plan; there are, however, no restrictions regarding the artistic character of monuments, but a concrete foundation is required for stones of all sizes. Lots are chiefly 18x18 feet in size. There is no perpetual

that time, too, owing to neglect and poor management, there was an indebtedness of \$3,650. Now there are neatly kept, attractive grounds, and money drawing interest.

While it is not possible to give the number of interments from the inception of the original plot, 1,399 were recorded from January, 1890, to January, 1904, and with the improvements outlined above, St. Stephen's certainly compares more than favorably with the average Protestant cemetery of its size.

It is encouraging to note such an example, for while



VIEWS IN ST. STEPHEN'S
CEMETERY, HAMILTON, O.

ONE OF THE EN-
TRANCES TO ST.
STEPHEN'S CEME-
TERY, HAMILTON,
OHIO.



A VIEW OF LAWN AND AVENUES
IN THE NEWER SECTION.



VIEW IN THE OLD SECTION.

care fund although an article of the constitution has direct bearing on this point.

The cemetery lies so near the town, the old ground being inside the corporation limits, that many lots are cared for by their owners.

Previous to 1890 this cemetery was no better than the all too common "graveyard" that lies barren and neglected on many a bleak hillside and lonely plain, protesting against the indifference and forgetfulness of men, but in that year the present superintendent, Mr. Jos. H. Marr, made a careful plot of the old ground, locating all of the graves and fixing the names of occupants as far as it was possible to do so from the meager data supplied by the insufficient and partly missing records, from which it is possible to locate graves of all whose names are known; and also began a systematic effort to bring up the grounds under his care to a plane more consistent with the age. At

Catholic cemeteries of large cities have a standard of excellence in the splendid work of Mr. John Reid, "Mount Olive," Detroit; Mr. Matthew P. Brazill, "Calvary," St. Louis; Bishop McQuaid, "Holy Sepulchre," Rochester, N. Y., and Rev. G. F. Houck, "Calvary," Cleveland, O., there are but few of the smaller that may be cited as anything but horrible examples of what places of interment should *not* be. For this very reason, St. Stephen's shines with a clearer light as seen against a somber background of crowding, dishevelled stones, neglected turf, barren mounds and treeless or wildly "cluttered" inclosures, scattered up and down the country, in proof of a national neglect of ancestors that would justify reasonable doubts of vaunted western civilization in the mind of a self-respecting Chinaman.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The Public School Grounds.

The question of keeping public school grounds open beyond the regular school hours came up at a recent meeting of the Board of Education, Chicago, and it was resolved, after further meetings and discussion, to test the popularity of the scheme by maintaining open grounds between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. This should be of great benefit to both the pupils of the school and the neighborhood. By improving the school grounds to form attractive playgrounds, the park system of a city is thereby increased and in a way that brings the benefits of the park to the neighborhood educational center. And it can be made an excellent addition to the school curriculum. The advantages of school grounds, properly improved, and arranged to meet the needs of the young student both for mind and body, are only beginning to be appreciated, and the extension of the idea promises to make school days a delight and pleasure, with the consequent cultural improvement of the surrounding community.



The Improvement of Rural Cemeteries.

A great deal of thought has been given of late years to the subject of the improvement of our rural cemeteries and country burial grounds. Their general condition has often been commented upon in these columns, and the difficulty of securing and maintaining special and constant care has been frequently discussed. At the recent Chicago convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, Mr. Bellett Lawson, Jr., suggested the employment of a competent man who should be entrusted with the care of a number of adjacent burial grounds, while the manual labor necessary on each should be done by a local sexton or foreman. This is a new idea and well worthy of trial. But! and this word is the proverbial wet blanket, how shall we proceed to arouse the apathy of the average village citizen or country resident, who seems perfectly satisfied with present conditions. If the national association could or would influence its members to start a practical crusade of education, by, for instance, free practical talks in neglected localities, a start might be made to interest the lotowners in the smaller communities, and missionaries inspired thereby to carry on the good work thus rightly begun.



Judgment for Tree Destruction.

A Springfield, Mass., jury has recently awarded a property owner \$234 for the loss of a shade tree, cut down by an electric railroad company's employees. This correlates the old-time principle of property rights with the shade tree question, and establishes the fact that no electric company has the right to destroy or injure trees belonging to property owners on its route without paying for them. Whether it is necessary to

sacrifice trees in the extension of electric power or not, they must be paid for, and had private owners not been too much overawed by corporation excesses, but had kept alive to their rights, these corporations would have been far more careful in their methods, and would have respected private ownership in trees as zealously as in other classes of property. But it is not only the electric companies that need to be educated in the rights of tree owners. A legal light presiding over a New Jersey justice court, a short time ago, gave judgment against a telephone company in the sum of fifteen dollars, in a suit to recover for the destruction of two bearing apple trees and a fine cherry tree. The legal rights of the owner were unquestioned, but we know the majority of our readers will seriously question the right of such a justice to render judgment on a subject in which he is clearly deficient of common knowledge. It is a poor kind of apple tree that will not pay heavy dividends on a \$50 valuation; we have known examples where for several years running such a valuation has yielded from 12 to 25 per cent, but of course it is intended that such trees shall be properly cared for. In some of the fruit growing states standards of value have been established to facilitate the settlement of controversies where property rights have been trespassed upon, and since the tree question has become an important one the suggestion seems proper for the state legislatures to act upon.



The Billboard Campaign.

Just at the present time perhaps the greatest activity in this war for better conditions prevails at Springfield, Mass. It may be remembered that the last legislature of the state enacted a law, giving park authorities powers to enact rules for the purpose of controlling the billboard nuisance in the vicinity of the public parks. The park authorities proceeded under its rules to prosecute a bill posting concern for an infraction, in that a large whiskey sign was displayed within the prohibited district, but the court ruled against them on the score of the rules in question being unreasonable. The park officials immediately secured expert assistance to make the rules reasonable, and further effort is being made to enforce them. In the meantime the bill posting concern has outraged common decency by adding to the original offense on the same board, and it is to be hoped that the judge who ruled against the park idea in favor of the whiskey sign may be able to rise to the occasion and suppress the ostentatious and ill-timed impertinence of the advertising company. One would think it impossible to defend so flagrant an abuse of commercial privilege, yet some of our most conservative newspapers can find extenuating reasons for it. With the vast field of other advertising possibilities, however, the billboard as a lucrative business will soon be a scheme of the past.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

A very creditable exhibit of flowers and vegetables was made by the children of Assonet, Mass., on Sept. 6, under the management of the Village Improvement Society, which offered prizes to the successful competitors. The affair was made the occasion of a pleasant entertainment for old and young.

* * *

The Town Improvement Society of Exeter, N. H., held its second annual flower, vegetable and fruit exhibit in the town hall on Sept. 8. Its success fully came up to expectations, for the abundance of articles contributed equaled those of last year, and the attendance was quite as large. The farmers of the locality entered into the spirit of the affair and made many contributions.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Norfolk, Conn., has just completed the work of restoring the fence surrounding the village green. There are 16 varieties of trees in the "green" and the society will shortly have all these designated by metal signs attached to the trees, giving both the popular and botanical names, as well as the name of the countries to which they are indigenous.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League, of Columbus, S. C., was organized in January, 1904, for the purpose of arousing an interest in trees, the care of the shade trees, the paving and parking of the beautifully wide streets, and for civic cleanliness and beauty in general. An article on civic improvement appears in the daily paper every Sunday. The League has arranged for lantern slide talks, to be given in the fall. Miss Belle Williams is president and Miss Ellen Taylor is secretary.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis, Mo., through its Smoke Abatement Committee, has volunteered its services to the Attorney-General of Missouri, to assist the State in the appeal case testing the validity of the smoke law, which is about to come up in the Supreme Court, October term. President Edward C. Eliot and Luther Ely Smith will act as the League's attorneys in the matter and will co-operate with Attorney-General Crow in the preparation of the briefs. The co-operation of the League has been accepted by the Attorney-General.

* * *

A committee of the Association for the Improvement and adornment of San Francisco, which has already empowered Mr. D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, to direct and execute a practical and comprehensive plan for improvement and adornment of the city, has recently issued a circular urging the residents of the Western addition to improve the appearance of their houses by the placing of plants in gardens and windows. It is a strong appeal to the taste of the residents, with ample suggestions for carrying out the improvement, and might be studied with profit by the residents of any city, great or small.

The first public playground has been opened at Reading, Pa., provided by the Civic Division of the Woman's Club. The yard is 139 by 150 feet, and is part of the grounds of the old Leppe mansion, which is owned by the sisters of the Good Shepherd, its use being very generously donated by the sisterhood. It is equipped with all the paraphernalia of a modern childrens' playground, and is systematically cared for and the children superintended by appointed instructors. The community is pleased with the success of the scheme, and the police are under orders to help the ladies in the work. This is expected to be only the beginning of such improvement work.

* * *

The Rural Improvement Association, of Windsor, Vt., is making what promises to be a successful effort to clean up and put in order the Old South burying ground, historic and sacred resting place of Windsor's dead of nearly one hundred and fifty years—the oldest stone bearing the date 1766—Elizabeth Dean. The association has had an expensive and difficult task in fixing the location of graves and obtaining the names and dates of death—some 1,200 in number—and putting them into a substantial and convenient form. A plan of the grounds, giving the location of each grave, etc., has been made and a blue print of the plan, with list of names, will be sent to anyone desiring it for \$1.00. This should be of interest to residents of the old town.

* * *

The Westboro, Mass., *Chronotype* says: "It is sometimes asked what does the Village Improvement Society amount to? The answer is given by contrasting the appearance of this village, especially certain streets, before the Village Improvement Society existed and now. The society has been instrumental in planting between 800 and 900 trees, and the result is seen in the beautifully shaded streets, which are so much admired by visitors, as well as our own people, who have an eye for the beautiful. It has placed drinking fountains at several points; it has brought to the notice of the town certain improvements which have been adopted by the town. In many ways the Village Improvement Society will continue to be useful. Every town should have its village improvement society."

* * *

The Executive Committee of the Town Improvement Society of N. Attleboro, Mass., held a well attended meeting on Sept. 12, to hear the report of the flower committee appointed last May. In that month 3,730 packages of flower seeds were distributed to the public school children, and in due course prizes were offered for the best-looking garden of flowers. Over 380 entries were made, and of these the judges found 308 gardens. They found 52 gardens excellent, 118 good, and 138 attempts. Such was the success of this effort that the committee recommended that similar work be conducted by the association next year and, second, that the committee make more than one visit to the gardens; third, that prizes be offered for vegetable gardens, as well as flower gardens; fourth, that the rules as to the childrens' care of the gardens be more fully explained; fifth, that the rules governing the planting and keeping of gardens be printed and a copy given to each of the contestants; sixth, that the judges make a more strict and thorough inquiry when they visit the gardens. These recommendations bespeak attention throughout the country, for they embody most encouraging suggestions for the continuance of this splendid work.

* * *

The Beverly, Mass., Improvement Society had a large attendance at its recent annual meeting. Among other important activities the society has been hard at work destroying the belts of the brown-tail and gypsy moths, of which some

143,000 were done away with. Next spring, however, hard work will be again required, and the authorities of adjacent sections have asked the co-operation of the Beverly Society in this important labor.

* * *

The Beverly Improvement Society, Beverly, Mass., is stirring up a campaign against the tree butchers. Many trees have been ruined in putting up wires, and the board of aldermen through the society's influence has passed an ordinance forbidding the trimming of trees without the consent of the tree warden.

* * *

The Marion Improvement Association, Marion, Mass., now has a membership of 86. A committee has been appointed to prepare a booklet showing views of the town and giving interesting facts about it. William A. Andrew is secretary of the society.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Sandwich, Mass., Village Improvement Society, was held last month. Although in existence but a single year, the organization has made an excellent showing and has accomplished several things for the benefit

of the town, aside from lighting the streets. The receipt amounted to \$486.82, and the expenditures, which were principally for the original outlay for street lamps and the maintenance of the same during the year, amounted to \$406.16, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$80.66. The membership is approaching the 300 mark, but the association urges an increase in membership.

* * *

The Barnstable Village Improvement Society, Barnstable, Mass., has organized and adopted a constitution. Article 2 states the object of the society as follows:

"Its object is to promote a healthy village pride and loyalty in old and young by creating sentiment, and uniting action in the following lines:

- "1. For improving our roadways.
- "2. For giving the historic names to our lanes.
- "3. For securing suitable tablets for historical places.
- "4. For properly observing the Fourth of July.
- "5. In general, for keeping clean and beautifying all public places in such way as shall preserve the time-honored characteristics of our village."

The following officers were elected: President, William H. Crocker; secretary, F. S. Kent; treasurer, A. F. Sherman.

Oakwood Cemetery Chapel, Austin, Minn.

The new chapel and receiving vault of Oakwood Cemetery, Austin, Minn., was dedicated with interesting ceremonies by the Austin Cemetery Association last fall.

It is built in Gothic style, with high, sloping roof and shingled sides, and is located near the Lansing avenue entrance in the new addition to the cemetery. The building is 28x42 feet in ground dimensions, and cost, complete and furnished, \$4,200. The main entrance is through a portico six feet wide, supported by four columns; and a porte cochere thirteen feet wide, furnishes ample accommodations for carriages.

The superintendent's office, immediately within the doorway, has separate communication with the outside as well as with the main auditorium. The chapel is finished on the interior in oak and has pews to seat 125 people, with gallery and space for chairs to accommodate 200.

The floor is of cement on brick arches, and a lowering device in front of the pulpit communicates with the receiving vault below. The latter is fireproof, of cement and iron construction, and has space for 75 caskets. A separate entrance closed by iron doors also communicates with the vault from the exterior.

The use of the chapel is free to the lot-holders, and the work of the association in securing its erection has been much praised by citizens and the local press.

The association was organized in 1862, and now

controls in Oakwood a tract of 200 acres. The present officers are: President, D. H. Stimson; secretary, Dr. W. L. Hollister; treasurer, S. A. Smith; superintendent, A. Frederick.



CHAPEL OF OAKWOOD CEMETERY, AUSTIN, MINN.



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER MEMORIAL, LOWELL, MASS.
Bela L. Pratt, Sc.

MONUMENTAL NOTES.

The memorial to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, shown in the illustration, has just been erected on the Butler family lot, in Hildreth Cemetery, Lowell, Mass.

The central feature of the monument is a beautifully modeled bronze group, by Bela L. Pratt, which was illustrated in these pages in December, 1902, in connection with the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society. The conception is well taken to symbolize the two sides of the man's character. Military courage, a fine martial figure drawing his sword, is guided and restrained by gentler forces represented in the figure of the woman, who clings seemingly for protection as well as in guidance of the stronger spirit. The faces are beautifully expressive and the drapery and other details delicately wrought.

The group is set in a niche in a massive monumental tablet of pink Milford granite, fifteen feet high. On the other side is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Benjamin F. Butler, jurist, soldier, statesman, patriot. His talents were devoted to the service of his country and the advancement of his fellowmen. Born Nov. 5, 1818, at Deerfield, N. H.; married, May 16, 1844, Sarah, daughter of Israel Hildreth, Lowell, Mass.; died Jan. 11, 1893, at Washington, D. C.

"The true touchstone of civil liberty is not that all men are equal, but that every man has the right to be the equal of any man if he can."

* * *

The grave of the late senator, John J. Ingalls, in the cemetery, at Atchison, Kas., has recently been marked by a rough boulder bearing a bronze inscription tablet. The stone is of red porphyry, about five by four and one-half feet, and was

selected in deference to Mr. Ingalls' own wishes, expressed as follows in a letter to his wife, which is reprinted in the "Ingalls' Book"—his collected writings:

"Our ground in the cemetery should have a 'monument.' I hate these obelisks, urns and stone cottages, and should prefer a great natural rock—one of the red boulders known as the 'lost rocks' of the prairie—porphyry for the North—brought down in glacial times—with a small surface smoothed down, just large enough to make a tablet, in which should be inserted the bronze letters of our name, 'Ingalls,' and nothing else."

The inscription on the tablet is a quotation from Mr. Ingalls' famous essay, "Blue Grass," and reads as follows:

"When the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of this earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead."

* * *

Another rustic memorial—chosen for its sentiment and suggestive associations with the man honored, is the rough-hewn shaft erected at Fargo, N. D., in memory of the great Norwegian poet and dramatist, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. The memorial stands in an attractive and appropriate natural setting on a mound in the center of the campus of the North Dakota Agricultural College, and was unveiled with patriotic exercises by Norwegian citizens on the anniversary of Norway's independence.

The shaft is of Norwegian granite, 13 feet high, and is from the quarries at Aulestad, near Bjornson's home. It was cut and dressed at St. Cloud, Minn.

The only ornamentation is a bronze medallion of the poet, modeled by Sigvald Asbjorsen, of Chicago, and a bronze wreath. Beneath this is the name Bjornson, and on the other side is inscribed this quotation from his son: "Ja vi elsker dette Landet."

* * *

The Caledonian Club, of Denver, Colo., unveiled the Robert Burns monument, July 4, with appropriate exercises. The bronze statue of the poet is a replica of the well-known statue at Kilmarnock, Scotland, executed by W. Grant Stevenson, of Edinburgh. It was modeled from the famous Naismith portrait of Burns, which is considered the best likeness of the poet extant. The statue is ten feet high.



Photo by W. G. Noble.
SENATOR INGALLS' MONUMENT, ATCHISON, KAS.



BJORNSEN MONUMENT, FARGO, N. D.

The memorial occupies a choice site in City Park, near the lake, where it is surrounded by flowers, with a background of fine trees in the distance.

The pedestal is of Colorado gray granite with two dies of red Wisconsin granite, and was designed and executed by W. J. Higman, of the Denver Marble and Granite Co., the Colorado material being from their quarries at Silver Plume. The lower base is 11-0x11-0x1-6; the second base, 9-0x9-0x1-4, and the total height, 27 feet. The monument cost about \$10,000, which was raised by popular contributions.

* * *

Plans are being discussed to preserve in bronze Charles H. Niehaus' equestrian statue, "The Apotheosis of St. Louis," at the World's Fair, and an effort is being made to permanently or temporarily preserve some of the other notable outdoor statuary. Director Karl Bitter, in a recent interview in the *St. Louis Republic*, speaks of the plan as follows: "My pet scheme was to have that part of the Exposition grounds between the Varied Industries and the Manufactures buildings and extending from the statue of St. Louis to the art building on the hill, laid out on the lines of a formal park.

"The statue of St. Louis at one end, with the arts building directly opposite on an eminence and commanding an unobstructed view, would be, in my judgment, an admirable plan. Along the boulevard, from the statue of St. Louis to the arts building, I should place the best of the statues now on the grounds. For instance, those of La Salle and Laclede at one end, opposite each other; those of Jefferson and Napoleon at the other, while the Louisiana Purchase Monument might be moved and placed facing the proposed boulevard, directly beneath the arts building. Other statues, such as those of De Soto and Joliet, could be removed and erected at desirable spots along the thoroughfare.

"That section is now well laid out. Trees are planted on either side. All that would be necessary would be to have a few beds of flowers placed at intervals along the boulevard. This could be done at a trifling cost—possibly \$1,000 or \$2,000—and would add immensely to the beauty of the spot where so many historic ceremonies have taken place. The people of St. Louis should certainly have something left after the close of the Exposition as a reminder of the grandeur that exists there to-day. It seems a pity that the excellent sculpture now on the grounds should be destroyed.

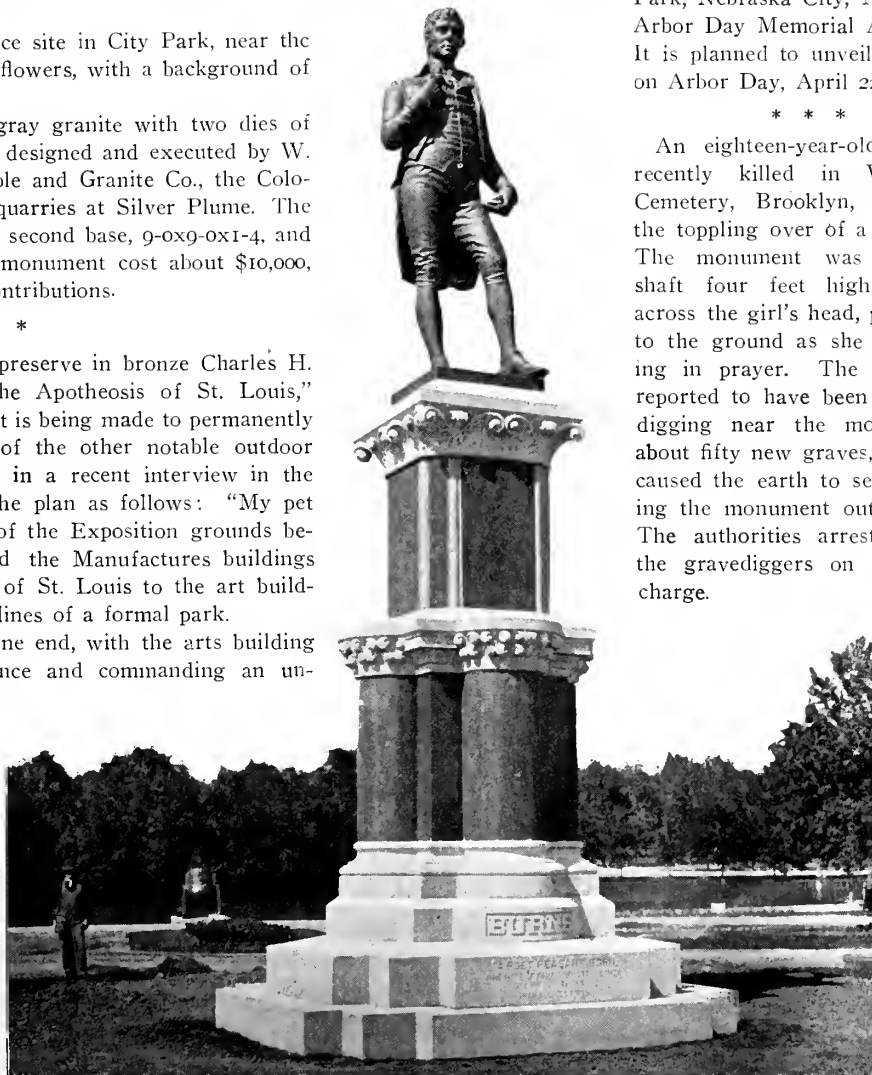
"A coat of paint once a year would preserve them for at least fifteen and maybe twenty-five years. There may be some question as to the pedestals lasting that long, but an extra coating of cement would, I believe, overcome any deterioration in these. The statues are made of a substance far superior to plaster and a little paint is all that is necessary to preserve them. They have been exposed to all sorts of atmosphere—snow, ice and rain—and have also been subjected to the sun's rays, yet they remain, for the most part, almost perfect."

* * *

Rudolph Evans has nearly completed in Paris his model for the monument to J. Sterling Morton to be erected in Morton Park, Nebraska City, Neb., by the Arbor Day Memorial Association. It is planned to unveil the statue on Arbor Day, April 22, 1905.

* * *

An eighteen-year-old girl was recently killed in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the toppling over of a monument. The monument was a granite shaft four feet high, and fell across the girl's head, pinning her to the ground as she was kneeling in prayer. The accident is reported to have been due to the digging near the monument of about fifty new graves, which had caused the earth to settle, throwing the monument out of plumb. The authorities arrested two of the gravediggers on a technical charge.



ROBERT BURNS MONUMENT, DENVER, COL.

The number of Bismarck monuments of all kinds in Germany and other European countries now exceeds three hundred by one.

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree.)

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

To the one unacquainted with the *Gymnocladus Canadensis* who sees it in the winter season its long, almost twigless limbs suggest anything but a good shade tree. Yet planters know that it is one of the best trees for that purpose. The lack of twigs is made up in having a profusion of bipinnate leaves, with numerous pinnae, and which fill in the spaces twigs with leaves would occupy, until a tree amply equipped to give shade is the result. A look at the illustration will convince any one of this. It represents a fine shade tree. But those who have the trees to sell say it is not a tree to sell itself. The customer to be is rarely a visitor when the trees are in leaf. He comes at a season when the trees are dormant, and it requires the utmost confidence in the nurseryman to get him to take his word for it that the tree is one that will furnish ample shade.

This tree, the *Gymnocladus*, stands alone in having but the one species, *Canadensis*; so it is purely American. It grows from New York to Tennessee, and makes a lofty growth. There are trees about Philadelphia over 50 feet high, some of the first to be planted in this part of the country. The flowers are in racemes, of a greenish white color, slightly fragrant, and are succeeded by large pods, which contain large, dark brown seeds, as large as and thicker than Lima beans. These beans are exceedingly hard, so hard that it is difficult to crush them. It is said its name, coffee tree, come from the fact that the early settlers used the beans as a substitute for coffee; and this brings the thought that there must have been hard work to crush the beans. A more recent use is the glueing of them to picture frames and other woodwork, for ornamental purposes.

The tree photographed stands in Fairmount Park,

Philadelphia, where it is an object of much interest at all times when in leaf, and more especially when



GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

full of its large seed pods, which, as may be seen, it is now.

This tree pushes into growth so late in spring that those unfamiliar with it think it is dead. But it comes at last. It is a tree easily transplanted; and, all in all, it can be safely recommended to all about to plant.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—CVI.**Palmales, Continued.**

Washingtonia in 2 species are found from San Bernardino Co. south to the Tantillas Mountains of lower California, and westward to parts of Arizona, Southern Colorado, etc. *W. filifera* and *W. sonora* generally grow in small groups or singly in sheltered canyons. *W. robusta*, shown in the illustration, is the easternmost form and is said to be less hardy on the coast than the others. It is doubtful if the herbariums have material for the complete differentiation of these palms. Some European authorities have referred them to *Pritchardia*, a genus of 7 species found in the Hawaiian, Fiji and Potomou islands.

Trachycarpus is given 4 species ranging over N. E. India, Burmah, China and Japan. They are mostly quite variable, and may be poor species. *T. excelsa* is the toughest and hardiest in northern climates of all known palms. It stands in the southern counties of

the British islands quite well, and in various parts of the southern and southwestern states, although on the west coast of Florida and other moist regions it is less satisfactory. It was the only exotic palm that came through the zero frosts which played havoc along the Gulf coast a few years ago. In fact, a specimen stood the winters in a sheltered place at Washington, D. C., for several years. I don't know that I have seen *T. Khasyanus*, but would well believe that climatal selection would modify such a palm. I had a number of specimens of *T. excelsa* on the Nilgiris from Fortune's Chinese seed, and no two were alike, while individuals varied extremely. It bears removal remarkably well in climates adapted to it.

Rhapis is another genus of palms from China and Japan which is given four or five species by botanists, probably without sufficient justification. *R. flabelli-*

formis and *R. humilis* are more or less dwarf suckering palms of considerable hardihood, which ought to do well in comparatively cool but frostless localities. There are variegated forms, and these as well as the

named Peacock. Like many other palms it varies greatly, both in the size of the plants and the nuts. Of the species grown for ornament, *C. plumosa* from Brazil is popular at Santa Barbara, Cal., and has also



COCOS NUCIFERA AT HOME
ON AN OCEAN BEACH.



RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.



WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA.

typical kinds should be afforded light shade where the sun is found to affect them injuriously.

Thrinax is a genus of 9 species of West Indian palms. *T. argentea*, however, is found on some of the South Florida islands, and so, too, is *T. parviflora*, while a form of *argentea* called *Garberi* extends northward to Miami and vicinity, growing in rocky pine woods.

Cocos, the "coco-nut" genus, has 35 species, all probably American, although the coco-nut has been found in nearly all the maritime parts of the tropics, from where it has been carried considerably inland, sometimes cultivated as by the British Guianan Indians by the aid of salt dressings. It is carried up the South India mountains to about 3,000 feet of elevation, and in South Florida grows fairly well at Key West and around the coast to Biscayn Bay, where it was first planted in the seventies by an Englishman

stood for series of years in South Florida. Where the coco-nut will flourish it would seem that a large number of the finer ornamental palms might well be tried with every hope of success. *C. amara* is West Indian, *C. Yatay* is from the Argentine and *C. Yurumaguas* from Peru but not very definitely determined. About twenty species are known to hothouse cultivation in Europe.

Jubæa spectabilis, "the little coco-nut," is hardy in sheltered parts of the islands in the English Channel, and hopes were entertained of it further north. There are specimens in some California gardens. It is a native of Chili.

A few other palms have been reported as doing well under irrigated garden culture in Southern California, such as *Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*, *Ptychosperma elegans*, *Howea Belmoreana*, *H. Fosteriana*, and *Hedyscepe Canterburyana*.

JAMES MACPHERSON.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The movement for more small park area in our growing cities is taking on practical shape in many sections of the country. One of the latest is the instance of Rockford, Ill., which

has secured a piece of land, bounded by thoroughfares, in the west end of the city, which, when improved on park lines, will be a great addition to that section.

* * *

Montpelier, Vt., is giving some attention to park matters, there being no public park in the place. When Montpelier was made the state capital, Col. Davis, its pioneer citizen, donated quite a parcel of land upon which the state building now stands, but the whole area is not yet made use of and it is suggested that the legislature cede to the city the use of this unused portion for the purpose of creating a park.

* * *

Marquette Park, Mackinac, Mich., is well under way towards completion, after six years' waiting. It consists of a tract of land below Fort Mackinac, with a frontage of 400 feet on Fort Street. A site is reserved for a monument to Pere Marquette and a music pavilion and fountain is to be provided. At the rear of the site is an old stone grotto with

historic associations, which it is proposed to restore to its original condition.

* * *



BRIDGE IN DELAWARE PARK, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The report to its executive committee at a recent meeting of the Quincy, Ill., Park and Boulevard Association, was very satisfactory. It showed that a good growing season had been passed, much work done and prospects very good for the future. Quincy is an example of the city authorities turning over the development of its park and boulevard system and funds for the same, into the hands of a responsible and energetic civilian association, and of the happy results of such a course. At an expense of but a few thousands a year, which is raised by a small tax, a park and boulevard system has been nearly consummated which is a credit to the city, and every cent has been wisely expended, and with judgment as to up-to-date improvements. The best professional advice has been secured for the development of the system, and not only in its park matters, but through its president, Mr. E. J. Parker, the association has been a stirring factor in the billboard campaign.

* * *

The ninth annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Indianapolis, Ind., for 1903, contains a comprehensive exhibit of the maintenance and improvements completed and begun during the year named, with recommendations and suggestions for future work and details of expenditures, presented by the superintendent. Indianapolis has now 14 parks, varying from one to 1,053 acres, besides 44 plats in centre of streets. By an act of the legislature, in 1901, the Board of Park Commissioners is given charge of the planting, culture and care of trees and shrubs growing on the streets, sidewalks and other public grounds of the cities of the state, and the Indianapolis Board immediately passed rules in accordance with the act. The report contains these rules and lists of trees which may be planted, and also such trees as could be recommended. A number of trees are prohibited, such as Ailanthus, Silver Poplar, Soft Maple and Catalpa. This labor has imposed a great amount of work on the superintendent's office. In this connection the report affords much information on the care of trees. During the eighteen months the Forestry rules have been enforced, 40 permits have been

issued to telephone and telegraph companies, to private citizens, 420 to plant trees, 555 to trim, and 155 permits to remove trees. San Jose scale being prevalent in some districts, the superintendent ordered the removal and destruction of 500 fruit trees, and the treatment with whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion of over 800 trees.

* * *

After long waiting, Dubuque, Ia., is promised a river-side park. The Water Works Co. propose to improve some three hundred feet of their river frontage east of their Eagle Point Works, and will employ a landscape gardener to lay out the tract. Eagle Point is a favorite river-side spot and Dubuque citizens have keenly hoped for a city park at this location. It is expected that the action of the Water Works Co. will inaugurate civic activity looking to making use of the beautiful riverside for increase in park area.

* * *

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Department of Parks, Boston, Mass., gives attention to the need of the public grounds for young men for the purposes of sport and recreation and by young children for the pastimes suited to their age. The need of such grounds in the congested districts is emphasized by the large use and great popularity of the recently acquired Columbus avenue playground, and the city is urged to acquire land in the still thinly populated parts of the city before the increase of population makes the price of such land prohibitive. The report of the superintendent, Mr. J. A. Pettigrew, is very interesting on the subject of the thinning out and pruning of the trees in Franklin Park, about which there was such an acrimonious discussion a few years back. The improvement, both in appearance and growth, fully demonstrates the wisdom of the superintendent's methods. The report gives much attention to the playgrounds already established in the city and says there is an increasing interest in athletic sports. Boston maintains 52 base ball diamonds in 17 playgrounds, and 93 tennis courts in various parts of the system. Football is also provided for in certain parts of the grounds. In the various parks and playgrounds 13 distinct sheets of ice are kept in order for skaters, and other winter outdoor sports are encouraged and provided for. Beautiful illustrations set off this interesting report.

* * *

On the subject of parks for industrial cities, Mr. G. A. Parker, superintendent of Keney Park, Hartford, Conn., in *American Gardening*, says: "I believe with all my heart and soul in the naturalistic park, and in its beauty, restfulness and in the inspiration which it gives to everyone who passes within its borders. I do not believe it is much help to the workman and his family. They seldom go there, and many of them never go. What, then, would I suggest for a park for an industrial city? I have in mind a system of parks, one of which would be a large country park, but I would not build it first. To begin with, I would have parks from three to ten acres, located near the homes of the workmen, open every day in the year and every hour of the day and evening. I would have playgrounds for the children, lots of shade, and, if possible, grass, where his wife and friends could sit during the summer afternoons. I would have lots and lots of seats and tables and a superabundance of light, so that the working man, after his day's work, would find a pleasant place during the evening hours, one in which, if he desired, he could take his evening meal. I would have as many bright flowers as circumstances would permit, but none or few shrubs." The matter of providing for all classes of citizenship in the immediate future of the development of parks, is one demanding prompt attention in view of the present activity throughout the country in park affairs.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

A flourishing little country cemetery is Chepachet Cemetery, Gloucester, R. I., according to the report of the recent annual meeting. Total assets are \$5,109.09; of this amount \$1,409.09 is available funds, and \$3,700 is a trust fund, permanently invested for use in the perpetual care of lots. The income for the year was \$888.38. The late Alexander Eddy served as secretary for an unbroken period of 45 years and was prominently identified with the association from its organization.

* * *

The contract for further improvement in the new Highland Park Cemetery, on Kinsman St., Cleveland, O., will be let at an early date, and it will be the largest city burial ground in Cleveland. It comprises 440 acres, 23 of which have been improved, and plans are in progress for the improvement of a further 25 acres, which will be adequate for a few years. The cost of improving the 48 acres will probably reach \$45,000. The site is a commanding one, and the arrangement for burials will be facilitated by the fact of the electric railway running through the middle of the grounds.

* * *

The Searsport, Me., Village Cemetery Association has been organized for the purpose of improving the village cemetery, and by-laws and rules have been adopted to systematically conduct its affairs. The movement has met with a liberal response from the lot owners, and a superintendent has been appointed to carry out the work. Funds are to be provided by an assessment plan, two dollars being the annual dues on single lots. The by-laws provide for an executive committee empowered to control all work and improvements, the expenditure of funds and the investment of trust funds.

* * *

The corner stone of the chapel, depot and administration buildings of Pinelawn Cemetery, Babylon, L. I., was laid recently with appropriate ceremonies and a large attendance of prominent people. The cemetery comprises 2,319 acres, is four times the area of Prospect Park, and is practically as large as the territory on Manhattan Island from 14th Street to the Battery. The main arteries of travel consist of 45 miles of roads, with 100 miles of auxiliary paths. The grounds have a rolling surface, with porous gravel and sandy soil, and a rich, loamy topsoil requiring no artificial drainage. The cemetery is guarded day and night, and modern electrical appliances have been utilized to protect the property.

* * *

The proposal of the Board of Directors of the old Mechanics' Cemetery, Philadelphia, to dispose of that property and purchase new ground in the northeast part of the city, resulted in a very stormy meeting and the trouble did not end with its adjournment. Another meeting was held by the lot-holders at which a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the necessity of removing the cemetery as claimed by the officials. At the next regular meeting in November

an effort was made to elect a new board of directors. The value of the old cemetery, eight acres in area, is placed at \$225,000 and the proposed new grounds of fifty acres at \$60,000.

* * *

Mr. Roderick Campbell, for twenty years superintendent of Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica, N. Y., is now busily engaged in Greenlawn Cemetery, the new cemetery at Syracuse, N. Y., of which he was appointed superintendent and manager in May last. This new cemetery, which is located at Warner, a short distance from the city limits, has many things to commend it in view of making it an ideal cemetery, and the new superintendent, whose record is an excellent one, is bending his energies towards making the most of the opportunities presented to him. During Mr. Campbell's regime at Forest Hill, the cemetery was enlarged from 90 to 240 acres, and is esteemed one of the fine cemeteries of the country, with records and business details in exemplary condition. A large force of men has been employed at Greenlawn and the cemetery is rapidly being brought into an attractive property, the landscape details receiving special attention.

* * *

THE NEW ENGLAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The association met at Boston on September 22d, at 2 o'clock for a trip in carriages through the Boston Park system, the Arnold Arboretum and other interesting points. In the Arboretum the Viburnum, Thorn, Ash, Crab Apple and other berried trees and plants were at their best, the magnificent coloring of some of the Sumacs attracting special attention. In Franklin Park section an inspection of shops, storehouse and out-buildings was made and an exhibition of spraying apparatus at work was given the visitors. Dinner was served at Copley Square Hotel at 6:30 p. m., and at 7:45 the meeting was called to order by President McCarthy and the president of the National Society was called upon for remarks on his visit to Chicago. After the discussion of several topics of interest to cemetery management and the association a very interesting talk on the Boston Park system was given by Mr. J. W. Duncan, calling special attention to the different kinds of grass suitable for the particular uses there; also describing the building of a bowling green. The meeting afterwards adjourned to meet upon the second Wednesday in November.

* * *

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS.

Oakridge Cemetery, Marshall, Mich., has added six acres to its property, which it is intended to conduct as closely as possible upon the lawn plan.

The trustees of Washington Cemetery, Washington C. H., Ohio, have adopted a rule prohibiting Sunday funerals except in the vault or as provided by statutory law. It is to take effect on and after Nov. 1.

Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa., has long been troubled by the theft of flowers and other decorations placed upon graves, and to guard against such petty depredations a special watchman is now employed to patrol the grounds during the hours the cemetery is open to visitors.

Oak Ridge Cemetery, Sandwich, Ill., is to have a receiving vault, and the remainder of the available ground is to be laid out on the lawn plan. The sale of lots in the proposed improved portion will be made on a perpetual care basis. The rules for the new portion will prohibit all copings and moundings, leaving nothing to interfere with the mowing machine in the care of the lawns. The vault will be built of concrete, into the bluff, with an ornamental brick or stone front, and

the inside dimensions will be 22 ft. by 12 ft. by 10½ ft. to the top of the arch. It will be thoroughly and completely ventilated.

The board of public service, Toledo, O., has advanced prices for digging graves in Forest Cemetery. The old prices were: \$2 for a child's grave and \$3.50 for adults. The new scale is: For rough boxes under 28 in. wide and 7 feet long, \$4.00; in excess of these dimensions \$5. For single grave sections, rough boxes over 28 in. wide, by 7 ft., one dollar extra.

* * *

DEDICATION OF LAND FOR CEMETERY PURPOSES.

It is well settled in the United States, the supreme court of Illinois says (*Wormley vs. Wormley*, 69 *Northeastern Reporter*, 865), that cemeteries are among the purposes for which land may be dedicated, and it is held that, upon such dedication, the owner is precluded from exercising his former rights over the land. It is also well settled that no particular form or ceremony is necessary to dedicate land for the purposes of a cemetery. All that need be shown, to constitute such a dedication, is the assent of the owner, and the fact that the land is used for the public purposes intended by the appropriation. Staking off ground as a cemetery and allowing burials therein amounts to a dedication. An express setting apart of land for such a purpose by the owner may constitute a dedication of the land as a burial ground or cemetery. It has been held that the notorious use of the property for 20 years for burial purposes with the acquiescence of the owner affords presumptive evidence of its dedication for such purposes. It is furthermore well settled that a court of equity will enjoin the owner of land from defacing or meddling with graves on land dedicated to the public for burial purposes, at the suit of any party having deceased relatives or friends buried therein.

TO WHOM BURIAL LOT PASSES.

While it does not mean to say that a burial lot is not property, yet the supreme court of Rhode Island thinks that all of the limitations attaching to one tend to show that it has been shorn of so many of the ordinary attributes of property as to raise the presumption that it is not intended to be passed under a general devise in which it is not specifically mentioned. It says (*In re Waldron*, 58 *Atlantic Reporter*, 453) that a strong reason for this is found in the right to the control of the corpse, as between a widow and next of kin. The right of custody of the remains and the right of property in the burial lot should go together, where it is possible. And the court holds that a burial lot does not pass under a general residuary devise, but it descends to the heirs as intestate property. It says that it is a family burial lot. It is that fact alone which gives a peculiar limitation to its tenure. The heir takes it subject to all the conditions for which the ancestor held it. A sort of trust attaches to the land for the benefit of the family. Neither the widow nor the child can be excluded from it for want of title, yet such a result might follow if the tenure were like that of other real estate. Children could exclude a widow, or a widow could exclude children, by virtue of ownership of the land.

INVALID PROVISION FOR PERPETUAL CARE.

A will contained a provision that certain money be left in bank, the interest to be used to keep the testatrix's cemetery lot in good condition yearly. The court of civil appeals of Texas holds (*McIlvain vs. Hockaday*, 81 *Southwestern Reporter*, 54) that this provision was in violation of section 26, article 1, of the constitution of that state, which provides as

follows: "Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government, and shall never be allowed," etc. It says that said provision of said will created a perpetuity, and the district court did not err in holding it invalid and incapable of enforcement. 5 *Am. & Eng. Ency. Law* (2d Ed.) 933; *Bates vs. Bates*, 134 *Mass.*, 110, 45 *Am. Rep.* 305. This is a universal rule, except where such trusts are specially legalized by statutory enactment. But the court is of the opinion that it is legal for a testator to provide in his will for the purchase and erection of a monument to be placed at his grave; that such expense would be a proper and legitimate part of the funeral expenses, and that, in the absence of such a provision in the will, the probate court would be authorized in making provision for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument at the grave of the testor, the amount or cost of which should be regulated by the value of the estate.

BOULDER EFFECTS IN SWAN POINT CEMETERY.

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY: Most of your readers have doubtless heard, or read in your valuable paper, something of the use to which boulders have been put in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, and some may have seen pictures of the boulder wall and other prominent features of the cemetery. For several years extensive improvements have been in progress at Swan Point. A large tract of land has been annexed and laid out and in trenching the ground the superintendent found himself confronted with the problem of disposing of vast quantities of boulders, many of which weighed several tons. The stone crusher and the ravines might have suggested a solution of the problem, but the capacity of the crusher was inadequate and the superintendent saw other possibilities in the ravines, which, by a little planting and the placing of a few stones by a master hand, have become an important feature of the landscape.

Swan Point is an ideal spot for rustic treatment, envired as it is by another cemetery, boulevard, and the well wooded banks of the Seekonk river. Formal architecture would detract from the natural beauty of the place. Unlimited quantities of boulders have been utilized in building an artistic and effective boundary wall. A new entrance has been built, composed mainly of huge stones piled up cyclopean fashion to a height of 15 to 20 ft. Any intimation of abruptness has been anticipated by the grouping of smaller boulders and the winding of paths about the entrance. The whole system of boulder work has been judiciously planted; harsh effects are tempered and bold outlines modified by the kindly offices of shrubs and vines. Spring and summer flowers, autumn foliage and winter berry, each in season, contributes to the effect.

Let not the reader suppose that when we have viewed and admired the handiwork of man we are permitted to leave Swan Point. She has other treasures to reveal; she is rich in riverside views, and well-wooded declivities which fortunately are unavailable for burial purposes and which are devoted to the preservation of fine hemlock and other trees. I do not think that the superintendent takes more pleasure in carrying his visitors around his stone work than he does in pointing out the grand natural beauties of the cemetery and of a neighboring estate where he showed me a piece of primeval woods, a grand picture of nature unadorned. The alterations and improvements are practically finished for the present, although the prospect of new offices and the remodelling or obliteration of the old entrance sometime in the future, will probably furnish details enough to keep the superintendent actively employed. In conclusion I hope that the time is not far distant when the A. A. C. S. will be invited to partake of a Rhode Island clambake and incidentally to visit Swan Point cemetery.

T. WHITE.

Selected Notes and Extracts.

Thinning Young Plantations and Shrubbery Borders.

Bulletin No. 36 of the American Association of Park Superintendents devoted to a discussion of thinning young plantations and shrubbery borders showed a wide variance of opinion as to the proper time for doing this important work. Robert Cameron says now is the time, just after the leaves have fallen, to study plantations to determine which trees or shrubs shall be removed. It is easy now to see the individual trees or shrubs in a group which are interfering with one another, or in other words, to see if the struggle for supremacy has begun. J. B. Shea holds to the opinion that "better results can be obtained, the individuals better studied for health, symmetry, etc., and the groupings more clearly defined before the foliage has disappeared." He advises doing all marking before the middle of November and the cutting and thinning when convenient. J. A. Pettigrew favors the summer season as the best time to select and mark the material to be thinned out. "At this time," he says, "the condition of the trees and their relation to each other can be more easily determined and pleasing combinations arranged or retained."

"The best time to determine the general plan of action is the early summer," says Edward P. Adams. "At that time make notes and sketches for future use. How best in detail to produce the results can well be left until winter." J. H. Hemmingway favors thinning out when it is needed. "In the first place, plant what you intend shall be permanent, when matured (keep a plan), fill in as many or as few as you wish and take out when they crowd your original plan." Secretary John W. Duncan sums up the discussion by asserting that "You cannot tell in summer what the winter effects will look like, or vice versa, the marking must be done at all seasons. All will agree, however, with Prof. Cowell and Mr. Cameron in that it takes a lot of nerve and "courage and determination" to use the axe at the right time.

Bulbs in the Mixed Border.

Bulbs have of late years become so popular for bedding purposes and for planting in grass swards that their value

as border plants is in some danger of being overlooked.

When used judiciously bulbs are a great acquisition to the ordinary mixed border. It must be admitted, however, that the free use of bulbs in such borders has its drawbacks, but, taking everything into consideration, the advantages undoubtedly far outweigh the disadvantages incurred.

The beauty of a flower border where bulbs—I employ the term in its broadest sense—are freely used is maintained for a much longer period and the brilliancy and variety of color at command are far greater than when only the so-called herbaceous and florist's plants are planted. The two greatest drawbacks with such a border are, first, the difficulty of digging and manuring it; and, secondly, the impossibility of rearranging it to any great extent without disturbing the border at a season—in August or early September—when many of the ordinary flowering plants are at their best. Such a radical overhaul is, however, only needed at rare intervals, and even then can be carried out without necessarily spoiling the whole appearance of the border. For several years past two of the most attractive borders in the gardens here have been those in which all kinds of bulbs have been freely planted among the commoner perennial, biennial, and annual flowering plants, and the result has in every way been highly satisfactory.

In planting such a border it is essential that the bulbs and other plants flowering at the same period, should be distributed and arranged more or less equally throughout the border, so that one portion shall not be bright and another part dull and unattractive. Irregular and light, but not extensive, grouping of bulbs is advisable, as best color effects are thus obtained. Crown Imperials, Polyanthus, Narcissi, florist's Tulips, Muscari and Chionodoxas, mixed in with Aubrietias, Double Arabis, Polyanthus, Primroses and Daisies, and here and there a few wall flowers, are the earliest flowering plants in such a border, most of them commencing to make a show by the end of March. Following these come the May Tulips, Scillas, Fritillarias and

Ornithogalums. By the time the other non-bulbous spring-flowering plants are waning, Violas, Pinks, various species of Campanulas and Erigerons are beginning to take their places. Spanish and English Iris, the Colvillei type of Gladiolus and the Camassias keep up a succession of bloom well into July and August, when the beauty is upheld by Montbretias, Lilies, Galtonias and the late flowering Gladioli, and carried on by them until frost puts an end to outside flowers.

During the early summer and autumn herbaceous plants, such as Delphiniums, Sunflowers, Phloxes and Anemones, biennials, such as the Chimney Campanula and Foxgloves, hardy and half-hardy annuals, such as Poppies, Godetias, Chizanthus, Nemesis, Alonsoas, Stocks, Asters and such like all help to make the mixed border interesting and attractive.

The annuals are planted in such places as where the early bulbs have died down, and where spring-flowering plants like the Arabis, Polyanthus, Primroses, and Aubrietias have been removed to their summer quarters in the nursery ground. These latter, with the Gladioli and Iris, are the only perennials which are interfered with. All the other plants, bulbous or otherwise, are not disturbed from year to year, except when they show signs of overcrowding or the need of better soil.

W. W. PETTIGREW,

Supt. of Parks, Cardiff.

From *The Garden*, London.

Vitality of Seeds.

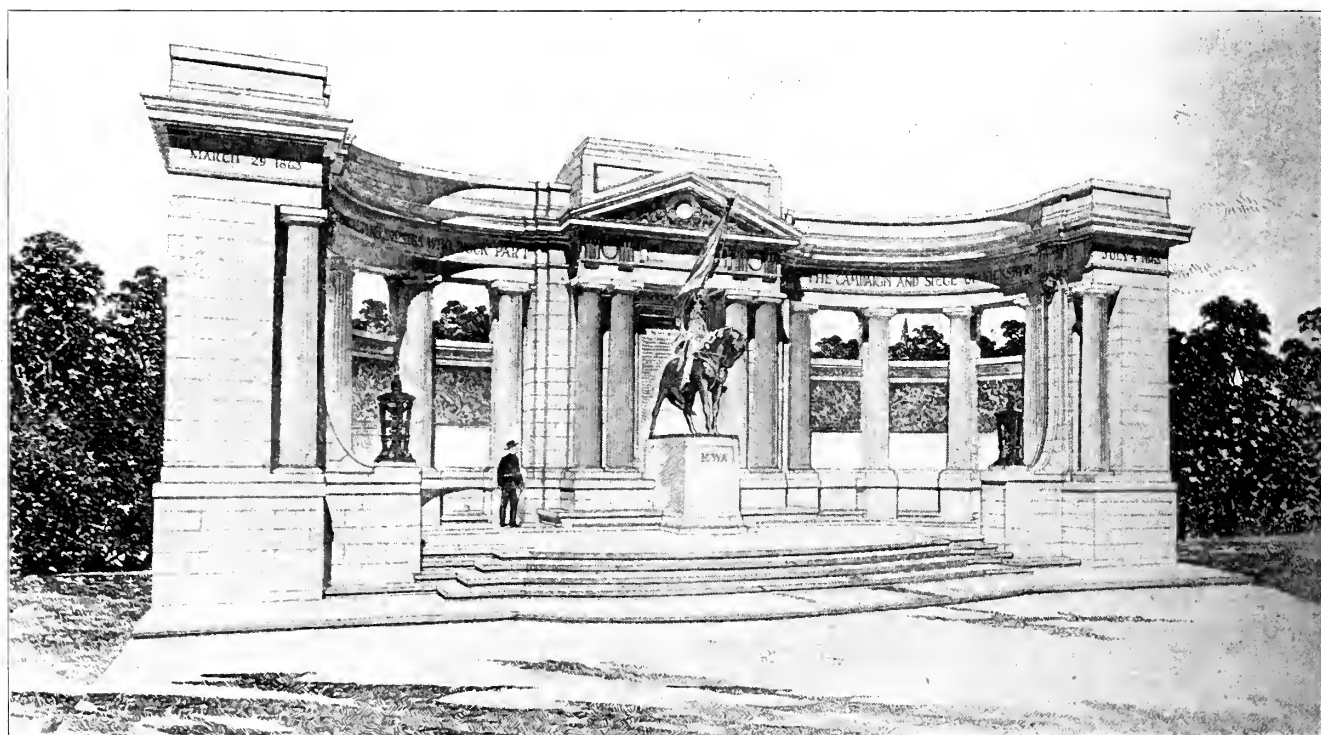
In an interesting article on The Persistent Vitality of Seeds in the *Florist's Exchange*, Burnet Landreth, the well-known seedsman, cites the following experience: "A ten-acre field of grass, which has been undisturbed for five years, when this July plowed under and sown in Valentine beans, produced among the beans a very excellent crop of German kale, almost enough to stand; but it was ten years ago, or in 1894, that a crop of German kale was grown upon that field.

"The writer firmly believes that much seed condemned as unvital, or of low vitality, as proved in comparative tests, would, nevertheless, sprout under certain peculiar and odd circumstances."

Iowa State Monument at Vicksburg.

The Iowa state monument at Vicksburg, which is illustrated on this page, is a stately peristyle, of Grecian Doric order, with a central equestrian bronze group entitled the "Standard Bearer." It is to be modeled by Henry Hudson Kitson, of Boston, with Guy Lowell associated as architect. The sculptor and architect have co-operated to produce a

In the center of the structure, immediately behind the equestrian statue, will be inscribed in raised bronze letters the names of all the 32 organizations which took part in the campaigns and siege of Vicksburg, the total number of Iowa troops engaged and their losses. In the frieze around the peristyle is the inscription, in sunken letters, "Iowa's Memorial to Her Soldiers Who



DESIGN FOR IOWA STATE MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AT VICKSBURG.
Henry H. Kitson, Sc.; Guy Lowell, Arch.

massive, dignified and beautiful memorial, whose graceful lines and well studied proportions may be seen in the accompanying illustration of the design.

The monument is to be of granite and bronze, and will be erected with a state appropriation of \$100,000.

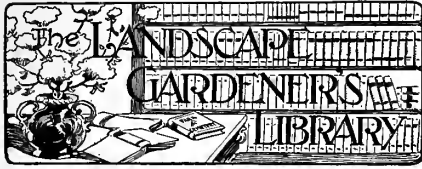
The total width will be 64 feet and the depth 29-6. The height of the central pedestal is 29-10, and the columns will be 13-6 high and 1-10 in diameter at the base. The six bronze bas-reliefs, which occupy the lower part of the spaces between the columns, will represent the following scenes from the campaign of Vicksburg: Bombardment of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, capture of Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and the Assault of May 22.

Served in the Campaign and Siege of Vicksburg, March 29—July 4, 1863."

At either side of the central group will be a Grecian urn for bronze lamps.

Regimental and brigade monuments, to harmonize in design with the main structure, are also to be erected on this battlefield. The contract for these has been awarded to Edmund H. Prior, of Postville, Ia., at a bid of \$28,580.

They will be Grecian Doric in style, severely plain, with columns sunk into the corners. They will be cut from Barre granite by Barclay Bros., of Barre, Vt., and will bear bronze tablets to be cast by the Winslow Bros. Company, of Chicago.



CHILDREN'S GARDENS FOR SCHOOL AND HOME. A manual of Co-Operative Gardening. By Louise Klein Miller. Illustrated. New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1904.

The nature study movement, the elements of agricultural knowledge as part of education, and the practical work of making school gardens, render this book a timely one; and the experience of the author as teacher, supervisor of nature study, director of a school of horticulture and landscape gardening for women, and a supervisor of children's gardens, should qualify her to impart knowledge of the subject and to impress it upon her readers and students in a positive and agreeable way. In looking over the list of chapter heads there does not appear to be a branch of the work overlooked, and a perusal of the chapters affords pleasant and instructive reading, the matter being treated simply but effectively, and evidently with a view to the capacity of every class of reader likely to study the pages of the book. School farms and school gardens are rapidly becoming a practical feature of common school education, and especially interesting are the chapters devoted to this department of the work, but what is good for the school children can be readily assimilated by those of larger growth, and introduced into the improvement of the home and home garden. A mass of information is offered on the general subject of gardening, and in the appendices will be found lists of trees, shrubs and flowers for larger and broader fields of garden work. The book also gives one a broader view of the school garden question and its possible and probable effect on the improvement of the community which fosters and encourages such progressive and profitable education.

FARMER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE.—A compendium of Agricultural Science and Practice in Field, Orchard and Garden Crops, Spraying, Soils, the Feeding and Diseases of Farm Animals, Dairy Farming, and Poultry in the United States and Canada. By Early Vernon Wilcox, Ph. D., and Clarence Beaman Smith, M. S., Associate Editors in the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd Company. 1904.

It is difficult to take up this book of

some 620 pages, for the purpose either of adequately setting forth its merits, or of defining its effects. Agriculture is such a vast subject and yearly calls forth such a mass of literature from our Department of Agriculture alone, that the student of all this intelligence can hardly bring himself to admit the possibility of even gathering the sifted material and extracting its facts so as to bring them within the space occupied by this volume. But the authors occupy just the positions to enable them to perform such a task satisfactorily and in their preface they advise the reader of the special effort made by them to call the attention of farmers to the vast amount of valuable literature along agricultural lines published by the various State Experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. The authors have, therefore, framed this work as a digest of the results obtained by authoritative farmers and experimenters, believing such a digest will be of more value and interest to the farmer and more available for prompt reference. And we are sure the intelligent farmer will agree with them. The work was originally intended to be arranged alphabetically, as to its information, but it has appeared to be better to divide it into chapters for greater convenience of those interested in particular phases of

farming, but in the chapters the alphabetical idea has been largely carried out. Its heads are: Part I, Field Crops; II, Garden Crops; III, Fruits and Nuts; IV, Cattle and Dairying; V, Live Stock; VI, Poultry; VII, Fertilizers, Soils, Drainage and Irrigation; VIII, Miscellaneous. The work is abundantly illustrated, and the index is most complete and helpful. It should form a valuable addition to the farmer's working library, with the seal of authority upon its deductions and advice.

Constitution and By-laws of the Lakeside Cemetery association, Pekin, Ill., issued in booklet form, illustrated with views in the cemetery, also contains suggestions to lot holders covering perpetual care, selection of design for monuments, grave mounds, planting on lots, etc.

Transactions of the Indiana Horticultural society for 1903. Among the addresses are the following: Value of Berries to the Horticulturist; the Catalpa; Children's Gardens; Tree Surgery.

A partial description of Mill Creek Park, Youngstown, O., with some papers, reports and laws connected with park work, by Volney W. Rogers, park commissioner. Illustrated with beautiful views of the park and its picturesque waterways.

TOPICAL INDEX

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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The Chautauquan (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.
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Home Grounds and Civic Improvements.

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The House and the Gardener. A series of views showing suggestive plans for flower gardens.—C. L. A., Oct.

Topographical Evolution of Paris, with plans and views.—H. G., Sept.

Maintenance of Highways. Illustrated.—M. J. E., Oct.

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Beautifying the Urban Back Yard.—
O., Sept. 3.

A Suburban Residence Park.—A. B.
M., Sept.

Home and Municipal Improvement
from a Horticultural Standpoint, by J.
A. Pettigrew.—F. E., Aug. 20.

Civic Lessons from Europe, Street
Decoration by Milo R. Maltbie; 15 il-
lustrations.—Chaut., Sept.

Los Angeles vs. Poles and Wires.—
Chaut., Sept.

Camden Gardens, Camden, S. C., with
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Sept.

A Florist's Country Home, by Edwin
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Landscape Gardening.

Landscape Architecture. Lecture by
Stephen Child before Boston Society of
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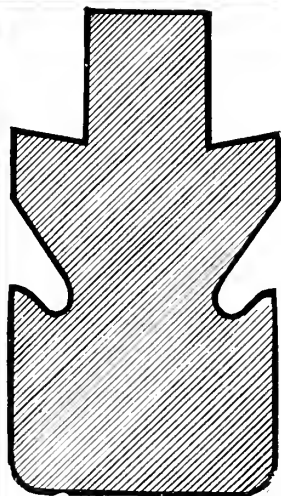
Variegated Trees in Garden Scenery.
—G., Sept. 3.

Horticulture at World's Fairs.—F. E.,
Sept. 17.

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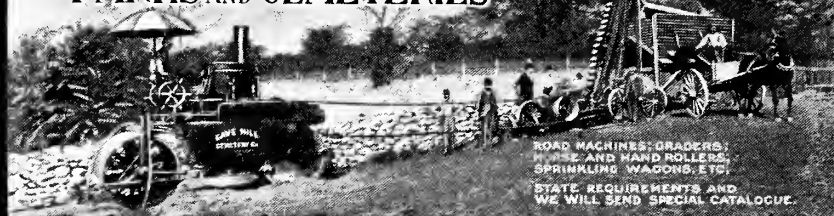
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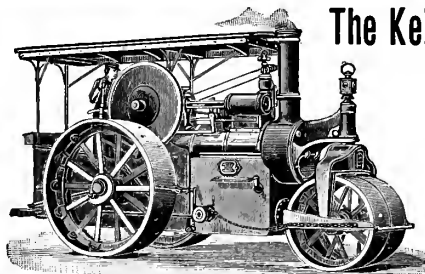


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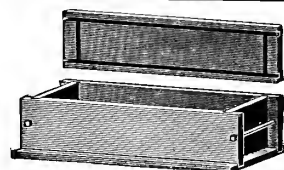
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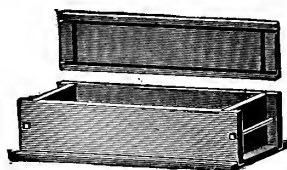
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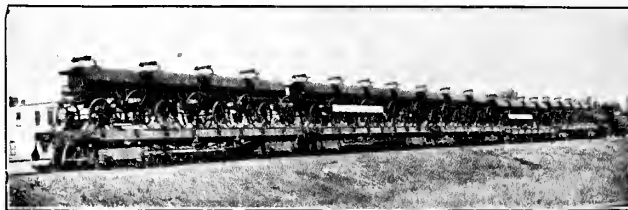
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The Appointment of a State Forester.—W. R., Sept.

The Water Elm, by Jens Jensen.—F. I., Aug.

OBITUARY.

Jacob Warren Manning, of the Reading nurseries at Reading, Mass., well-known for his own work and that of his sons, the landscape architects, died September 16, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Manning comes from an old New England family and was born at Bedford, N. H., in 1826. He began his career as a nurseryman in 1849 as superintendent of the Winnesemitt Nursery at Chelsea, Mass., whose proprietor, S. W. Cole, well known as editor of the *Boston Cultivator*, author of the "American Fruit Book," and as a producer of new varieties of fruits and fruit seedlings. In this nursery Mr. Manning planted the Concord grape in 1849. From that year until 1854 he held several positions as private gardener, and in 1854 established his present business at Reading. Mr. Manning has achieved a wide reputation as an importer, raiser and introducer of fruits and ornamental shrubs and trees, including evergreen trees in variety, prominent among them being the Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*). As early as 1872 his Rocky Mountain evergreens numbered ten different varieties. Some of the other shrubs introduced by him are the following: *Clethra alnifolia*; *Celtis occidentalis*, and *Yucca filamentosa*. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 45 years, and also a member of the American Pomological Society, American Association of

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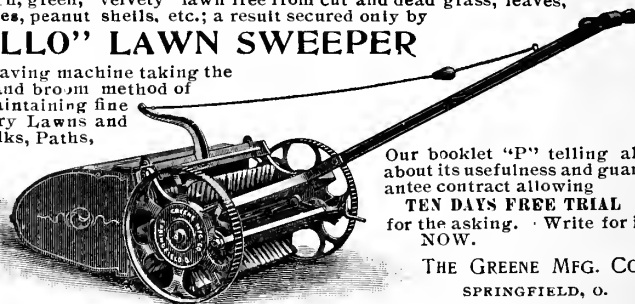
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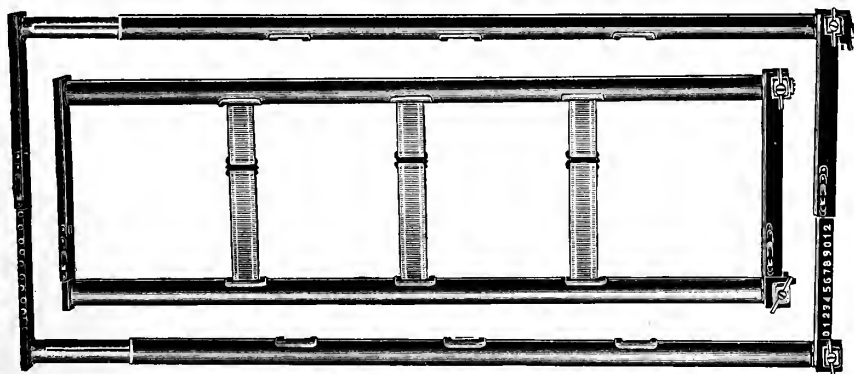
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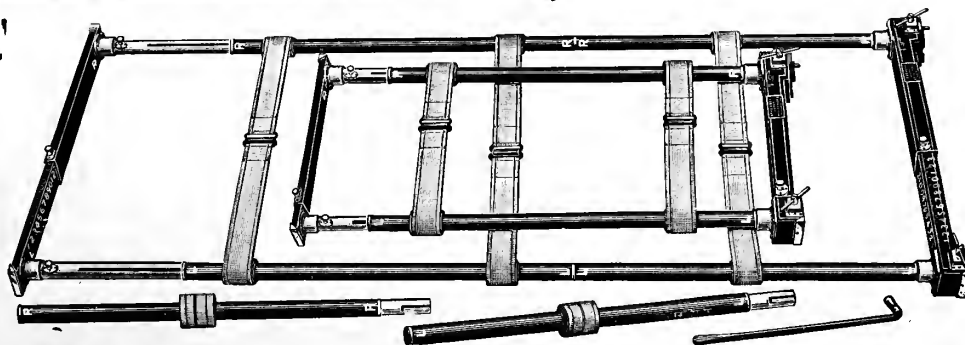
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John Storer Cobb, founder of the New England Cremation Society and an untiring worker in behalf of cremation, died at Northampton, Mass., in February. He was the author of "A Quarter Century of Cremation in North America."

Publisher's Notes.

The Peterson Nursery, of Chicago, recently sent 18 species and 107 varieties of peonies to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to be placed in the peony testing fields. This firm has moved its downtown nursery office to the nursery grounds at Lincoln and Peterson avenues, but will retain the present downtown office at 164 La Salle street, as the headquarters of the landscape department, which is rapidly increasing in importance.

Mr. John Applebee, Ashtabula, O., would like to hear from cemetery superintendents who have had experience with concrete in the construction of receiving vaults.

"Everybody's" was a popular magazine published up to the coming of Thomas W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" and its circulation was constantly growing, but now it is increasing by such leaps that the publishers promise a circulation of 400,000 with the next issue. Getting Mr. Lawson to write his now famous story was a great stroke of enterprise.

The American Undertaker, of Boston, has been merged with the Embalmers' Monthly, published by the Trade Periodical Co., 355 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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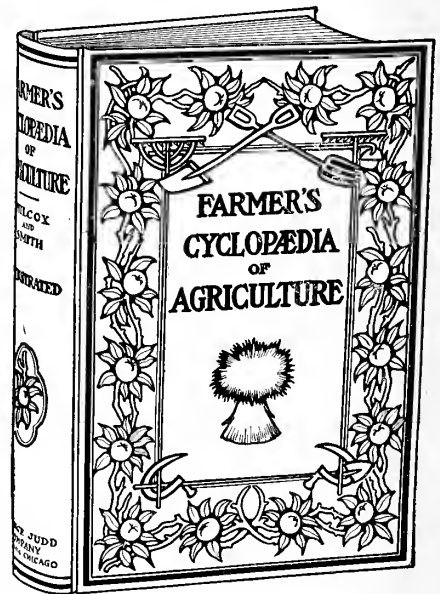
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Trade Catalogues, etc., Received.

Wholesale Trade Prices, Kelsey's Hardy American Plants; fall and spring, 1904-5; Harlan P. Kelsey, Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Michell's Wholesale Price List of Bulbs, Seeds and Supplies, autumn, 1904; Henry F. Michell Co., 1018 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Porcupine, a road scarifier, an illustrated booklet describing this machine and its uses, and giving testimonials from users. Julian Scholl & Co., 126 Liberty St., New York.

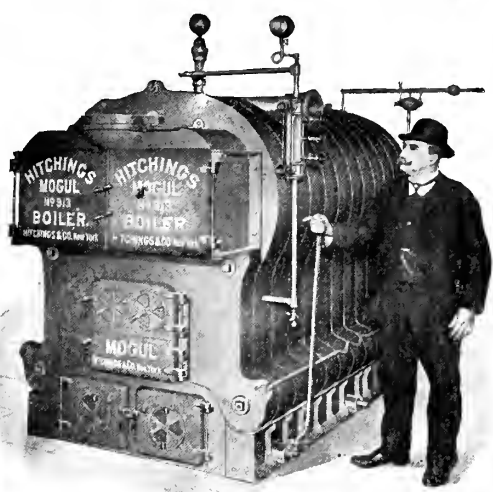
California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal., wholesale price-list of field-grown rose bushes; illustrated.

Bulbs and Seeds for fall planting, W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago.

Trade List Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc. Thaddeus N. Yates & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wholesale List of Western Grown Nursery Stock, James B. Wild & Co., Sarcoxie, Mo

Fall and Spring Catalogue, Fruitland Nurseries. P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga.



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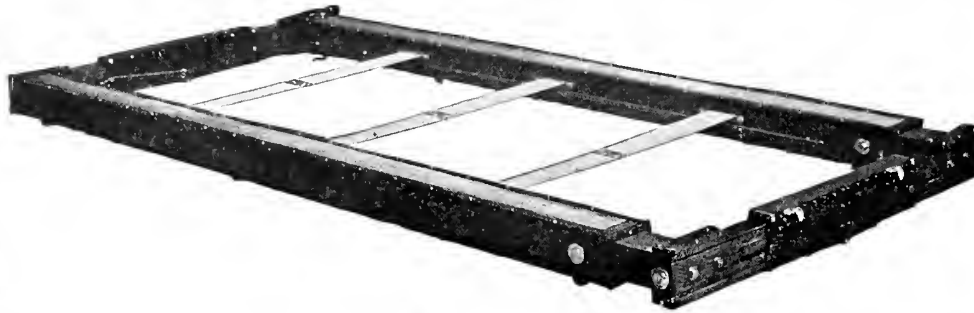
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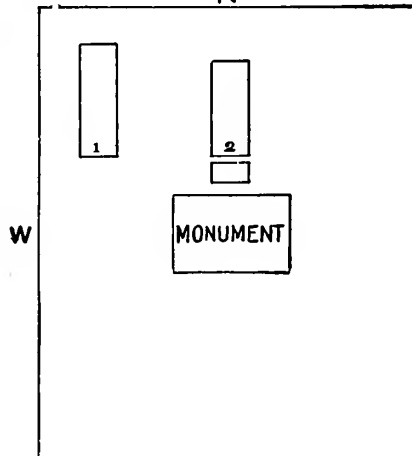
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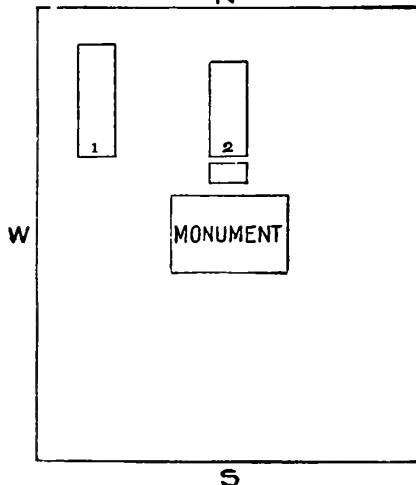
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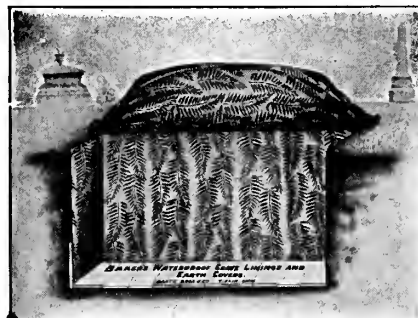
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1904

No. 9

Fall Aspect of the Planting at St. Louis.

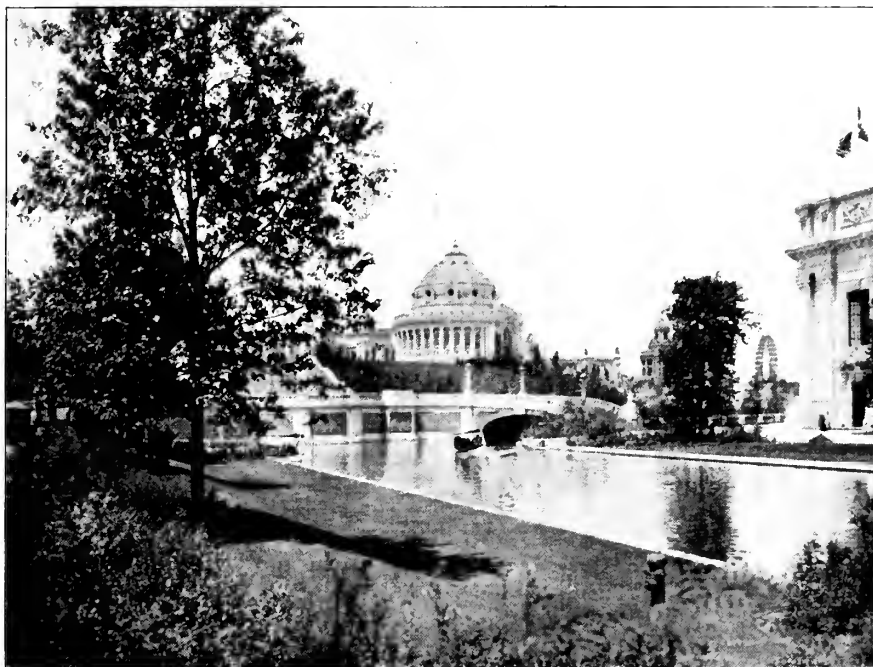
BY MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

Taken as a whole, the planting on the World's Fair grounds has done remarkably well, the general effect, up to the time that frost cut off all tender vegetation, being well-covered beds gay with color.

The Cascade and Sunken Gardens furnished elaborate displays of vegetable embroidery which attracted a never-ending procession of delighted visitors as long as they lasted, which was until about Oct. 24th or 25th, the ravages of the Frost King being warded off as long as possible by various ingenious protective devices. Frames were constructed each cold night over the mounds and beds of crotons, and vast quantities of other tender material, to support coverings so large and so heavy that many men were required to handle them. These measures for prolonging a feature which seemed to appeal to all visitors were highly successful, several severe frosts making but slightly noticeable impressions. The color effects in these gardens were chiefly secured by the use of ordinary bedding plants such as coleis and alternantheras in variety, acalyphas, crotons, "dusty miller," salvias, etc., but material less commonly seen was utilized to good purpose, as, for instance, two or more varieties of variegated abutilons in gracefully-shaped masses drooping from a broad band of *Salvia splendens* which outlined the upper margin of the Cascade Gardens with a conspicuous line of color; and throughout the extensive scheme color effects were well-managed, scarlets and crimsons being generally judiciously placed well apart, or carefully separated into different lines of vision by variation in the height of plants, or by bands of well-chosen material.

Among the things in noticeably good form late in

October were beds of verbenas, of Drummond phlox, of the old-fashioned crimson globe amaranth, and of *Vinca rosea* and *Vinca alba*. Cannas were strongly in evidence and filled the formal, slanting beds set in the concrete of the stairways to Festival Hall as acceptably as anything that would have given the same long season. In the informal beds outlining the outer sides of these stairways, and in other locations, double



SIDE VIEW OF CASCADE GARDENS AND FESTIVAL HALL, SHOWING GOOD EFFECT OF SHADE TREES PLANTED TWO YEARS BEFORE THE FAIR OPENED.

yellow daturas and trailing evening primroses made a goodly showing, and hardy chrysanthemums, crowded with buds, gave promise of some color even in November. Everywhere scarlet salvia and cosmos in many hues proved their value as reliable late bloomers; in fact, they supplied by far the larger part of the flowers seen on the fair grounds during the month of October. The British garden was a beautiful sight with nothing but cosmos in riotous profusion, but in well-disposed masses, and a few stately dahlias.

In the Sunken Garden all of the outer lines of beds are edged with tiny hedges of clipped African tamarisk. These miniature hedges are twelve inches high and six inches wide and make an attractive finish that have preserved a good appearance throughout the entire season. The beds that they enclose so neatly are about three feet wide and of various lengths, and filled with cannas, while between the beds, on strips of intervening turf, stand compact, formally trimmed, specimen *Arbor vitæ* trees some four and one-half feet in height. The central space, separated as shown in the cut by walks, is occupied by a series of beds of clipped foliage plants, geraniums, tall crotons, etc., all having grass borders, level with the walks, from eighteen inches to three feet wide, according to the size of the bed. Bay trees mark the corners of the central part of the design, which is, as a whole, highly effective. Some of the details appealed to me as being especially good and novel, and one or two produced the most charming color schemes I have ever seen in carpet bedding. Two of the best of these, in my opinion, were fleur de lis-shaped beds, one of *cuphea* bordered with *alternanthera tri-color* and *A. rosea*,—a single line of each; the other of *acalypha tri-color* (the variety commonly seen, Bailey gives it as *A. Wilkesiana* var. *Macafeana*), and *A. Godseffiana*,

a lovely shade of green with creamy margin, and bordered with the same varieties of *alternantheras* as the first. The plants in both beds were pruned to simulate raised embroidery,—higher toward the center of each petal of the design, and all so perfect in line that not a leaf seemed out of place. The *cuphea* plants were crowded with bloom, making a very dainty bit of coloring, while nothing could surpass in refinement the delightful color scheme of the *acalypha* combination.

*Ageratum*s, geraniums and *lantanas* (especially *L. Craigi*) deserve credit for their share in the fall garden effect.

Vines that looked thin and unpromising in June against the stucco-covered parapets and columns, filled out attractively and did noticeable service in redeeming the bareness of the great stairways to Festival Hall and the colonnade of states. These vines were chiefly *wistarias* and *honeysuckles*, but the annual cypress vine gracefully wreathed with carmine-starred garlands, the pedestals of the large vases that were placed on the parapets.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Tamarisks, cut back to the ground to produce new shoots, were distinctive as low, single plants at various points where their plummy foliage was needed for an all-summer effect.

* * *

In the shrubbery borders *Ailanthus* shoots, *Ricinus* and *Aralia spinosa* showed dark, rich green when nearly everything else was changing color from frost or the waning season.

* * *

In Fair Japan, on the Pike, variegated *vinca* was



FORMAL SUNKEN GARDEN BETWEEN MINES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDINGS, U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING CLOSING THE VISTA.

utilized in a novel way by training its long, trailing lengths over willow twigs stuck in the ground to form a succession of low arches to inclose tiny lawns outlining a miniature stream and lake.

* * *

The columns of the Press building were concealed by festoons of the variegated Japanese hop, one of the best annual vines, quite the best where shade or bulk of drapery combined with grace is desired. It is far more attractive in form and in coloring than the heavy, shapeless mats of "moon" vine seen so generally on residences in St. Louis, although the "moons" themselves are quite stunning against their dense green background and it is doubtless an excellent choice for certain purposes and places.

* * *

Late in October a novelty in the shape of a new nut was received and put on exhibition in the Missouri section of the Horticultural building. It is a hybrid procured from a cross between the hickory and the

pecan, has a very thin, tender shell, and came from E. E. Estle, Carrolton, Mo.

* * *

Beds of *Tritoma Pfitzerii* in the Dreer exhibit of plants growing outdoors were particularly conspicuous in October and called attention to the fact that we might have these brilliant and odd perennials in all of our gardens if we would. *Stokesia cyanea* and *Lantana Craigi* were noticeable in the same exhibit.

* * *

Ornamental grasses, while not prominent in the landscape planting, were seen to advantage in some of the exhibits by seedsmen and florists. The majority of these exhibits were in the neighborhood of the Palaces of Horticulture and of Agriculture.

* * *

Among the outside exhibits was a showy bed of Pentstemons (seemingly *P. Cobæa*), from Vaughan, which attracted attention to the fact that this is a fine, but much neglected, perennial for the home garden.

* * *

In the rose garden down in the valley along the highway known to all St. Louisians as the "Skinker Road," and which forms the dividing line between Forest Park and the outside lands included in the Fair grounds, many roses were in flower very late in the season. Those showing the greatest number of blooms after the middle of October were Clothilde Soupert, Augustine Guinoisseau, a tea rose much like *La France* in form but paler in color, almost flesh colored, in fact; Marie Van Houtte, Gruss au Taplitz, Souv. de la Malmaison, Helen Gould, *La France*, white Maman Cochet, many buds on Meteor but mostly blighted; Marie Guillot, one of the best as seen here; Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, very poor plants yet showing a few excellent flowers; pink Maman Cochet,

good plants and buds; Duchesse de Brabant, Madame Franceska Krueger, one of the best both as to plants and open flowers but buds mostly inferior; President Carnot, good buds on plants that have done indifferently well; Falcen de Neige, which looks a pale *Perle des Jardins*; "Baby Rambler," a new rose having color and habit of *Crimson Rambler* but single and of slender growth; and *Magna Frano*, a deep rose colored tea which, according to an intelligent man in charge of the beds, is always in flower. He declared that if he could have roses in his own garden they should all be of this variety, and he has lived with them since they were set out last May.

* * *

A splendid mat of creeping roses exhibited by R. & J. Farquhar, Boston, composed of "Sweetheart," "Deb-utante," and "The Farquhar," all seeming to be of the *Wichuraiana* type, and set out in May, 1904, clearly demonstrates the foliage possibilities of hybrids of that hardy Japanese variety. It is coming to be possible to use roses for landscape effects, a fact for which rose lovers are grateful.

* * *

It may not be generally known that all open air exhibits of growing plants of every character at this Exposition are received, planted and cared for, and, if not sold, will also be lifted, packed and returned to the exhibitor at the cost of the Exposition company, the exhibitors paying shipping expenses only. This plan seems a great improvement on that practiced at the Chicago Fair. It is much simpler and makes the exhibits appear a part of the general gardens; only close inspection shows the modest placards bearing the names of exhibitors, and these are so placed as not to detract from the general good effect of the grounds. Yet all who care to know where the plants come from, or what they are, may easily do so.

Fresh Impressions of Golden Gate Park.

BY MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

A visitor to San Francisco, California, at first, loses consciousness of every surrounding but the Golden Gate entrance. Such a harbor! It transcends all comparisons and baffles description. The grandeur, the sublimity overwhelms the observer.

The fresh impression accords with Mahomet's when he viewed Damascus, in the Desert. He denied himself entrance, as it was decreed that mortal man should enter Paradise but once.

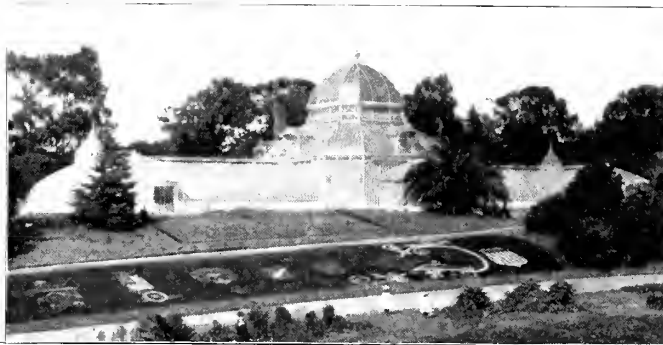
San Francisco has appropriately named the Golden Gate Park. It is one of the most beautiful creations of art and science that ever existed, in the midst of naturally grand and impressive surroundings. It is a model modern park. One of the fresh impressions is, that the immense conservatory, glittering like a

crystal palace, in the Western sun, is well placed. It does not obstruct the view. The scenic effect of avenues of palms, pepper trees, pines (Norfolk Island), and bananas is not marred by the conservatory. It not only occupies a place in harmony with the surroundings of the park, but commands fine views. This is not always the case. For instance, the Horticultural Hall in Audubon Park, New Orleans, stands midway in the avenue of the finest live oak trees, the writer has reason to believe, in the world. A magnificent structure and well filled with plants well kept; always inviting and interesting, the Horticultural Hall yet interrupts the very fine view between the wide-spreading, towering oaks, draped with long grey moss.

Another fresh impression, created by Golden Gate

PARK AND CEMETERY.

Park, is the wisdom and good taste of planting trees that are locally adapted to the park. Palms are the pride of California. They flourish in San Francisco. They are perfectly at home in the Golden Gate



those from various points in the United States, that are virtually foreigners to the park they are designed to embellish.

These impressions of Golden Gate Park will never fade. They are deep and lasting. One of



Palm Avenue, Sutro Heights. The Conservatory.

The Japanese Tea Garden.

Park, hence are grand, in untrammelled beauty. The Norfolk Island pine here makes large, handsome trees, and the avenues are bordered with kinds of broad-leaved tropical plants and feathery foliaged, luxuriant pepper trees, oleander with dark, sharp-pointed, bristling leaves and big heads of beautiful pink and white flowers; and orange trees that glitter in the sunlight and make the air fragrant, that harmonize and also contrast. The good taste of selecting shrubs and trees well suited to the climate is obvious, to one seeing parks in different cities, with imported plants and

the most pleasing features is the Japanese Tea Garden. Characteristic, it has the diminutive waterfall, lakelet and water-lily tank; the stone bridge, arching bamboo bridge and pavilion of bamboo. "Miniature," is the one word that comes to mind, in passing through a Japanese garden. They dwarf, but do not mar, plants, structures and scenery. A full-grown orange tree and a twenty-foot cedar, will have, in contrast, a potted specimen of each, anywhere from twenty to a hundred years old, not over ten inches high; and the minia-



VIEW OF GOLDEN GATE PARK FROM THE TERRACE, SHOWING GARFIELD AND KEY MONUMENTS.

ture orange will be full of fruit, dwarfed to the size of a plum.

The Japanese Tea Garden is an object lesson of special interest, now that Japan is at war with Russia. It is artistic, fresh and dainty; but in plain English the Japanese mode of intensive gardening, and their hand-craft in place of machinery, would turn the progress of the Western world backward, were these methods adopted. For instance, thirty years ago Horace Greeley, in tones that were heard and heeded by the whole nation, said: "Young man, go West, and throw away your hoe."

William H. Seward, in his tour around the world thirty years ago, said: "Japan is so thickly populated that there is nothing to spare. If one head of wheat gets bent down in a rain, it is at once propped up to ripen."

The lessons conveyed in the views of these representative statesmen of that day are pictured in the Golden Gate Park, by the width and breadth and luxuriance of American plant culture and park ornamentation, and the pretty, picturesque and dainty, but narrow, constricted Japanese creations.

Only one fault I had to find. That was the mosaic beds of coleus and alternantheras bordering the broad walks along the sides of the conservatory. The broad expanse of the Pacific, the sublime Golden Gate entrance, the bluest sky and brightest sunshine in the world are there. Hence, towering trees and tropical plants, bright green grass and beautiful natural products are more in keeping than mosaic designs of fancy plants or any other strictly artificial features of decoration. A minor defect in a grand and perfect scheme is like the dead fly in the ointment of the apothecary, of Proverbs.

Last Homes of the Illustrious.

By MRS. HERMAN J. HALL.

"Where they are dwelling whom we hold so dear."

The "Angel of the darker drink" is often the friend who presents to us a soul hitherto little known to our affections and by taking from the world a virile being

become the pride of nations. The very ashes of the Great become precious. The number of friendly glances which were received by the living notables are



Beethoven. Mozart. Glueck. Schubert.
MUSICIANS' CORNER IN THE CENTRAL CEMETERY AT VIENNA.

forces the essence of that being into our daily lives, quickening memories of those who, when living, created but little enthusiasm but whose names have since

multiplied by thousands when we count those turned upon their last habitations.

As the artist and writer, in life, have ever sought the

atmosphere of kindred souls, it would seem fitting that the mortal remains of those in sympathy with one another's pursuits should be gathered in one locality that might be consecrated to them. This has been accomplished in the Musicians' Plot in Central Cemetery, Vienna, where Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert and Glück sleep among the trees and flowers. From all parts of the globe lovers of music journey to this little sanctuary of venerated dust. At the left lies Beethoven, whose tempestuous heart beat in unison with the fury



TAM O'SHANTER AND SOUTER JOHNNY. Sculptured figures in Greek Temple erected to Robert Burns in Ayr, representing two characters in "Tam o' Shanter."

of storms, the passion of wind-lashed waves, but which nevertheless understood and appreciated the divine calm of Schubert's melodies. A variegated cut-leaved maple shades the marble whiteness of the monument carved with the immortal name, a lyre and a symbolic bee.

In the center of the plot, surrounded by the floral offerings of admirers, rests Mozart, darling of all musical souls. The bronze head of Fame on the summit of the marble is lowered as if in grief at the untimely passing of one whose name she inscribes upon the scroll of honored dead. To-day hundreds of cities are proud to erect memorials to the genius who died wretchedly poor and who, also, was taken to his grave unwept and unattended.

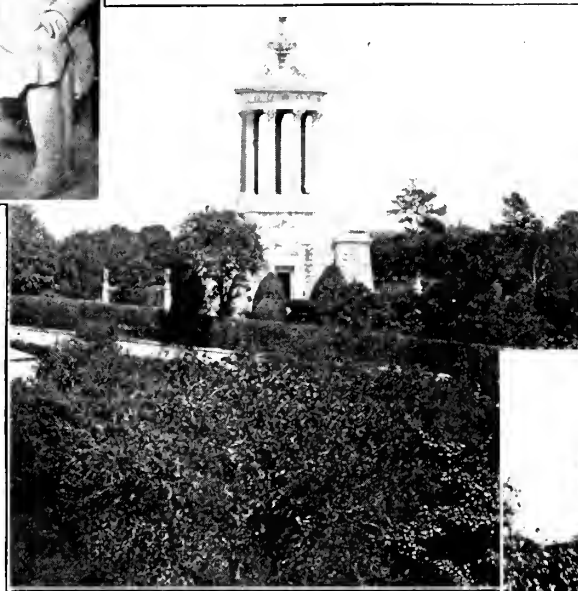
Just beyond the granite shaft above Glück, that master musician born to a gamekeeper's wife, is an avenue of stately locusts perfuming the air with their clusters of snowy bloom which contrast happily with the glowing crimson flowers massed about the lot where Austria's famous colorist, Hans Makart, sleeps. In life, he loved this particular shade of red and always employed it somewhere in the composition of each painting.

"Thou art gone before, whither the world must fol-

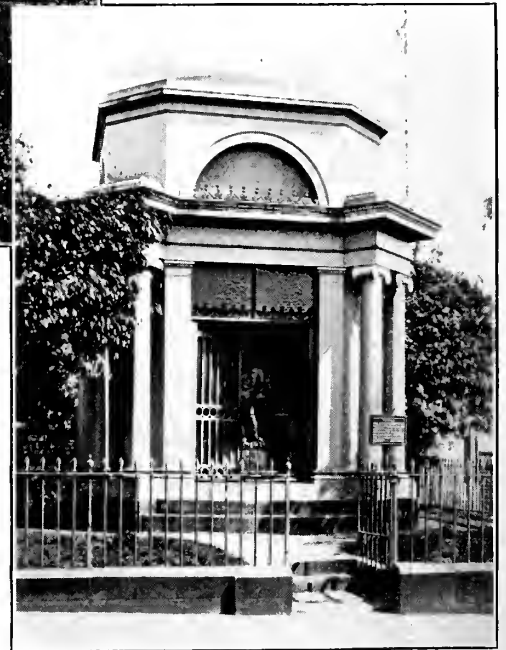
low," said the famed writer of epitaphs, at the passing of friends, but there was no one who could do him justice when his turn came to close the narrow door. So, the friends who survived wrote across a blue marble slab, "O rare Ben Jonson." The chroniclers of Westminster Abbey say that he was buried in an upright position because of the crowded condition of the vault, but we rather like to think the act symbolic.

In that "Poet's Corner," there are many others whose wit and music have entranced the world. A marble effigy standing on a pedestal carved with the figures of the muses represents Addison, who was borne to the Abbey in the night in a solemn procession of torch-bearers and choristers. The splendid tribute in marble from a friend marks the resting place

of Dryden and not far distant one may read the name of Chaucer, whose quaint rhymes haunt the memory. Milton's pathetic countenance gleams in marble against the grey walls of the Abbey, and seems to turn towards the neighboring bust of Alfred Tennyson, upon whose stilled heart lies a



GREEK TEMPLE TO ROBERT BURNS AT AYR.

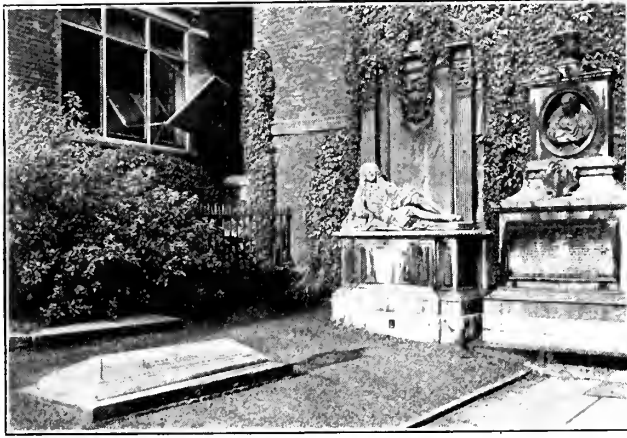


BURNS' TOMB AT DUMFRIES.

laurel wreath from Virgil's tomb.

"Life is a jest and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it."

How appropriate the epitaph for philosophical John Gay. Beyond these chiseled lines and just above the portrait busts of Macauley and Thackeray is a marble relief by Roubilliac in memory of Händel, whose ashes are in the vault below. The design shows the master



GOLDSMITH'S TOMB, GARDENS OF THE TEMPLE, LONDON.

of oratorio standing by a table bearing musical instruments and the score of the Messiah. Above, an angel plays on a harp. Near by, a tablet to Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," is inscribed with that line from the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." A medallion by Nollekens to Oliver Goldsmith reminds the visitor of the low marble cover above his ashes in the Temple Garden. As one pauses before the cenotaph of the Bard of Avon, who said, once, "Let's talk of graves," one wishes that his dust might be garnered in the Poet's Corner together with that of



TOMB OF VICTOR HUGO IN THE PANTHEON AT PARIS.

Shelley and Keats, now interred so far from the mother country.

Nevertheless, as Shelley said on the burial of his friend in that quaint God's Acre, in Rome, "It would almost make one in love with death to be buried in so sweet a spot." So in this tangle of trees and shrubs beneath the shadows of Gate Pyramid and cypress we gaze with much content upon the stone that indicates the last home of the youthful Keats, whose name was "writ in water."

"While ilka thing in nature join
Their sorrows to forego,"

we press the green turf about the mausoleum of Bobbie Burns, in the churchyard of St. Michael's, Dumfries. It is a feeble copy of the classic in style only a little less worthy of the poet than the more pretentious monument at Ayr. However, we partially excuse the sculptor's weakness in the latter when looking at the figures of those jolly old comrades of Ayr, Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny. Happy in each other's society and prodigal of time, they bring the art of this beloved Scot into daily touch with the passing



SIR WALTER SCOTT'S TOMB AT DRYBURGH ABBEY.

generations and make him seem ever present with them.

One other claims our regard amid the gorse and heather. The golden sunlight streaming through St. Catherine's window also flecks the block of Aberdeen granite that still remains in ruined Dryburgh Abbey, and it seems as if the soul of Walter Scott must return now and then to listen to the murmur of his beloved Tweed. Though long silent there in the burial place of his ancestors, his words, once vibrant with his breath, speak cheer and comfort to the doubter. His advice to a young friend is characteristic of the man, "Life is like a game of cards and the whole at



JENNY LIND TABLET, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

first seems to depend on mere chance. But it is not so, for in the long run the skill of the player predominates over the casualties of the game."

Consummate skill in the game of life was certainly found in that marvelous orator who knew so well how to touch the hearts while influencing the minds of men. Victor Hugo merits his niche in the Pantheon at Paris by a lifetime of service to his country. No public demonstration at the death of a Frenchman ever exceeded the spectacle of his funeral. The exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor, alike did him honor, for he had possessed a wealth of understanding which was expressed in his glowing sympathy, his tender helpfulness, his judicial conscience.

(To be Continued.)



Milton. Mason. Prior. Campbell. Handel. Addison.
Spencer. Gray.
POETS' CORNER IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Foliage Masses—Making and Maintaining Them.

By H. A. CAPARN.

Massed shrubbery is one of the principal means of getting broad effects. It cannot be completed and the effects realized by planning it in the office, nor even by planting it in the ground. A great deal of experience with shrubberies of my own making and observation of those of other people has led to certain general conclusions which may be worth printing.

Before planting shrubberies (or lawns) do not omit to cultivate the ground as well and deep as possible. A good crop of bushes or grass cannot be raised on poor soil any more than another crop. When planted the making of the shrubbery is only begun. It is intended to be of a certain form and texture, to produce a certain effect from the salient points of view. It is usually desired to be higher on one side than on the other, on the back than on the front, and generally speaking, that each bush should grow taller than the one in front of it, for if it did not, it could not be seen; that is, if the shrubbery is not set where it can be looked down upon. Each bush should be a well-shaped specimen of its kind, vigorous and individual, yet a part of the whole. There must be no gaps or untidy places, nothing protruding disproportionately from the general expanse.

To achieve all this, the plantation must be cared for as long as it exists. Some plants will grow better than they are expected, others not so well. The former may have to be pruned, the latter to be coddled or replaced with others. If one kind cannot flourish it should be replaced with some other that can. It should be remembered that pruning does not mean

slashing or shearing, not the obliteration of the natural shape of the plant, but its development. As the plants begin to crowd each other they should be thinned out until each has nearly room to grow to its full size. Very likely the tall-growing things at the back, the



MASSSED SHRUBBERY.

pyruses, cercis, fringes, dogwoods, halesias, etc., will lag behind the more hasty spiræas, weigelas, and deutzias for a few years so that the foliage mass will be out of proportion. But it must not be forgotten that the front is to be low and the back high, that the mass is to be unified, unbroken and consistent. To get these conditions the principal tools required are the spade, the knife and intelligence.

Editorial Note and Comment.

Association Interests.

One of the most difficult problems confronting large organizations, designed for mutual helpfulness and progress in certain lines of work, is that of providing scope and latitude at their regular meetings, for the consideration of such special departments as may be generally included in the membership of the association. For examples take the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, recently merged with the American League for Civic Improvement, into the "American Civic Association," and the "Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists." In the former there was a certain unrest among the members engaged as park superintendents, due to the lack of opportunity to take up the special details of park work; and in the latter the gardener element in the membership felt that their interests had not found it possible to express themselves to their utmost to the uplifting of the particular branches of work involved. While specializing would seem to be the order of the day, yet with so vast a territory as our country covers, all national associations become more or less unwieldy; or, in other words, they fail to meet the conditions best adapted to serve all parts on time, and minister to the best interests of any section as occasion may dictate. Since the summer meetings at St. Louis the American Association of Park Superintendents has been organized, and a Gardener's Association is rapidly being developed. About the best solution so far attempted is that of the architects, whose chapters exist wherever conditions demand, subservient in a measure to the parent body, but our individual states are important enough and prosperous enough to sustain state associations which, affiliated with a national association, might promise that the best interests of all should be maintained throughout the length and breadth of our land.



Billboard Companies vs. Public Rights.

The somewhat conflicting court decisions in relation to the rules of park authorities providing for the limitation of billboard advertising in park districts, while discouraging, should serve as a slogan to inspire insistence on the part of the public that their rights must be respected. In connection with the case of the Boston Metropolitan Park Commission, which was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, the *Boston Transcript* recently made some very pertinent comments. It says the question is "really one of whether or not the people have the power to restrain encroachments upon their rights, and whether or not the public rights are above those of individuals." Attorney-General Parker, of Massachusetts, has given an opinion that there is no legal reason why an offense to the eyes should have a different standing from an offense to the other organs, and that "any use of private property which

materially interferes with the public comfort, except in those cases where the reasonable requirements of the owner afford him justification or excuse, is a nuisance. . . . Since the public good justifies the spending of money to produce an aesthetic effect, the Court will not hold that a reasonable regulation to preserve the effect for which the public money was spent is beyond the power of the legislature." From such an authority this would seem to be good law, and is also good common sense. It surely cannot be possible that the American people through their representatives in their legislative assemblies cannot enact laws to regulate the offensive encroachments of commonplace business aggressiveness upon their higher rights.



Vacant Lots Gardening.

From time to time the question of improving vacant lots comes up for attention. A great deal has been done in various localities by improvement associations and public-spirited individuals towards remedying this blot on the plan of civic betterment, and from the fact that results have richly repaid effort in this direction, it is certain that the vacant lot offers a wide field for experimental reform. The success of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association has amply justified its organization. The scheme has grown from small beginnings, six years ago, and is now an important factor in the life of that city. It has been the means of giving employment to thousands of idle poor and has helped them along their hard road. There are comparatively few who cannot "tend garden," and the healthfulness of the employment is a paying factor. During the 1903 season there was a total of 209 acres cultivated in Philadelphia and 86 in New Jersey. Some 86 acres were also worked in co-operative farms. The details of the work of the Philadelphia Association are extremely interesting and afford a fund of suggestion for improving the vacant lots so numerous in our towns and cities.



Municipal Art.

A Municipal Art Society was recently organized in Cambridge, Mass., and it has already been called upon to advise upon the plans for the Cambridgeport Savings Bank Building. Its officers and committeemen are well-known citizens and many of them experts in artistic matters. The society offers expert advice, free of charge, to individuals regarding the external aspect and design of new structures, both public and private, to encourage a more artistic and coherent treatment of the appearance of the streets. It also offers, as far as practicable, to co-operate with the city government for like purpose in all questions of civic betterment. By such influences, and through such channels, our public art should be vastly improved.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The Ladies' Improvement League of Iowa City, Ia., has agreed to contribute \$500 for the improvement of the roadways in Iowa City Cemetery on condition that the city contribute a like sum and take charge of the work.

* * *

The Methuen Improvement Society, Methuen, Mass., is erecting guide posts at various points about town where the roads diverge in various directions. The posts bear signs upon which are printed the names of the cities or towns to be reached by going in different directions, and the distance.

* * *

The Village Improvement Association of Norfolk, Conn., has issued a booklet entitled "What's In a Name?" It gives the names of streets and residences of the town and indicates their location. Norfolk has no "Main" street and is to be congratulated on having broken away from the habit of calling the principal street by this stereotyped name.

* * *

The Oxford Improvement Association, Oxford, Mass., has employed an architect to draw plans for a new building for the association, to be erected at a cost of \$2,000. The building will contain two meeting-rooms, a hall 34 x 34 feet, and a gymnasium. It will be of wood, with interior finish of pine. John Williams, of New Bedford, Mass., is the architect.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Ridgefield, Conn., is five years old and has a membership of over 100. Prizes were awarded this year for the best kept lawns; eleven triangles have been maintained, and shrubs planted about the Town Hall and West Lane school house. Special work was done by the society at the request of the property owners and consisted of the removal of rocks in the roadway, the turfing of a triangle, and the slight grading of the land.

* * *

The Milwaukee Outdoor Art and Improvement Association has started a crusade for the preservation of the city's trees. Miss Grace Young, the president, has prepared a petition to the city council setting forth the importance of taking immediate steps to preserve the trees, one of the chief beauties of Milwaukee, and asking that an adequate appropriation be voted for the employing of a tree warden and assistants. It is suggested that the tree warden might be identified with the park board. The petition is being circulated among prominent business men for their signatures and is receiving the heartiest kind of indorsement.

* * *

The Town Improvement Association of Stoneham, Mass., has begun an active campaign against the gypsy and brown-tail moths. The committee in charge of the work is bending much of its effort to focusing individual attention upon trees and shrubbery on private grounds. To this end it has placed a quantity of creosote solution and brushes at a centrally located store, which will be disposed of to property owners and householders at exact cost. The committee is also preparing a circular for house to house distribution containing

practical information concerning the twin pests, their habits, appearance, rate of propagation, together with methods of fighting against their increase.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis has closed its School Garden Class by awarding 25 different prizes to the 250 boys and girls who attended the classes during the summer. This was the first attempt in St. Louis to bring the country into the city. The League secured some vacant property at Tower Grove and Shaw avenue, the free use of which was donated by the Missouri Botanical Garden Trustees, employed competent instructors and had the children come at convenient hours during the entire summer and receive instructions in gardening. It has proven one of the most successful undertakings the League has ever attempted, and the Committee is at present contemplating the securing of several vacant lots in the crowded districts about town, fencing them in, organizing the children under competent instructors and giving to them free instruction in plant and vegetable cultivation.

* * *

The Readville Improvement Association, Readville, Mass., has a creditable record of work accomplished during the 18 months of its existence. It has about 80 members, whose active work has secured better streets and sidewalks; greatly improved the public park; introduced gas for heating and lighting; improved the train service; abated various nuisances; provided concerts and addresses for the village, and are just now successfully attacking the waste paper nuisance. To accomplish this latter reform, the Society has published an appeal to the citizens in the three local papers and written to every local business house requesting the proprietor not to allow waste paper to be swept into the streets. They have placed a receptacle for rubbish in the central square, and have the waste paper collected three times a week in a hand cart with the association's name conspicuously painted on it. J. R. Corthell is president, and W. J. W. Wheeler clerk. The association has issued a neatly printed booklet of 16 pages, giving the by-laws and list of officers and members.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Natick, Mass., was organized in June with 39 charter members, and now has a membership of 114, with a record of much work accomplished for so young an organization. The society has bought twelve waste barrels and set them up in places on the streets where they seem to be most needed. Plans for preserving and improving the Common are on foot and in the spring the Park Commissioners will assist in carrying them out. The society has taken steps towards having several unsightly buildings taken down and dumps and ash heaps removed. The schoolboys, acting on the suggestion of the society, have removed about a thousand advertising signs which had been put on poles and fences where they had no right to be. Many of these signs have been put back, and some action by the town to prevent this would seem to be desirable. The Executive Committee has begun to work toward having the railroad embankment west of the bridges beautified. They also hope in the spring to work with the town officials in developing the park land left to Natick by the late W. L. Coolidge and in improving others public parts of the town. Miss Charlotte H. Conant is secretary of the society.

* * *

The York, Me., *Transcript* in commenting on the work of the Village Improvement Society in that town says: "The work instituted by the Village Improvement societies in order to be successful needs hopeful leaders, men and women who are not only capable of locating the present troubles and

defects, but who are able plainly to see the final good through the mists of discouragement that will naturally arise. We have need to bear always in mind that fact that Rome was not built in a day. There is no magic wand by the wave of which a half dead and alive village can be transformed in an instant to a modern ideal of what a New England village should be, but if the improvement society can see at the end of twelve months of effort that two blades of grass are growing where one grew before, that the civic pulse has been quickened and strengthened ever so little, there has been laid the foundation of a work that will be felt for good down to all the succeeding generations."

* * *

The Massachusetts Civic League has done good work in that state toward unifying and directing the energies of the improvement societies, and furthering desirable legislative measures, a number of which have become law through its efforts. In the line of local work the most important thing that the League has done has been the formation, in April, 1904, of the Massachusetts Conference for Town and Village Betterment, the first organization of the kind in the country. The first outcome of the conference was a most interesting meeting of a large number of delegates from local societies in all parts of the state. The League is now actively planning to co-operate with the executive committee of the conference by sending out leaflets, preparing lantern slides, and

making a list of lecturers, on the subjects in which local organizations of citizens are likely to be especially interested. Leaflets at present in preparation are: 'Town and Village Landscape, by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.; Public Buildings, by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.; An Account of "Children's Labor and Prize Day" at Ashfield, by Charles Eliot Norton, and "The School That Made a Town," from "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," by Walter H. Page; and a photographic prize contest has been arranged, which should furnish good material for lantern slides. During the past winter two leaflets were sent to members and local organizations, one explaining the most available methods for the abatement of the advertising nuisance and stating the law upon that subject; the other upon the work-test for tramps and vagrants. In one important branch of local work the League has maintained an object-lesson of its own. As the result of a careful study of the causes of juvenile law-breaking in Boston and of the local system of public baths and playgrounds, it started in 1900, and has since maintained, a model playground in the city. This playground has been influential in stimulating and directing the movement in Boston and has achieved a reputation as a model playground, as is shown by the seeking of advice from the playground committee by park commissioners and others in charge of playgrounds in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Paul and many other cities and towns.

Hardy Orange—(*Citrus trifoliata*.)

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

Those unacquainted with the hardy orange, *Citrus trifoliata*, who may see the illustration of it which is presented with this, will have an opportunity of judging what a pleasing sight it is to see a large bush of it in flower. The one illustrated has thousands of its pure white flowers expanded. With the name of orange flowers will come to many the fancy of sweet odor, but this merit, I regret to say, this orange does not possess.

The bush photographed is eight feet high. It is on elevated land near Philadelphia, which, together with the protection of a dwelling on the northern side, ensures a thorough ripening of the wood. With such a hardening of the wood the severest winters do not hurt it. It must not be thought the dwelling spoken of is required for its protection. Where this bush stands, within sight of it, are several others in no way protected and which stand the cold perfectly, as this one does. It may be said to be entirely hardy about Philadelphia, for I do not know of any that are ever injured excepting in cases where the plants stand in low ground. Sometimes such plants, having unripened wood, get a little cut back by cold, just as many other shrubs and trees do in the same situation.

On account of the rigidity of its shoots and thorns it makes an ideal hedge for defensive purposes, and where such a hedge is desired and the plant is hardy, there is nothing equals it for the purpose. Being a true orange it is not probable that it will be hardy very far north, but for hedging purposes it would not matter were its shoots to suffer a little. Besides the

beauty of its appearance when in flower, and its uses as a hedge plant, it remains to be said that following the flowers are the oranges. The bush before us will have many hundreds on it. They are of a dull red



CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

color, and are so bitter they are unfit to eat; in fact, they contain little besides seeds.

Efforts are being made to hybridise this and some sweet orange, looking forward to the producing of a hardy kind with fruit fit to eat, and there would seem to be good reason to hope for success in that line.

The illustration is of a bush on the beautiful grounds of Charles W. Henry, Chestnut Hill, who is a great lover of trees and shrubs.

Blake Memorial Chapel, Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass.

TOWER OF BLAKE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

BLAKE Memorial Chapel, dedicated last summer at Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., is one of the handsomest and most modern structures of the kind in the country. It is a gift of the late Mrs. Nancy Colwell Blake of Boston, in memory of her son, and is built in early Gothic style of architecture.

The exterior is of seam-faced Cape Ann granite, the rustic finish and color of the stone harmonizing admirably with the site.

The chapel is 64 by 34 feet with a tower on one corner 65 feet high. In the immediate rear is a cloister 52 feet long and 8 feet wide, which unites the administration building, which is 35 by 24 feet. The main entrance is through an arched door in the tower. Di-

rectly over the main entrance is the organ gallery, while at the opposite end is the chancel vaulted and recessed. On the right is a mortuary room, and back of that is the robing room for the ministers. On the left of the chancel is a mourners' room, which can be entered through double doors from the porte-cochere at the left of the building. The interior finish is Flemish oak with walls of terra cotta. The pews, 18 in number, are of old mission pattern, and will seat 125 persons with ample space on the floor for chairs to increase the seating capacity to 300.

The administration building, seen at the rear of the chapel, contains a general office, the office of Superintendent George W. Creesy, and a meeting room for the directors. The main office is 17x21 feet and the superintendent's 12x16. These are also finished and equipped in Flemish oak.

Beneath the chapel is a room for storing half-hardy plants in winter, and underground is a receiving vault of stone and slate with 46 crypts. The buildings are heated by steam from the plant beneath the administration building. The tower contains a clock and bell, and the roof is double-slatted, in keeping with the mission style of the architecture throughout.

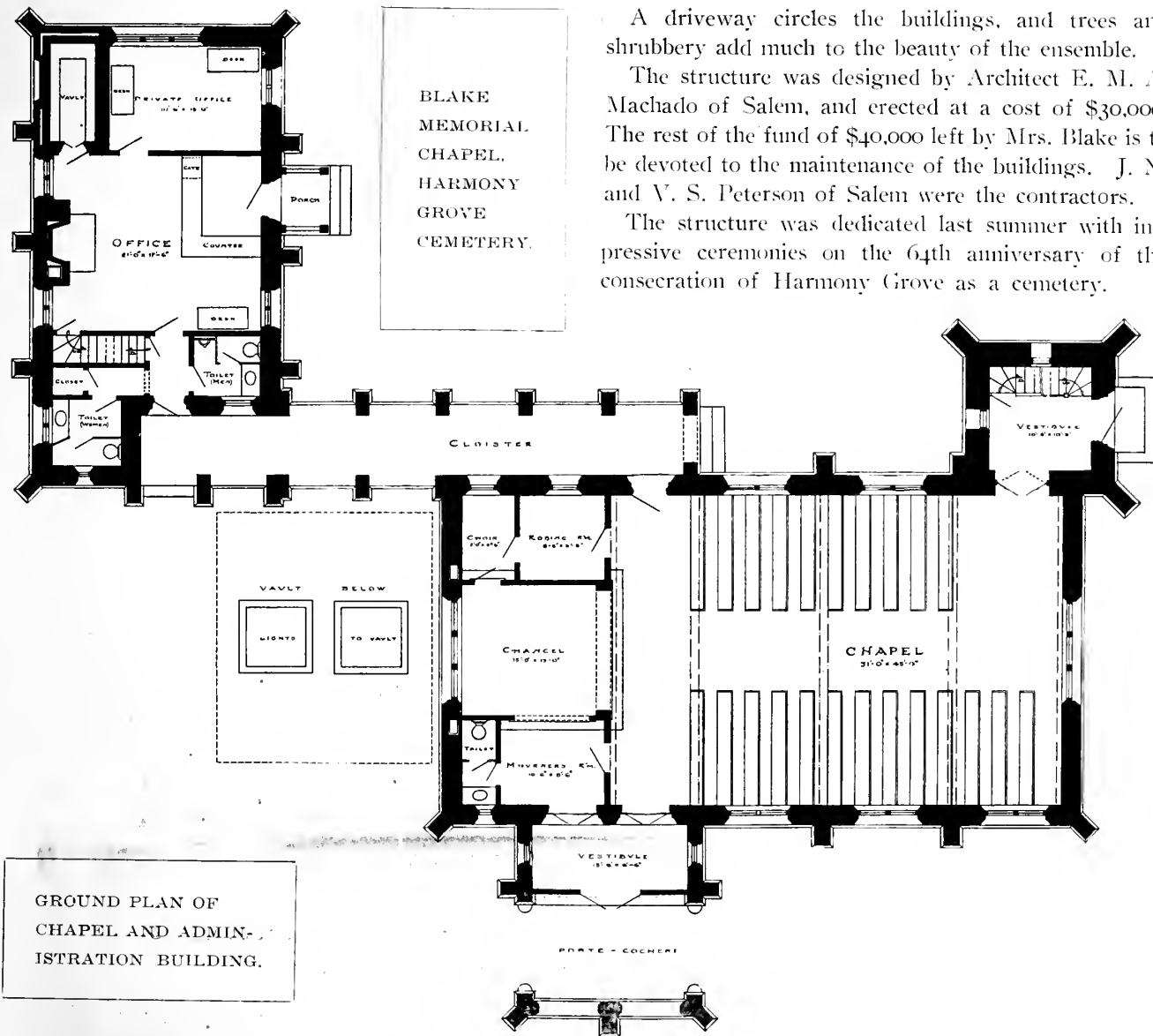


1. Exterior View of Chapel and Administration
2. Interior of Chapel.



3. The Receiving Vault.
4. Entrance to the Administration Building.





A driveway circles the buildings, and trees and shrubbery add much to the beauty of the ensemble.

The structure was designed by Architect E. M. A. Machado of Salem, and erected at a cost of \$30,000. The rest of the fund of \$40,000 left by Mrs. Blake is to be devoted to the maintenance of the buildings. J. N. and V. S. Peterson of Salem were the contractors.

The structure was dedicated last summer with impressive ceremonies on the 64th anniversary of the consecration of Harmony Grove as a cemetery.

Stone Work in Japanese Gardens.

Every tiny back garden in Tokyo contains among its floral and artificial ornaments slabs of natural rock, judiciously placed, says the *Stone Trades Journal*. Marvelous are the illusions produced by them with the aid of those dwarf trees that the Japanese gardener knows how to grow and train. It is absolutely magical to see what lovely landscape effects he can obtain out of an oxcart load of big stones and a few of these stunted plants. He will create for you with his dwarf pines and microscopical bamboos upon a few square yards of soil what looks like leagues of wild (or cultivated) country. There shall be a stream and water meadows, and rice fields perfect, though each no bigger than a chessboard; a mountain tarn with a carp in it and goldfishes and a tortoise shall appear; a flying bridge and glittering waterfall and a range of lilliputian but lovely mountains. Accordingly, rocks are an article in great demand, and Tokyo being an alluvial plain, without anything of the sort at hand, numerous

dealers exist in the city whose business it is to bring in from the mountains and to supply their customers these indispensable adjuncts of Japanese horticulture. Great, round stones from the bed of the river, and square or oblong slabs of moderate size can be had cheap enough. But if you will go into something imposing for dimensions or remarkable in color or material, there are rocks on the Ishuja's yard that will cost you from one to two hundred yen—say \$50 to \$100. Learned treatises exist which teach how these rocks should be planted in the gardens, and what plants should be disposed near them; how you should build the ishibashi or bridge of stone; how you should stand the ishi-būmi or tablet bearing an inscription; where should be placed the ishi-doro or stone lamp-stand. Rocks that have a hole in them are much valued for ame-no-ishi or natural basins, and stones with a vein in them, ishime, may be of high value if the marks lend themselves to any fancy, religious or poetical.

A Huge Boulder Monument, Syracuse, N. Y.

The accompanying scene in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., shows the colossal boulder recently placed on the Crouse lot by McDonald, Cutler & Co., of Barre, Vt. The placing of the huge stone involved quite a feat in transportation. It weighs about 80 tons and was moved a distance of eight miles from the

Vessey farm, near Split Rock, N. Y. The boulder was transported on rolls at an expense of about \$4,500, and eight weeks were required for the work. Its dimensions are: 15-ox9-6x8-0. The family name, in large, raised letters, is the only inscription. A small boulder of the same stone is used for a marker.



CROUSE BOULDER MONUMENT, OAKWOOD CEMETERY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Garden Plants—Their Geography (CVII) Aroidales.

The Pandanus, Philodendron and Arum alliance.

The Arum group is one of the most extraordinary in the world of plants. The remarkable diluvian aspect of their foliage and flowers sufficiently characterizes the greater number. There are 31 tribes, 119 genera and 1,062 species, many of which have broken into a host of garden forms. Some aquatic species are the very smallest of flowering plants, while others produce about the largest of all flowers. The minute rootless floating globules called *Wolffia Columbiana*, twenty or thirty to the inch, with several little duck-weeds, are scarcely suspected to be flowering plants by the average of mankind. It is not so very difficult to imagine the evolution from these to the "water lettuce," *Pistia stratiotes*, found floating on fresh tropical waters almost everywhere. Then along the Mediterranean lands are the little ambrosinias, in two or three forms, whose remarkable reproductive arrangements have the ordinary spadix of the alliance reduced to a tiny flower consisting of little more than a naked stamen and ovary with a bit spathe as covering. An advance to more complete character is *Ariopsis peltata*, growing on the Himalayas at about 5,000 to 7,000

feet, a little affair of three or four leaves, a little stalk, a little hooded spathe and smaller spadix—the whole outfit half a thumb high. In North America many are familiar with the "Indian turnip" and the "Skunk cabbage." *Amorphophallus Titanum* is an enormously big "Skunk cabbage" from Western Sumatra. The spadix is an affair of five to nine feet long, encircled by a frilled mottled green purple lined spathe three or four feet across. A moderate sized tuber is a foot across. There's a chance for you, Senator Childs!

Perhaps less than ten per cent of the aroids are hardy north, but few of which are very ornamental. In the moist sub-tropics it is different. The majority of species grow naturally in the great conservative belt of the tropical mountains at elevations ranging from about 1,000 to 5,000 feet. There are often found the large aloecasias and colocasias in a great variety of species, with curiously formed and colored foliage, and a vast assortment of epiphytes and of climbers in the way of philodendron and monstera climbing and supporting themselves by guy-roots. Seeing the vast increase of transportation it is a little remarkable that

none of these appear to have found their way to the Florida "Keys." From about the sea level of the old world tropics to 4,500 feet of elevation the branching candelabriform pandanus trees are often found propping and supporting themselves by aerial roots disposed more closely around the stems, but of similar guy-rope character to those of philodendron. They have their reproductive organs arranged on spadixes accompanied by many spathes and so on, but their most obvious character is the curious spiral arrangement of their great strap-shaped, often very spiny leaves. Thus: the tropical gardener may often have

a choice of good sized trees, climbers with large simple, lobed, or perforated leaves, and a great variety of herbs with striking formation or variegation or both, and these for the bed or the bog. The spathes are for the most part green or brown, but sometimes white, yellow or bright scarlet. These more or less cover what are otherwise almost naked flowers gathered together into dense spikes or spadixes with few or many scales or hairs instead of petals. In the warmer regions often with shade, the group will be of increasing interest as the tropics are more nearly approached. Some botanists following Meisner, associate these plants with palms, but there seems no sense in that, unless maybe in the boundary plantations of a tropical garden.



Spikes of
Typha
latifolia.

Flower of
Amorpho-
phallus
Rivieri.

Pandanus has 50 species, distributed over tropical Asia, Malaisia, Oceanica, Africa and its islands, with *P. tenuifolius* often credited to the West Indies. Several variegated forms occur, such as *P. Baptistii*, with creamy yellow stripes, and forms of *Veitchii* with both white and yellowish variegation. These and probably *Javanicus variegatus* are capital bedders where the summers are six months long or more.

Carludovica, with 34 species, are from the West Indies and tropical America. They have palm-like foliage and occasionally are climbers.

Typha, "Cats tails," have 10 species, widely distributed over the temperate and warm regions. *T. Domingensis*, found in southwest Texas, grows to 12 or even 18 feet high, with flower spikes sometimes 3 feet long.

Acorus, "Sweet flag," has 2 species of wide distribution in the northern hemisphere. Both have variegated and other forms.

Monstera has 15 species, all tropical American. They may be used fastened to the trunks of trees during summer.

Arontium, "Golden club," is a monotypic aquatic, found from New England to Florida.

Symplocarpus, "Skunk cabbage," is also monotypic, growing in bogs or wet ground and having a wide range. An irreverent florist suggested it as an appropriate national flower some years ago, but as it is also Asiatic, it wouldn't do at all!

Calla palustris is another monotypic native bog plant, extending far northward, also in Europe and Asia.

Amorphophallus has 15 species, from the East Indian peninsulas and islands. *A. Rivieri* is well known for its spreading divided leaves. The tubers stored at a temperature suitable for dahlias often throw up their strange flowers during mild spells of winter weather, when it is often advisable to give them a wide berth.

Peltandra, in two native species, called "Arrow arums," are bog plants.

Richardia, in seven or eight species, are South African. *R. Africana* is largely grown for trade uses in California. *R. Albo-maculata*, which occasionally endures a winter, flowers and seeds well when planted out north of New York, but should have a northern exposure southward. *R. Elliotiana*, *R. hastata*, *R. melanoleuca* and Trilby's hybrid, have yellow flowers in various shades.

Alocasia has over 30 species, natives of the East Indies, Malaisia and New Guinea, and *A. marginata* is said to be Brazilian. *A. macrorrhiza variegata* was sent to Europe from the Calcutta Botanic gardens about 40 years ago, received great attention and multiplied exceedingly. It needs rich soil and plenty of water during growth, when it ought to excel the ordinary "Elephant's ears."

Colocasia has six species or thereabouts, and one or two are commonly employed during summer. They are largely used for food in the tropics.

Caladium, in about six species, are mostly Brazilian. *C. bicolor* has given rise to endless varieties with marvellously colored foliage; they are mostly too tender for bedding in the upper South, but may possibly stand better nearer the gulf. The little *C. argyrites* is now called *C. Humboldtii*. Do botanists really think people are going to change such a widely used name as *argyrites*? and if they don't, what is the use of their "laws"? Better by far had they submitted the lists of garden plants to competent authorities and taken the majority for it.

Arisaema, "Indian turnip," is credited with 50 species in temperate and sub-tropical Asia, Abyssinia and

North America. The Asiatic kinds have received considerable attention in Europe and it is possible that some Himalayan and Japanese kinds may prove useful in the States.

A few arums, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, and *Heliconia crinitus* are heard of in gardens but rarely seen, and *Pistia stratiotes* grows famously in ponds during the Southern summer. JAMES MACPIERSON.



RICHARDIA ÆTHIOPICA.



American Florist.

TROPICAL ARALES.



PELTANDRA VIRGINICA.

CORRESPONDENCE

Increasing the Membership of the A. A. C. S.

Why does not the membership of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents increase? This is a question of the deepest interest to all cemetery officials. The next convention, to be held in Washington, will be the nineteenth anniversary of the inauguration of the association. Yet the membership has, for the past ten or twelve years, increased but little. The new names added to the list each year only about offset the losses.

That the whole country has benefited by the advent of the A. A. C. S. is unquestionable. It was the means of the formation of kindred societies for "out-of-door" improvement. Thousands of cemeteries and rural burial grounds have had to improve. How many in your own locality? People in all classes of society in their travels saw examples of good management in cemeteries operated by members of the A. A. C. S., and demanded a better condition of affairs in their local places of sepulture. This is more noticeable in and around cities. Yet the officials of these very city cemeteries are contented to selfishly benefit by the examples set by others, without contributing to or aiding the A. A. C. S. by becoming members, and by helping the other cemetery men to improve by interchange of ideas. It is not alone by the reading of papers, and taking part in the discussions, that the most knowledge is gained at our annual gatherings; but by "rubbing elbows" with our fellow-superintendents, whose interests are identical with our own. The lessons taught by these friendly chats are innumerable.

Not long since the superintendent of the principal cemetery in one of our largest cities was invited to join the association, and replied that he could not learn anything (he taught would have been the better expression), and that he did not propose to give the members the benefit of his knowledge and experience. This feeling is unfortunately too prevalent. When

several members paid a visit to the cemetery under this gentleman's charge they were astonished at the lack of up-to-date knowledge displayed. The opening in that city of a cemetery conducted along the most modern lines has greatly changed the opinion of the people as to the ability of their old superintendent.

The writer has come across many of this class; men who, if they are inclined to improve the places under their charge, prefer stealing their knowledge rather than giving due credit to the association and joining it. Another instance: In a prominent city five years ago a modern cemetery was opened. There were numerous old-fashioned burial grounds in that vicinity, conducted along the same lines that were in vogue during their grandparents' time. Yet to-day there is not a graveyard with 20 miles that has not improved, if only in being kept clean. None of the officials of these places are members of the association. "Cannot afford" and "What's the use" are too frequently the answers; and frequently the blame must be placed on the trustees or directors. Unfortunately they are generally men busy at their own vocations. The cemetery is only a side issue, and they are not much interested.

The superintendent of the only cemetery in a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, before the Chicago meeting, wrote that he would like to join, but the smallness of his salary prevented. The cemetery association is wealthy. Letters, and Rochester reports, were sent to the president, and also to the secretary, asking them to aid their superintendent to become a member, or for the association to have its name on the roll and send a representative. No reply was made. If more cemetery corporations would become members and send representatives to the conventions it would benefit the cemeteries and the A. A. C. S.

The superintendent of a certain cemetery wished to attend one of the conventions. But his directors declined to contribute toward the expense. He went, however, and in one matter alone learned how to overcome a difficulty that had bothered his directors for some time, and is the saving of at least five hundred dollars a year to that cemetery. That's a good investment.

The editor of PARK AND CEMETERY has frequently placed the subject before the readers in its true light. But there is no response. Recently that journal urged that each member should induce at least another to join the A. A. C. S. This in itself would be a grand thing. How about yourself? Winter is coming along and you will have a little more time. Therefore, heed the good advice. PARK AND CEMETERY will gladly allow the use of its columns for discussing this interesting topic. Make suggestions and let us see what can be done toward increasing membership.

It must be borne in mind that the larger the membership the greater will be the attendance at the annual conventions. This will mean recognition by the railroad and reduced rates, making it easier for those who have to pay their own way.

BELLETT LAWSON, Secretary.

* * *

Perpetual Care in Oak Grove Cemetery, La Crosse, Wis.

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY: I attended for the first time the recent annual convention of American Cemetery Superintendents, and received much pleasure, and, I believe, useful suggestions from the proceedings, but, being a stranger, derived most benefit from them by after consideration. One feature alluded to in the able paper of Mr. R. D. Boice, that on "Perpetual Care," particularly attracted my attention. In describing the methods in force in Dodge Grove Cemetery, he said: "Care is taken to distinguish lots under perpetual care, from those not cared for, as this is considered a good means for stimulating other lot owners to embrace its provisions." In Oak Grove Cemetery, La Crosse, Wis., of which I have the honor to be president, the result of such a policy would not be tolerated by the lot owners, the officers of the association, or by public opinion. In this cemetery every lot, every grave, in fact every foot of ground within the enclosure, is equally cared for by the association, and we consequently have the support and sympathy of all classes, and the grounds present a scene of beauty which is a source of pleasure to those who have not lost loved ones and of solace to those who have. To achieve this, we have several sources of revenue, but the main feature is an annual charge of one cent per square foot of the lot or lots owned by all the owners. This sum is paid into the general fund and used for current care and improvements. Any lot owner can, however, purchase "perpetual care," or, rather, "perpetual exemption from dues," for a sum which at 3 per cent would produce the annual dues, and many avail themselves of that privilege. These sums are paid over to a trustee, appointed by the Judge of the Probate Court, and by him invested in prescribed securities, and the interest only paid to the Cemetery Association and used for current expenses.

It may be urged, and it is a fact, that some lot owners do not pay the annual dues, while they share in the benefit of the policy, but a regular account of all such is kept and no interment can take place, or other proprietary act be exercised, on any lot until all arrears are paid.

These and other features of the policy of this cemetery are the result of gradual development under the personal interest and exertions of the late Hon. J. W. Losey, who was its president for twenty-three years, and devoted much study and labor towards making it one of the most beautiful



LOSEY MEMORIAL ENTRANCE TO OAK GROVE CEMETERY, LA CROSSE, WIS.

and well-cared-for cemeteries and a source of pride to our citizens, who, after his death, joined in erecting the chaste and classic memorial arch, shown in the illustration, which now forms the entrance to the cemetery.

J. S. MEDARY,

Pres. Oak Grove Cem. Assn.

La Crosse, Wis.

[The arch is of Wisconsin granite and was designed by Architects Schick & Roth of La Crosse. It cost about \$6,000, and is of the following dimensions: Height, 22½ feet; total width, 36 feet, the central arch being 14 feet and the side arches 5 feet.—Ed.]



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The County Commissioners of Orange County, Tex., have presented to the Ladies' Civic Club of that town a tract of land comprising half of the block on which the court-house stands, to be improved as a public park.

* * *

The Quincy Park and Boulevard Association, Quincy, Ill., has undertaken to assist citizens of that city in replacing street trees that have been destroyed by storms or other causes, and has announced that "to encourage planting on street lines, between the curbing and sidewalks, the Boulevard and Park Association will furnish elm trees and plant them, at cost." Orders are to be left with officers of the association or caretakers of the parks and it is expected that many will take advantage.

The Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., is planning to erect a substantial memorial to Col. Thomas H. Swope, donor of Swope Park in that city. The memorial will take the form of a bronze statue and pedestal and will stand at the entrance to the park. A committee has been appointed to consult with the sculptors and architects, and an expenditure of \$25,000 is planned. President C. D. Parker of the Commercial Club is in charge of the work.

* * *

At the recent election the people of Cedar Rapids, Ia., voted to levy a one-mill tax for three years for park purposes. This will provide the Board with a fund of \$60,000. The measure was passed as a result of the zeal and personal efforts of Mr. William Krebs and the other members of the Park Board, who have been energetic in promoting many improvements in the parks of that town. Cedar Rapids now has 150 acres of parks, the larger tracts being: Bever, 70 acres; Riverside, 10 acres; and Ellis, 50 acres. Besides these there are about 20 smaller open spaces, triangles, etc., at street intersections. A number of these are in the poorer residence districts, and are well planted and cared for.

* * *

The annual report of the park department of Cincinnati, O., for 1903 notes the \$500,000 bond issue recently authorized by city ordinance for the establishment of new downtown parks. The selection of the different sites is now in process of settlement through the courts and the City Solicitor. The bond issue of \$50,000 two years ago has enabled the department to finish considerable work laid out by former park boards and to add a number of betterments to the parks. Accompanying the report is a detailed statement of the expenditures under this bond issue, showing the balance left for the erection and finishing of the spring-house in Eden Park and the new boat and shelter-house in Burnet Woods, according to plans prepared by the architects. The cliff-drive and the Italian garden in Eden Park are the two most notable improvements mentioned in the report. Superintendent Critchell in his report says that the year was quite favorable to growth and planting, and that the season of drought did not cause much loss. Attention is also called to the growth of weeds on the hills abutting the park property. These slopes have become burdened with rank growths of Canada thistle, bee-clover and other dangerous weeds, so as to necessitate large expense in getting them cleared away. The superintendent recommends the enforcement of laws to do away with this nuisance. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$40,003.25 and the receipts to \$41,843.25.

* * *

"A partial description of Mill Creek Park, Youngstown, O., with some papers, reports and laws connected with park work," by Volney Rogers, is the title of an interesting, handsomely illustrated book of 120 pages issued by the commissioners of the township park at Youngstown, authorized under the new township park act passed by the Ohio Legislature last spring. Mill Creek now contains 468.66 acres, and when completed will include over 500 acres. Its total cost for lands, improvements and other expenditures is thus far \$350,000. The more important improvements begun in 1904 are the construction of a stone bridge over Calvary Brook and a stone dam at the Mill Creek Narrows to form an additional lake with a surface of 42 acres. The approximate cost of both bridge and lake will be \$40,000. The park already has Lake Cohasset with a surface of 28 acres, which was formed by the construction of a masonry stone dam 23 feet high. The chief feature of the park is its beautiful and picturesque natural scenery, of which some striking pictures are shown in the report. The late Charles Eliot, after a visit

to this park, said of it: "It is as if a bit of choice scenery had been taken from the mountains of Switzerland and deposited in a level country." The report contains many features of interest aside from the descriptive matter, among which are a paper on "Outdoor Life in Cities," read by Volney Rogers before the Buffalo convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, and a "Botanist's Report," by George A. Streater, giving a list of plants growing in the park. The receipts for 1903 amounted to \$28,224.11 and the expenditures to \$15,169.82.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

At the recent annual meeting of the Clinton Cemetery Association, Irvington, N. J., the report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand October 1, 1903, of \$1,798.55. Receipts for 1904, \$2,826; expended this year, \$3,141.01; balance on hand October 1, 1904, \$1,483.54. The expenditures this year were chiefly for improvements, the most of which were in the addition of two and one-quarter acres.

* * *

One of the strange but common sights of Mexico City is a street car funeral, says *The Sunnyside*. An electric car, modern as any in Boston, Washington or St. Louis, comes rapidly through a street, its loud, harsh gong demanding a clear right of way. Behind it gallops a mule drawing a crude little car, and on this car is a coffin. An Indian, standing erect, lashes the mule—he is doing his utmost with whip and p-s-s-s-s to keep up with the first car, for the first car contains the mourners and the sorrowing friends of the deceased. Thus to the cemetery rushes this incongruous funeral procession, this cold union of grief, of bullwhip, of Indian, mule and electricity.

* * *

The Attleboro Ex-Prisoners of War and other Grand Army men of Attleboro, Mass., have instituted the ceremony of planting each year in the Old Kirk Cemetery a shrub or tree brought from some of the noted battlefields of the South. Two oak trees were planted in previous years, the first in 1901 and the second in 1902. Last year the ceremony was omitted. This year a maple is to be planted. The first shrub planted has weathered the time and gives every indication of being in future years a substantial monument to deeds of the veterans. The other oak tree has disappeared, and those who planted it are totally in the dark as to its fate. Both of the oaks came from Andersonville, Ga.

* * *

Graceland Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., is making preparations for extensive developments under the direction of Superintendent Edward Mardsden to utilize the many fine natural landscape features of the site. Graceland now embraces nearly 250 acres of hills and dales, natural terraces and wooded lands, and is conducted on the lawn plan, with perpetual care. It is a handsome granite chapel and receiving vault, with 60 catacombs.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS.

The Riverhead Cemetery Association, Long Island, N. Y., is planning to erect a new receiving vault. G. M. Vail, Fred S. Hill, and Usher B. Howell have been appointed a committee to select plans and designs.

A five-acre tract joining the new and the old sections of Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Ia., has been purchased as an addition.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Southington, Conn., will erect a new receiving vault.

Lowell Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., is to erect a new entrance gate at a cost of \$2,000.

The city council of Louisville, Ky., is to ask the city council to appropriate \$4,000 for the construction of a stone wall around the old Western Cemetery in that city.

Forest Home Cemetery, Chicago, has purchased 80 acres of additional territory for \$60,000.

Mount Carmel Cemetery, Chicago, has bought 208 acres of adjoining territory for \$57,249.

Proposals have been asked for the furnishing and setting of granite work for the Cambridge Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. Bidders are required to submit estimates for work in "Deer Isle," "Rockport" and "Quincy" granites.

The new Bradford Memorial Chapel was recently dedicated at Oak Grove Cemetery, Gloucester, Mass.

Greenwood Cemetery, Allentown, Pa., is making preparations for the development of an additional tract of land that will double the area of the grounds.

Greenlawn Cemetery, Salem, Mass., is grading an additional tract of land and plans the erection of a new dwelling for the superintendent.

Fairview Cemetery, Boyertown, Pa., has begun the erection of a new chapel.

Stafford Springs Cemetery, Stafford Springs, Conn., has contracted with the W. N. Flynt Granite Co., of Monson, Mass., for the erection of a new receiving vault to cost \$2,000.

* * *

NEW CEMETERIES.

The Jerusalem Evangelical German Lutheran Church of Gardenville has appointed a committee to select a site for a new cemetery. Rev. Oscar Guthe is pastor of the church.

One hundred acres of land has been secured just north of the new city park of Kansas City, Kan., and will be used for a cemetery to be known as Fern Dell Park cemetery. A. P. Nichols, of Kansas City, Mo., is head of the company.

The Curtis Street Synagogue of Denver, Col., recently dedicated a ten-acre Jewish cemetery near that city. A. Kilisher is secretary of the association.

Rose Hill Cemetery is a new tract being developed near Altoona, Pa., by Baltzell Bros. It will be laid out in about 10,000 lots.

"Roselawn," the new cemetery opened near Como Park, St. Paul, Minn., was recently dedicated with public exercises. It is laid out on the lawn plan and covers a tract of 250 acres. The chapel is a low, square building erected in the early Gothic style of architecture, while the administration building partakes of the Elizabethan and Jacobean schools. Herbert A. Horton is superintendent.

The following cemetery associations have been incorporated: West Lawn, Wauseon, O., by H. A. Barber and H. T. Bingham; Lighthouse Cem. Assn., Oregon, Ill., by L. Bissell, F. M. Thompson and Edith Gates; St. Charles Cem. Assn., St. Charles, Ill., by T. E. Irwin, J. F. Irwin and Minnie Michael; The Universal Cem. Assn., Rock Island, Ill., by P. and J. Groth, J. D. Little and C. D. Hansen; Black Cem. Co., Albany, Ind., by J. F. and W. H. Black and M. Vincent.

REMOVALS.

When a cemetery association or church sells particular lots in a cemetery, the supreme court of South Carolina says, the purchaser becomes the owner of the soil, and manifestly his right to its possession protects interments made by him from disturbance. It is also true, as a general proposition, that, where ground has been dedicated to the public for use as a cemetery, the owner cannot afterward resume possession, or remove the bodies interred therein, although he has received no consideration for its use, and the interments were made merely by his consent. This doctrine is somewhat anomalous, and is not to be extended beyond the principle upon which it is founded. That principle is that the most refined and sacred sentiments of humanity cluster around the graves of departed loved ones, and that when these sentiments have become associated and connected with a particular spot of ground by the invitation or consent of the owner, he shall not for any secular purpose disturb them. There is no right of property in a dead body, in the ordinary sense in which the word "property" is used, but the law recognizes a family right, which descends from generation to generation, to protect the bodies of deceased relatives from indignity, and the ground in which they are interred from unnecessary invasion or disturbance. It does not follow, however, the court says (Little vs. Presbyterian Church of Florence, 47 Southeastern Reporter, 974), that there are no circumstances which will warrant for example a church in changing the location of its house of worship and removing the bodies interred on its ground. The very delicate question to be decided in each case is whether, having all the circumstances in view, the proposed removal should be regarded an undue intrusion on the tender sensibilities of those interested. In the consideration it should be remembered that in this comparatively new country the dead have often been buried in very unsuitable places, and that removals have often taken place in the exercise of the most tender sentiment, in view of the future forgetfulness and disregard of the old neighborhood graveyards as the country is changed and developed. If such removals by private individuals tend to promote, rather than destroy, reverence for the dead, the court should certainly hesitate to prevent such action by a church, when it seems to the court that such removal would have a like result.

* * *

LAKEWOOD CEMETERY CASE DECIDED.

The supreme court of Minnesota, in a decision recently handed down, reverses the district court of Hennepin county in proceedings to enforce the collection of taxes on lands owned by Lakewood Cemetery Association of Minneapolis that are to be used for cemetery purposes. It is held that lands to be used for cemetery purposes cannot be taxed. The cemetery association acquired by purchase and condemnation proceedings a tract of forty acres of land adjoining Lakewood cemetery to be used for burial purposes. The county authorities endeavored to levy taxes on the property, claiming that it was not exempt because of the uses to which it was to be put until actually in use as a cemetery. The district court found for the local authorities, but on appeal the cemetery association wins, and the district court is ordered to amend its findings and conclusions and to enter judgment for the defendant association.

* * *

Charles L. Buddenbohn has applied to the Circuit Court of Baltimore for an injunction compelling the Greenmount Cemetery Company and the relatives of his deceased wife to permit him to remove her body from Greenmount Cemetery to Loudon Park Cemetery, where he has recently purchased a lot. Decision has not been rendered.



History of the Dublin Catholic Cemeteries, by William J. Fitzpatrick, LL. D. This handbook has been compiled from the archives of the Catholic Cemeteries Committee and other authentic sources. It is a detailed history of the Catholic cemeteries of Dublin in twenty chapters and 250 pages, containing much information about cemetery affairs in Great Britain and many illustrations of historic monuments and scenes in the Dublin cemeteries. It was begun by Mr. Fitzpatrick while a member of the committee and carried on by him till his death in 1895. Since then it has been revised from the beginning and brought down to the year 1900. The appendix contains the by-laws, rules and regulations, charges, etc., in force in the Dublin cemeteries, and condensed sketches and information about other cemeteries in the United Kingdom, including those of London, Liverpool, Sheffield, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. A comparative table of charges for burial in several British cemeteries is also included.

A demonstration forest nursery forms part of the outdoor exhibit of the Bureau of Forestry at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It contains about 8,100 square feet, 4,500 of which is devoted to coniferous and the remainder to broadleaf trees. The land selected for the nursery is the higher part of the outdoor space assigned to the Bureau. Its natural advantages are that there is enough slope to allow good drainage, without much danger of wash. It has the disadvantage that the soil—the heavy clay so common about St. Louis—is not well adapted for a nursery. The whole area was plowed late last fall, and harrowed as early in the spring as the unfavorable weather permitted. The purpose of the coniferous seed beds is to show various methods of sowing, and different kinds of screens for securing suitable shade for the different species. Four methods of seeding have been used, namely, broadcasting over the whole bed, broadcasting in strips 6 or 8 inches wide, sowing in single drills, and sowing in double drills. Before planting, the beds were thoroughly spaded and the earth firmed. The following is a list of the species used in the nursery: Norway spruce, white fir, bigcone spruce, red fir, lodgepole pine, jack pine, white pine, Chinese arborvitae, western yellow pine, Sabine pine, knobcone pine, Coulter pine,

pinon, single-leaf pine. This exhibit is described in Circular No. 31 issued by the Bureau of Forestry.

To illustrate different methods of forest planting in woodlots the Bureau of Forestry has prepared, as a part of its outdoor exhibit at the Exposition, a series of plats, each 24 feet square, planted with different species and mixtures suitable for different parts of the United States. It is described in Circular No. 30.

Chestnut in Southern Maryland, by Raphael Zon; bulletin No. 53. Bureau of Forestry: This study of chestnut in Maryland embraced portions of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, and Prince George counties. Most of the data were obtained in the southeastern part of Prince George County and the northwestern part of Calvert County. They include analyses of 1,245 large chestnut trees and of 426 seedlings for the growth in height and diameter, of 338 trees for the taper, and of 1,690 for the relation between stump high and breast high diameters, together with measurements of 1,269 one-year-old chestnut sprouts for the purpose of determining the best time and way of cutting chestnut for copice. The composition of the forest types in the locality was found by caliper all trees down to 2 inches in diameter breast high, on 16 acres of representative stands.

Forest Planting in Western Kansas, by Royal S. Kellogg; bulletin No. 52. Bureau of Forestry: The investigations upon which this report is based were made for the purpose of determining the kinds of forest trees best adapted to western Kansas and the methods of treatment which have proved most successful. Since there is little likelihood that more than small local areas of the region can ever be irrigated, only the species which can be grown without irrigation are described. With an artificial supply of water better results can be obtained with these species, and others that could not be grown without it can be introduced. Whatever may be the reasons for the absence of natural forests on the Great Plains, a close study of established plantations proves that, with an intelligent selection of species and proper care, planted trees can, to a considerable extent, be made to supply the deficiency. It is generally accepted that for the most successful agricultural conditions from 10 to 25 per cent of the land should be forested. There is little likelihood that this proportion will ever be attained in western Kansas. Yet the planting that will come as the state increases in age and wealth will be sufficient to exercise a marked effect on the landscape, and to supply wood for many domestic purposes.

TOPICAL INDEX

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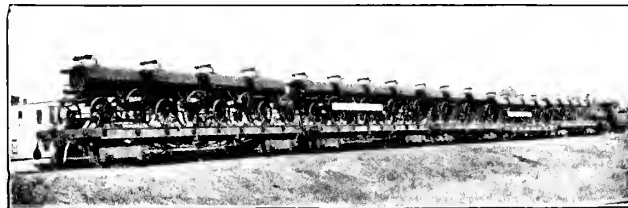
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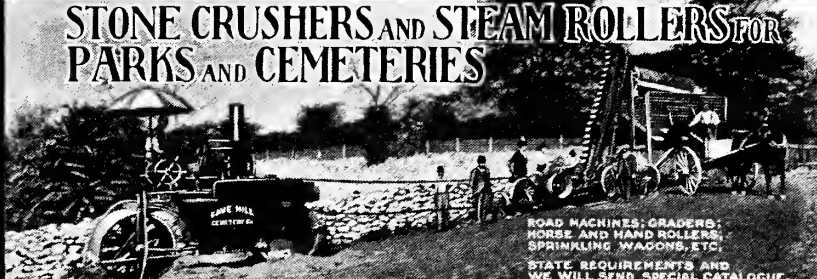
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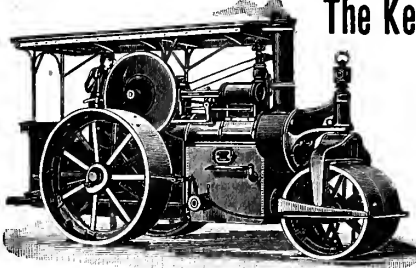


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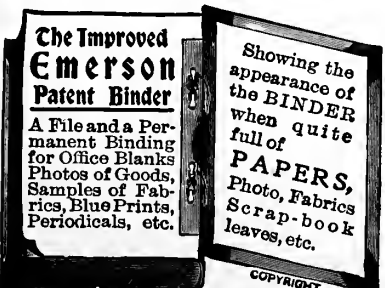
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Weeds, Handling, and Thinning Plants; C. G., Oct. 20.
Willows, Pussy, by Dr. Clara Barrus, P. W., Oct.

* * *

Obituary.

R. S. McFarland, for 20 years superintendent of Oak Hill Cemetery, Lawrence, Kan., died September 25 after a short illness. Mr. McFarland was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1834, where he was engaged in the real estate business with his father before moving to Lawrence. He came to that town in 1879 and was appointed sexton of Oak Hill in 1884. He has been continuously in the service of the cemetery since that time, and few men can show a more faithful 20 years' service. Mr. McFarland was a charter member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and attended its first meeting at Cincinnati in 1886. His active participation in the work of the association enabled him to bring about many reforms in the management of Oak Hill, and to leave it one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Kansas. He served with credit in the Civil War, and was a faithful member of the Congregational Church, the G. A. R. and the Odd Fellows. A widow and five children survive him. A. E. Tweed, who has worked with Mr. McFarland in the cemetery for many years, will succeed him as superintendent.

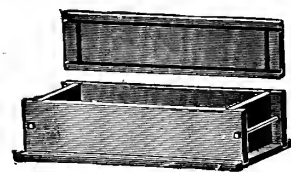
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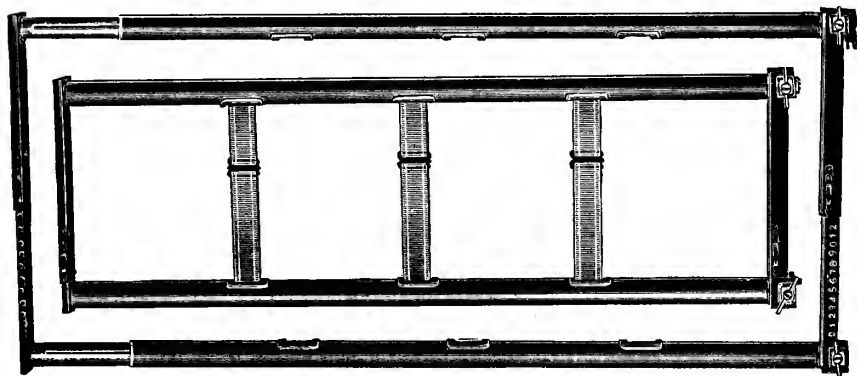
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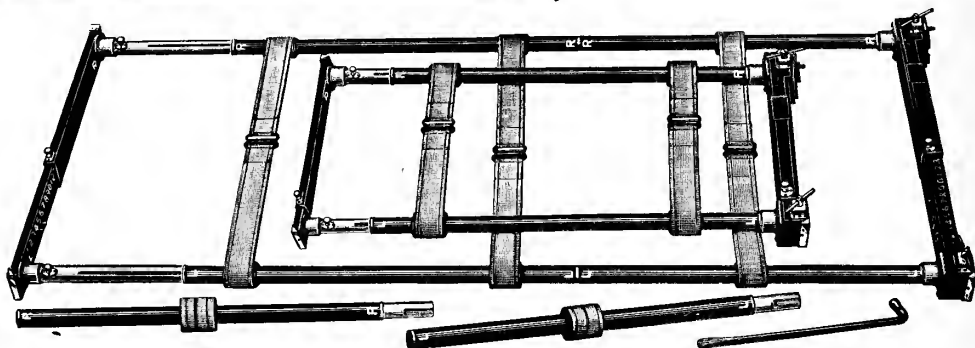
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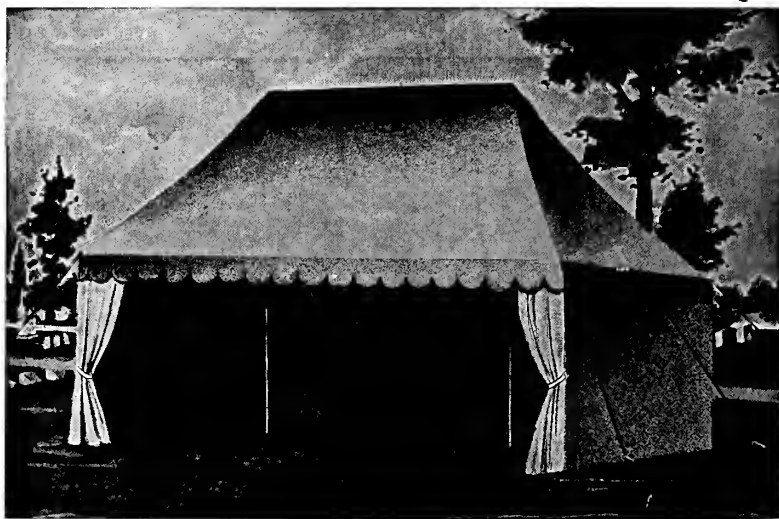
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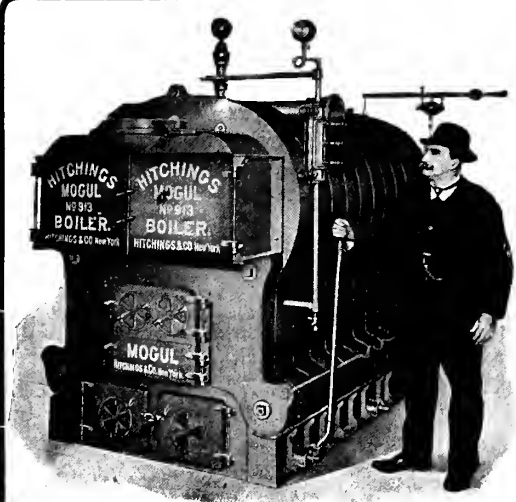
caused the article on that cemetery which appeared in PARK AND CEMETERY last month, to be reproduced in the Hamilton Republican-News. Publicity of this kind is a good thing for cemeteries, there should be more of it.

"Elmlawn" is the title of a neatly printed and illustrated six-page folder issued by Elmlawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y. It bears a striking half-tone title design, a picture of the new funeral car recently illustrated in these pages, two other half-tone views, a brief description of the cemetery, and a list of prices of lots.

Wood-Stubbs & Co., Seedsmen, of Louisville, Ky., were awarded the Gold Medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, for a general exhibit of Seeds. The exhibit is located in block 120, Agricultural Hall, on one of the main aisles and has been highly complimented as one of the most complete and attractive of the exhibits in this line. The general design is tastefully arranged and the exhibit comprises a complete assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, each sort being nicely displayed and labeled in blue with gold letters in keeping with their trade mark of "Blue Ribbon Seeds." This firm has developed a large trade in the seed business in Louisville and sell seeds to all parts of this country and Canada as well as many foreign countries. Their annual catalogue issued in January and mailed free on request is a complete book, containing full lists and descriptions of all kinds of seeds with cultural instructions, hints about the time to sow, varieties best suited for various soils and much other valuable information of interest to planters.

The Porcupine—A Road Machine.

The accompanying illustration shows two views of the "Porcupine," a new road scarifier, a machine designed to simplify and cheapen the repair of macadam roads. The machine is attached by a chain to an ordinary eight or ten-ton steam roller. It loosens and separates the particles of the road surface without breaking the pieces of crushed stone composing it. The Porcupine weighs about 4,000 pounds, and will break up the surface of the hardest macadam in a uniform manner to a depth that will remove ruts and permit of re-forming the road. The surface can then be rolled to put the road in



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good condition either with or without the addition of new crushed stone. The spikes which form the working part of the scarifier can readily be removed for sharpening and replaced at small expense. The machine is manufactured by Julian Scholl & Co., 126 Liberty St., New York, who will send Circular No. 34, illustrating and describing it.

Trade Catalogues Etc., Received.

Fall, 1904. Wholesale Trade List of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.

Otto Katzenstein & Co., Atlanta, Ga., and New York City; 1904-5 catalog of American seeds and plants.

Peony Catalog, fall 1904; Cottage Gardens Co., Queens, Long Island, N. Y.

E. Ferrand & Son, Detroit, Mich.; trade price-list of choice nursery stock; fall and spring, 1904-5.

Climax Road Machine Co., Marathon, N. Y.; annual illustrated catalog of road machinery, stone and ore crushers, elevators, distributing wagons, bridges, traction engines, screens, etc.

Autumn 1904 wholesale catalogue, Mt. Desert Nurseries, Bar Harbor, Me.; hardy herbaceous perennials, seedlings, young plants, etc. Illustrated catalogue of trees, shrubs, etc.

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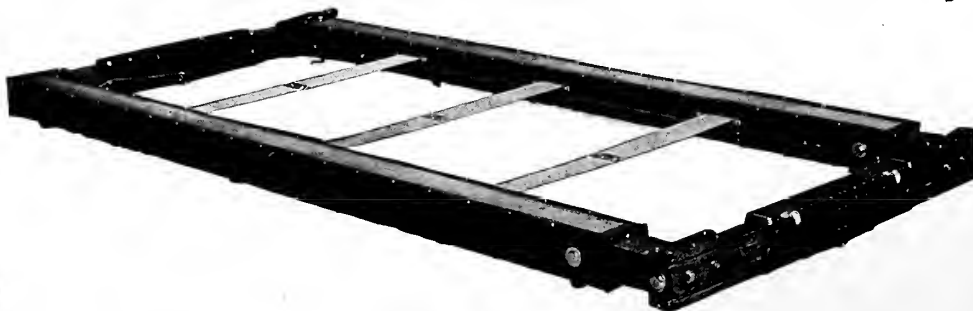
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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1904.

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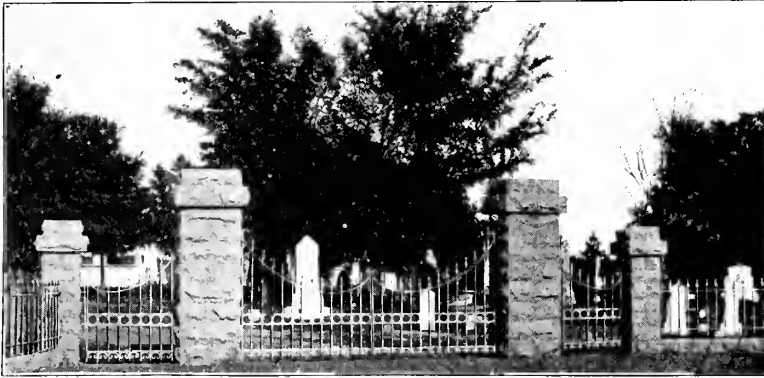
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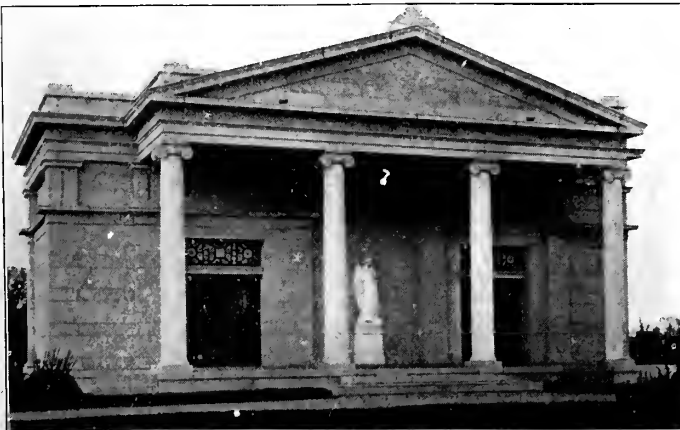
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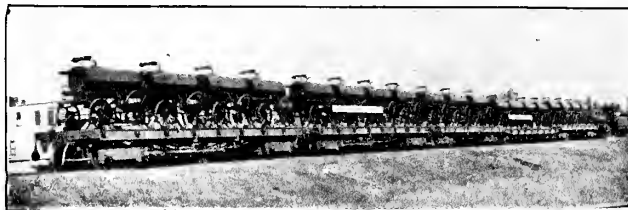
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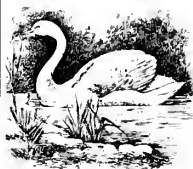
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1904

No. 10

School Grounds at Ware, Mass.

BY MRS. FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

The grounds of the Ware, Mass., High School are a trifle less than three acres in area, are of irregular outline, and the building, approximately 100 x 83 feet in size, stands "on the bias"—the arched front entrance facing pretty nearly southwest.

The planting plan was made by Mr. Franklin Brett, landscape architect, of Boston, Mass., but was not carried out in full, as the School Committee saw fit to

work. The ground was well prepared and properly enriched, and the plants have been carefully cultivated and cared for at all times. The material used is all strictly hardy in character and includes native pine, birch, and maple trees, some poplars and other trees being also used; such shrubs as *Cornus sanguinea* (red-barked dogwood), *Rosa setigera* (Michigan prairie rose), *Rosa rugosa* (both red and white), *Hydrangea panicu-*



VIEW IN GROUNDS OF HIGH SCHOOL, WARE, MASS.

add a foot path running parallel with the semi-circular entrance roadway, which latter should have served both purposes, as was intended by the designer.

The planting was done by Charles C. Hitchcock, of Ware, who frankly says that "the effect would have been much better had the architect's plan been strictly followed," an admission which does the taste and judgment of the gentleman much credit.

Mr. Hitchcock further says that the first planting of trees and shrubbery was done three years ago, and the work completed in the spring of 1904. He gives unstinted praise to the School Committee on the score of generosity in the way of appropriations for the

lata grandiflora, one or more varieties of the hardiest *Ligustrums* (privets), sumach and many more; numerous perennials; and hardy bulbs and vines in variety, as the scheme included an intention to supply home grown material in abundance for the use of classes in Botany.

A light spot in the left foreground border, seen in the illustration represents a stalk of *Lilium auratum* of excellent development, an indication of unusual satisfaction with conditions that strongly suggests the desirability of planting many more *auratum* bulbs among the shrubs in that border. Just beyond the big *auratum* rises an unsightly telegraph pole, which is being brought into relation with its surroundings by means

of a vigorous plant of that fine native vine, *Celastrus scandens* (Bitter-sweet).

The good mid-summer effect of the *Rosa setigera* massed in front and directly against the building is especially commented on by the planter, and perhaps it is well to say that this effect may be greatly enhanced by carpeting the ground under and around this rose with *Rosa Wichuraiana*, or some of its beautiful hybrids. These roses have the foliage and habit of their Japanese parent, creeping to make a flat ground cover, or building themselves into low, billowy mounds; and cover themselves abundantly once a year, mostly later in the season than June roses, with a lovely harvest of white, pink or rose, single or semi-double flowers of small size, but delicately beautiful form, many of them being fragrant. Their small, glossy, healthy and persistent foliage, and their habit, are of even greater value to the landscape planter than their bloom, and they are as useful and satisfactory among rugosa roses, or alone, as they are beneath the fountain-shaped plants

of the highly desirable Michigan wild rose. Most of the roses mentioned produce ornamental hips more or less generously, which adds greatly to their list of advantages for school ground planting as they are in perfection when the schools open in the fall.

Improvement organizations and individual workers should have an especial interest in the splendid example set by the Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Ware, Mass., School Board, as it clearly shows what a transformation may be wrought by a small sum of money expended in planting when backed by taste and experience in the form of an explicit working plan.

The estimated cost of planting to date on these grounds is only \$300, and the approval of the citizens at large is said to be unanimously in favor of the work accomplished. Indeed it would be difficult to conceive of any kind of a man failing to perceive and admit the superiority of appearance in such grounds over the barrack-yard school grounds seen in almost every town and village.

A Mountain Lookout and Park Cafe.

The accompanying design for a mountain lookout and cafe for Mount Royal Park, Montreal, Canada, was prepared by Frederick G. Todd, landscape architect, of that city, and is now under consideration by the Parks' and Ferries' Committee.

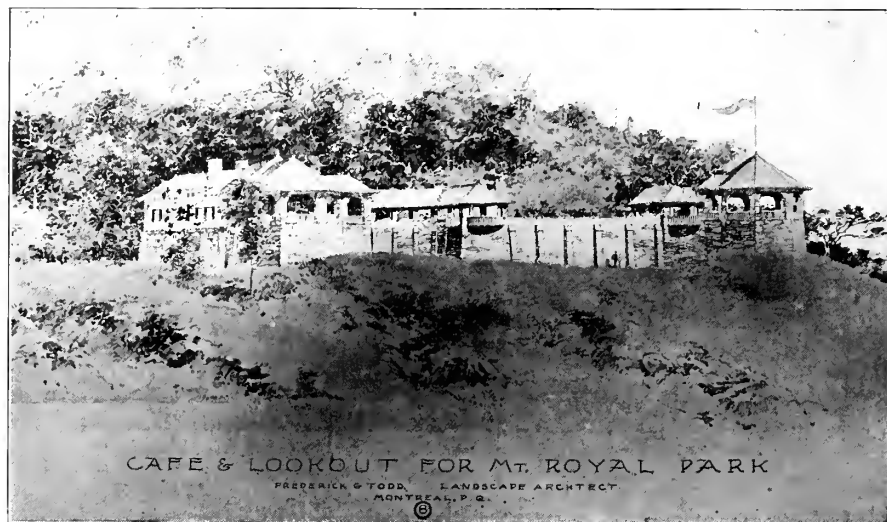
The great natural beauty of the mountain scenery of Mount Royal and the fine views which are obtainable from the proposed site, make it imperative that the shelter and cafe should be arranged in such a manner as to harmonize with the natural beauty of the park, and interfere as little as possible with the magnificent views.

The cafe will be of rough stone, with low tiled roof and broad, projecting eaves, and being placed well back among the trees, the kitchen wing will be about entirely concealed, while the low cafe will be masked

will seat over one hundred people at small tables, will be an open cafe, which can be used in conjunction with the main dining-room whenever necessary, the two combined seating about two hundred persons. This outdoor cafe, it is intended, will be used ordinarily as a part of the lookout, where simple refreshments may be served, and it may be easily enclosed in winter by inserting windows between the stone pillars.

From this open-air cafe, will lead a covered shelter in the shape of a quadrant to a square tower, situated as near the edge of the precipice, as it would be safe to go. This shelter will be low and entirely open, but covered with a tiled roof with broad projecting eaves, supported by rough stone pillars. From this small, square tower, an open terrace will extend in an easterly direction parallel to the precipice, for sixty-five feet, to another similar square tower.

Between these towers there will remain sixty-five feet of unbroken view. As one drives along the mountain road, the low tiled roof will be seen through the trees, and the magnificent vista over the city and river to the mountains beyond will be visible between the two picturesque towers. Leading from this easterly tower will be another covered shelter, in the shape of a quarter-circle to a large octagonal shelter, thirty-six feet in di-



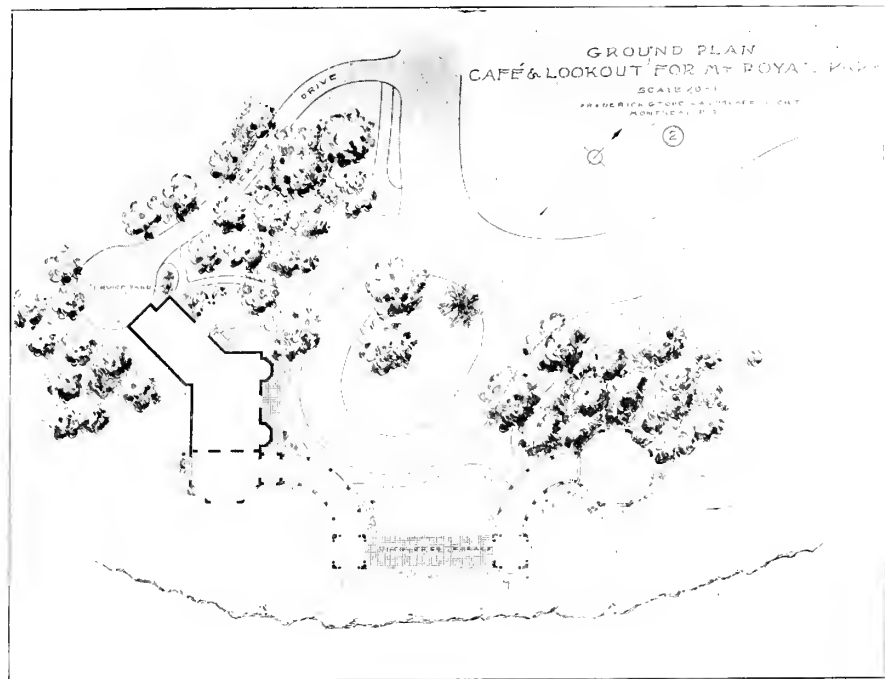
by foliage enough to make it unobtrusive, but interesting. On the southerly side of the enclosed cafe, which

iameter, from which grand views will be obtained up and down the river.

This shelter is of sufficient size for the accommodation of a large number of people. The views are quite different from those from the cafe shelter, although the two are only a short distance apart. This octagonal shelter is to be set well back in the trees, but the front will afford unobstructed views. By following the outline of the lookout from one end to the other, it will be noticed that the shape of the structure shows to the best advantage the various views, and in walking from one end to the other, one is constantly confronted by a different scene.

The placing of the cafe in the depression west of the present lookout, makes it possible to secure a good basement, while the appearance of the building is that of a low one-story structure. In this basement will be located the kitchen, a store-room, a boiler-room, and coal bins, and gentlemen's toilet room. The main floor of the cafe building will be occupied by a single large dining-room, 30 feet by 50 feet, very simple in effect.

A drive is proposed from the main mountain road to the entrance of the cafe, but it is to be kept narrow, and carriages are not to be allowed to use it as



a stand, as the cab-stand will be provided on the opposite side of the road, where all carriages will be required to wait. A few more trees will be planted, and masses of native shrubbery and climbers will be arranged about the buildings, in such a manner as to conceal the basement walls, and to unite the whole pleasingly with the surroundings.

The structure, it is estimated, will cost between \$16,000 and \$20,000.

American Civic Association in Chicago.

Chicago members of the American Civic Association tendered a reception to President J. Horace McFarland, who visited that city December 1. In the afternoon Mr. McFarland delivered a stereopticon lecture in Fullerton Hall at the Art Institute, on "Some Common Trees and Their Uncommon Flowers," under the auspices of the Woman's Outdoor Art League (formerly the Woman's Auxiliary), which held its first meeting since the reorganization.

Mr. McFarland, in this lecture and in his recent book, "Getting Acquainted with the Trees," has constituted himself the apostle of the common trees, and pointed out many beauties that have been overlooked in our common friends of the forest. Some striking pictures of the flowers, leaves and seed pods of the maples revealed new charms in these trees. Few people know that the silver and Norway maples bloom at all, yet the rare and refined beauty of their flowers, and the decorative effect of seed pods and leaves were convincingly shown by Mr. McFarland. The delicate flowers of the sugar maple; the distinctive and picturesque foliage of the mooswood or Pennsylvania maple; the regularity in outline and complexity in de-

tail of the elm; the light and brightness of the birch in the forest; the upright and dignified beech; the mountain ash with its interesting clusters of brilliant red berries; the conspicuous beauty of the dogwood's flowers; the rugged, sturdy strength of the white oak; the distinctive form of the weeping willow; the tall spire of green formed by the Carolina poplar; the tropical richness of the bloom and fruit of the sumach; the wealth of foliage of the Ailanthus; the delicate white blossoms and snappy red fruit of the Siberian crab apple—were shown in many beautiful pictures. The box elder, the swamp white oak, the pin oak, the chestnut, the English oak, the shagbark hickory, the pussy willow, the white willow, the white poplar, the apple, the linden, the white pine, the sycamore, the locust, the tulip tree, and the witch hazel, were others that received praise for distinctive charms. Mr. McFarland warmly urged the use of fruit trees for ornamental purposes and deplored the smallness of spirit that kept them from the highways and home grounds solely because a little fruit might be stolen.

At this meeting the Woman's Outdoor Art League heard a number of encouraging reports of the practical

and useful work of branches in several towns and cities.

In the evening a reception was given to Mr. McFarland at the City Club, where he told of the well-known regeneration of Harrisburg and spoke of the widespread and increasing demand for the work of the American Civic Association.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh presided, and other short addresses were made by Mr. George A. Hooker, Mrs. Charlotte Craig, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Mrs. Mills-paugh, Vice-President of the Woman's Outdoor Art League.

Mr. Hooker told of the work of organizing the Chicago Municipal Museum. The Museum has secured two rooms in the public library building and expects to have some interesting models and other municipal exhibits from St. Louis on view in January.

Mrs. Craig gave an account of the remarkable work accomplished by the Woman's Civic Improvement League of Kalamazoo, which has been noted in these columns. The League, though only nine months' old, has worked wonders in cleaning up the city. It undertook the cleaning of six blocks in the center of the city as an object lesson, and the municipal officials have learned their lesson so well that they are now in thorough sympathy with the work and are co-operating with the League. The alleys have been thoroughly cleaned and all those belonging to the city paved. The League's work is divided into the departments of Outdoor Art, Public Health, General Welfare, and Junior Work.

Vice-President Clinton Rogers Woodruff, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted were also expected, but were not able to reach the city in time.

Last Homes of the Illustrious.

By MRS. HERMAN J. HALL.

"Where they are dwelling whom we hold so dear."

(Continued.)

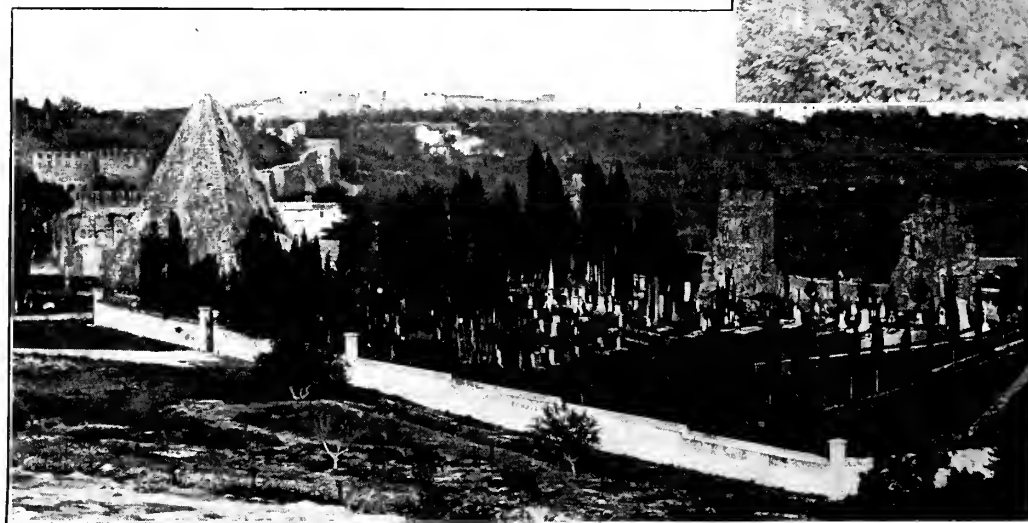
The French have gathered many of their beloved dead in the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise, where sentiment wreathes the low mounds of Moliere, La Fontaine, Alfred de Musset and others. We pause beside that of the gentle Alfred to enjoy the shade of a willow and we realize why this particular tree when we read the inscription on the stone:

"Mes chers amis, quand je mourrai,
Plantes un Soule au Cemetiere,
J'aime son feuillage eploré
La paleur est douce est cher

cophagus designed by another famous man, Le Brun. The figures of Religion and Science support the marble effigy of the Cardinal in full robes of office and



GRAVE OF KEATS IN
PROTESTANT
CEMETERY AT ROME.



PROTESTANT CEMETERY OUTSIDE OLD GATE OF ROME, CONTAINING ASHES OF
ENGLISH POETS, KEATS AND SHELLEY.

Et son ombre sera légeré
A la terre ou je dormirai."

Not far distant, in the church of the Sorbonne, lies that immortal statesman, Richelieu, in a marvelous sar-

phagus designed by another famous man, Le Brun. The figures of Religion and Science support the marble effigy of the Cardinal in full robes of office and serve to further emphasize the loss of this patron of arts and letters. Our thoughts wander from the achievements of Richelieu to those of another statesman, Gregory XIII, whose ornate monument graces one of the aisles of St. Peter's Cathedral in

Rome. The marble figure of the Pope is displayed seated upon his sarcophagus, the right hand extended in the papal blessing. At his feet are Wisdom and Faith—the latter holding a tablet. It is to this man's wisdom



TOMB OF ARCHDUCHESS MARIA CHRISTINA, AUGUSTINE CHURCH, VIENNA.

and foresight that we owe the existence of a most adequate calendar. For pure beauty of form no tomb in St. Peter's compares with that enclosing the mortal remains of the last of the Stuarts. It is an Italian marble pyramid by Canova. The entrance is guarded by winged genii leaning on inverted torches. The modeling of the flesh is exquisite in its elasticity and softness. Above the inscription are the animated faces of James the Pretender, Cardinal York and Charles Edward, known to the Scots as "Bonnie Prince Charley." The armorial bearings of England together with a band of olive wreaths unite the various parts of the composition in a most satisfactory manner.



SARCOPHAGUS OF ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT, AT FROGMORE, ENG.



GIRARDON'S TOMB OF RICHELIEU IN THE SORBONNE AT PARIS.

A sumptuous mausoleum dedicated to another noble race is the one at Frogmore, Windsor, erected by the late Queen Victoria for the remains of her husband. The sarcophagi of Aberdeen granite rest on blocks of black marble, the recumbent figures of the Queen and Prince Consort extending the length of the top of each receptacle. The interior of the building shows a central aisle and four transepts adorned with statuary and paintings. The exterior, which is faced with colored marbles, is encircled by many varieties of trees and



THE LAST OF THE STUARTS, ST. PETERS AT ROME.



MAUSOLEUM OF HENRI II (CONDÉ) AT CHANTILLY. CIPPUS AT REAR CONTAINS HEARTS OF PRINCES OF CONDÉ.

flowering shrubs and guarded at the entrance by a magnificent cypress.

Again one finds expression of deep affection for a lost consort in the tomb erected by Canova by order of the Austrian archduke for his wife, Maria Christina, in 1793, and which was made symbolic of her many virtues. The pyramid of gray marble is finished with nine life-sized allegorical figures. Virtue, preceded by an attendant lighting the entrance to the tomb, bears the funeral urn upon which she bends her brow. A garland of flowers passing over the urn connects the middle figure with the one receding and following, thus binding the composition together. At the left up the steps comes Beneficence leading a blind and aged man. On the right of the entrance is a lion couchant, signifying guardianship of the tomb, while a tutelary genius leans forward with half-spread wings and knee resting against the armorial bearings of the House. Above is a relief medallion portrait of the archduchess borne by Felicity and a cherub with a palm branch.

From the contemplation of those who in life encouraged the arts of peace we turn to the sepulchre of one who was past master in the arts of war. That "Little Corporal" whose dying request that his ashes might rest on the banks of the Seine, was so magnificently remembered by the country he so loved. In a granite crypt of the Hotel des Invalides, encircled by marble Victories and the sixty captured battle flags, rests the sarcophagus which holds the greatest general. It is a block of Finland porphyry weighing sixty-seven tons. A faint bluish light is admitted from the apex of the dome above the crypt and falls

on the scene below with weird effect, suggesting death in all its solemnity, yet from the orange glass of the altar windows at the side steals the golden glow of immortality.

Few Frenchmen have boasted greater warriors in their line than the Condé family, who in the person of the late Duc d'Aumale, gave their splendid estate, Chantilly, to the government. The mortuary chapel is in keeping with the splendors of the other apartments of the Chateau. It is in the Renaissance style of colored marble with gate and approaching staircase of wrought iron and copper. The interior is embellished with sixteenth century stained glass windows, a marble relief of Abraham's sacrifice and large figures in bronze

symbolic of patriotism and valor. Behind the altar is the sarcophagus of Henri II., father of the Grande Condé, and the hearts of all the Princes Condé are within the Cippus above the altar.



TOMB OF NAPOLEON UNDER DOME OF HOTEL DES INVALIDS, PARIS.

Once there lived a woman who led an army of Christian soldiers into a province of Mohammedans and drove them out forever. When Isabella of Castile planted her standard on the walls of Granada, she was in the zenith of her splendid womanhood. Pure in heart, steadfast in purpose, she was truly fit to be the god-mother of a nation—a nation that should engender such virility as to become one of the greatest in less than five centuries. So joyfully we lay our palm branches across the marble recumbent image of the great queen, that is modeled upon the sarcophagus next to that of Ferdinand in the cathedral of the conquered city. When we remember that in Isabella's last will and testament she pleads for a simple interment, we are apt to regret the elaborate tomb and the still more pretentious iron reja that encloses it, but on descending to the crypt below, where her remains rest in a plain leaden



TOMBS OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA AT GRANADA.

Ferdinand

Queen Isabella
of Castile.

Philip the
Handsome.

Joanna.

coffin, the regret passes and we know that Isabella is happy in her long sleep, for her beloved lie by her side and the "Eternal Spirit of Peace broodeth over all."

Libocedrus decurrens—Incense Cedar.

By JOSEPH MEEHAN.

It is a source of disappointment to all lovers of ever-

green trees that so many of the lovely ones of the Pacific states are unfitted for use in the Northern states. Many are clearly not sufficiently hardy, others seem to long for a different climate in summer, and it ends with the narrowing down to a few sorts, those quite at home with us. An illustration of one of them is given here, the *Libocedrus decurrens*, a native of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California. It is quite hardy in Pennsylvania; I have never known of its being injured, and there are some quite large trees of it in cultivation. The one in the illustration is growing on the grounds of the Agricultural Department, Washington, quite near the main building, and, in size, it well represents another in the U. S. Botanic Garden, Washington. There are two or three as tall at Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, but they are too much crowded for their good.

The one before us is in good condition, and will suggest to many the shape of the American arbovitæ. The *Libocedrus* were classed as arbovitæ at one time, and then our species was called *Thuja gigantea*, as it is yet in some parts of Europe, but it is now settled that *Libocedrus* is distinct from *Thuja*. There are a few other species besides ours, but ours is the only one hardy in the Northern states.

The two evergreens, one on each side of the Liboce-



LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS ON AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

drus, are Japanese cedars, as they are called *Retinispora plumosa*, and on the right, in the distance, are to be seen the Yellow locust, *Robinia pseud-acacia*.

The public grounds of Washington contain many interesting trees, many of the larger ones representing the plantings of the late William Saunders, who for many years was in charge of the experimental grounds there.

The true *Thuja gigantea* as we know it is not thor-

oughly hardy even in mild Philadelphia, which is a pity, for it is an exceedingly desirable kind. Its foliage is a bright green, the opposite of the Eastern one, which, valuable as it is, cannot claim vivid green foliage.

Thujopsis borealis, from the Pacific states also, is thoroughly at home here, and is a welcome evergreen of much the style of growth of the arbor-vitæ, but more bushy.

Cannas and Pennisetum at Lincoln Park, Chicago.

The use of pennisetum as a border for beds of cannas was seen to good advantage in Lincoln Park, Chicago, during the past season. The arrangement is Secretary Warder's, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the photographs from which our illustra-

tions were made. The massed foliage and flowers of the cannas formed an effective background for the feathery-like spikes of the pennisetums. The illustrations show the distinctive characteristics of the varieties of the latter.



CANNA SIR D'ANTOINE CROZY, WITH PENNISETUM LONGISTYLUM AS BORDER.



CANNA EGANDALE WITH PENNISETUM RUPPELLIANUM AS BORDER.

Editorial Note and Comment.

Advertising in the New York Subway.

The Municipal Art Society of New York City has presented a strong memorial to the Rapid Transit Commission of that city on the question of defacing the walls and stations of the great underground thoroughfare with promiscuous advertising. Under the contract of construction the work has been carried out on attractive lines, and the idea of detracting from becoming appearances is repugnant to an enlightened public. The law establishing the commission and its duties authorizes it to provide the "most efficient system of rapid transit in view of the public needs and requirements," and the memorial holds "that private advertising is not a public need or requirement, or necessary to the efficiency of the railway or to public convenience or safety." And this view will be maintained by the great majority of intelligent citizens.



The Use of Highways.

While we are haggling over injunctions to prevent the "red-devil" and other motors from extinguishing us when using our highways, and the lawyers are further confusing the question of public rights for what there is in it, the Englishmen have formed a Highways Protection League, details of which are given in the *Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer*. In main the league proposes to protect the highways for the use of the general public, to afford information on public rights, investigate injuries to persons or property, to assist in obtaining redress and to take steps for the enforcement of existing law and amendment of law if advisable. The above journal says the league is the inevitable consequence of well-bred Hooliganism on public thoroughfares. It further says: "The possession or control, permanent or temporary, of a motor car appears to justify in some minds the perpetration of excesses which have little to differentiate them from wilful outrage." What is the American public going to do to protect itself against the well developed epidemic of motor-car Hooliganism rampant on this side of the Atlantic?



The Chicago Park System.

The outcome of the recent election in Chicago, carrying as it did practically all the reforms under discussion, will have an important bearing upon Chicago's park system. The new charter, now being formulated to present to the legislature, provides a method of government for the parks, and it is to be hoped that the change will forever remove the disgraceful conditions that have existed in at least one of the park boards. It goes without saying that the cause has been political influence. If one should desire to study park development under varying influences there is still no better place than Chicago. The South Parks have been

managed for many years comparatively free from political interference, and under the direction of competent men, and are worthy of the great city. The North Side park, Lincoln park, until three years ago the prey of ward politics, and at that time rapidly degenerating into a public disgrace, by an upheaval was divorced from politics, and is at present very rapidly gaining in appearance and prominence although under unsatisfactory financial conditions. But of the West Side parks, still under the ban, the less said the better. But for the grip the political machine had upon it, it could not have held together a day as a public institution. The lessons of Chicago in park management should be studied by every community, great or small, in order to guard against the evils which lax public morality has unwittingly endorsed.



The Lake View, Cleveland, O., Cemetery Employees.

A decided departure in the management of cemetery employees has been developed in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., under the direction of Mr. Frederick Green, Secretary and Treasurer. The management of the employees is hardly the correct way to state the case, for as a matter of fact the employees manage themselves, and in a most efficient and practical manner. The idea of the entire plan does away with officials and subordinates, the keynote being more like individual proprietorship, and the work of caring for the cemetery is the controlling factor. Some three years ago the system was inaugurated, and it is a progressive plan, every year appearing to improve it and suggest higher ideals. Every class of employee in this large cemetery is inter-related though all work separately and yet together for the general welfare of both the property and themselves. A book of rules was adopted by them, which as the book says, "do not aim to oppress any man, on the contrary, their object is to help each man be his own boss." The plan demands a more elaborate explanation in the early future.



A Warning that will Bear Repetition.

The advent of cold weather prompts the warning, frequently given, concerning the old custom of uncovering the head during services in the cemetery at the grave. It is not a question of respect for the departed, for surely on such occasions it is the spirit that speaketh, but one of the welfare of the living which demands the exercise of common sense. Respect for the dead cannot, under any interpretation, be construed to imply that risks of sickness should be invited to demonstrate that sentiment, and medical authorities have so set the stamp of severe disapproval on the custom, that should the funeral director at the grave fail to request that hats be not removed, it is plainly the duty of the cemetery superintendent to do so.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The Hamilton City Improvement Society, Hamilton, Ont., has awarded three prizes for improving front and rear gardens on four streets in that city, one for the removal of a board fence and the substitution of a flower garden between lots, and five for the planting of corners and rockeries. The prizes ranged in value from \$5 to \$15 and the contest has resulted in quite a noticeable improvement in many yards and gardens.

* * *

The Village Improvement Association, of Waterbury, Vt., has secured the placing of electric lights in the railway station of that town, and has had six garbage barrels placed at convenient corners. The proceeds of a sale held last spring amounting to \$100 were appropriated for the purchase of a drinking fountain. The receipts for the year were \$248.95. The association maintains committees on press, library, streets, depot park and grounds, and executive committee.

* * *

At the recent annual meeting of the Billerica Improvement Association, Billerica, Mass., the members listened to a stereopticon lecture by Frederick S. Clark, showing over 150 views of local interest, and awarded prizes in the society's planting contest for the following work. Best kept premises; vines; window and porch boxes; flower gardens, and vegetable gardens. Reports of officers showing effectual work for the year were presented and the following officers elected: President, Joseph F. Talbot; secretary, Victor J. Hosmer; treasurer, T. Frank Lyons.

* * *

The Massachusetts Civic League recently extended invitations to town officials, members of improvement societies and others interested in Wakefield, Stoneham, Woburn, Winchester, Arlington, Medford, Somerville, Cambridge, Malden, Melrose, Everett, Saugus, Lynnfield, North Reading, Andover, Wilmington and Billerica, asking that representatives be sent to a meeting for mutual discussion and consultation as to plans for exterminating moth pests. The meeting to be held in Reading. Prof. A. H. Kirkland, the well-known entomologist, gave an illustrated practical talk on the gypsy and browntail moths.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Northeast Harbor, Me., has through its efforts secured the completion of a beautiful roadway along Somes Sound, which has been named Sargent Drive in honor of Mr. Samuel D. Sargent, treasurer of the society and one of the leaders in the work of building the drive. The work was accomplished at a cost of \$8,000, two-thirds of which was contributed by the summer visitors and the rest by the town. On one of the great rocks overhanging the road a bronze tablet, bearing an appropriate inscription, has been placed.

* * *

To promote tree planting along the street curbs, the South Park Improvement Association of Chicago has offered three prizes of \$50, \$20, and \$10 for students in the schools of the

district who, between Nov. 1, 1904, and Nov. 1, 1905, cause the greatest number of trees to be planted. The trees must be planted within the street lines; no tree to be planted more than twenty-five feet from another sound growing tree; no tree to be less than three inches in diameter one foot above the ground. Each tree must be certified by the owner of the property as being done with the credit due the pupil holding the certificate.

* * *

The Indianapolis Civic Improvement Society has started a movement for the improvement of the state fair grounds in that city in which it expects to get the assistance of the Legislature. It is the plan of the society to get an appropriation sufficient to plot the grounds symmetrically, erect permanent and attractive buildings and to enhance the whole generally. C. A. Wallingford and Lewis Hoover constitute the committee having direction of the movement. The question of regulating the height of buildings in Monument Place is also being agitated by the society. Charles Carroll Brown, engineer, was asked to suggest a group plan for Monument Place. He suggested that buildings on the south side of the monument should be regulated to a height of seven or eight stories and that the tall buildings which are erected on the north side of Washington street, between Illinois and Pennsylvania streets, be compelled to make their rear as attractive as their fronts, so as to offset any unsightliness when the monument is viewed from the north side. He urged symmetry in all the buildings about the monument and said that the new city hall, when built, should be located in the square just west of the new government building. He declared that it was in the power of Indianapolis to have one of the most uniform and attractively planned cities in the country, and that at smallest expense, if the work was undertaken at once. A committee has been appointed by the society to undertake the movement and to frame an ordinance regulating the height of all buildings around the monument.

* * *

Many towns in Massachusetts are taking active steps toward the extermination of the brown-tail moth. The Stoneham Improvement Association issues the following certificate for nests delivered to its agents:

CERTIFICATE OF DESTRUCTION BROWN-TAIL MOTH NESTS.

This certifies that the nests of the brown-tail moth delivered by me this day of, 190., to, agent of the Stoneham Town Improvement Association, were collected by me from shade trees and from forest trees on street, and that none of them were collected on private premises.

Name.....

Street and No.....

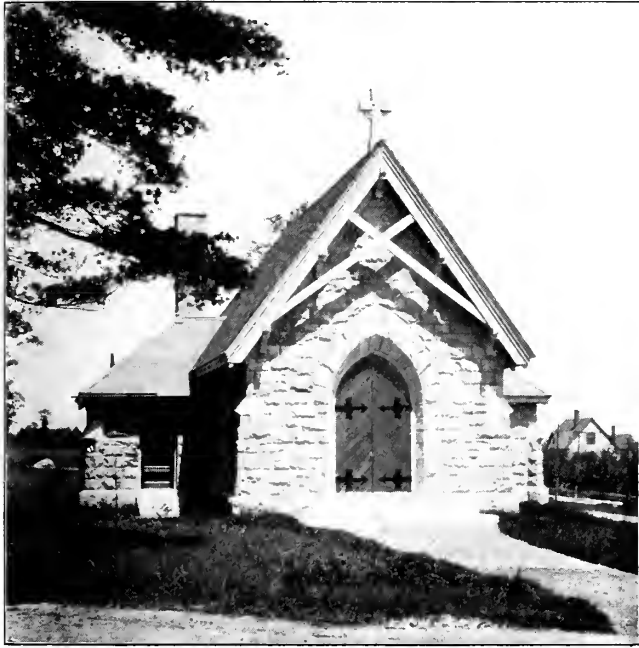
Nests in lots of 100 or more (not less than 100), can be taken to any of the agents named, who will pay for them at the rate of 5 cents per hundred.

An appropriation of \$6,000 for the extermination of the gypsy and brown-tail moth was made at a recent town meeting at Arlington. It was decided that the appropriation should be expended by a committee composed of the board of public works, the park commission, Tree Warden Brooks and President Thomas Smith of the E. Arlington Improvement Association, President E. B. Higgins of the Arlington Tree Protective Association, and President C. E. Dallin of the Arlington Heights Tree Protective Association. The three organizations of citizens have accomplished much effective work against the moths.

The Methuen Improvement Society has appointed a committee of three to act with the tree warden in exterminating the moths. George W. Tenney is chairman of the committee.

PERKINS MEMORIAL CHAPEL, BLOSSOM HILL CEMETERY, CONCORD, N. H.

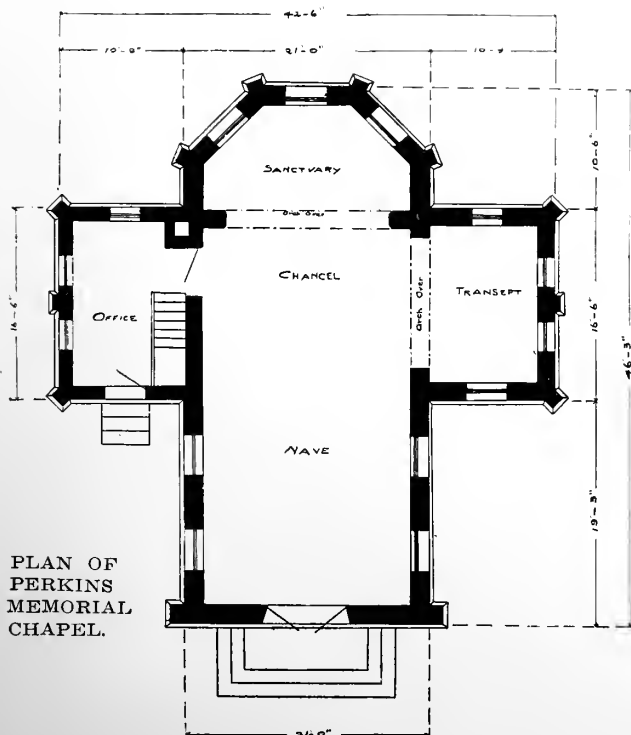
The Perkins Memorial Chapel, Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord, N. H., is a handsomely appointed



PERKINS MEMORIAL CHAPEL, BLOSSOM HILL CEMETERY, CONCORD, N. H.

structure recently presented to the cemetery by Miss Susan G. Perkins as a memorial to her father's family.

It is 40 x 45 feet exterior dimensions, built of rock-faced Concord granite, with cut stone trimmings, and slated with Vermont red slate.



PLAN OF PERKINS MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

In the wing, where the small door is seen, is the office of Superintendent Edward S. Moulton, and in the basement, which is cemented, is the toilet and furnace.

The interior is finished in cypress with the floor of Georgia pine, and will seat about 100 people. The seats are in the form of chairs arranged in groups of three.

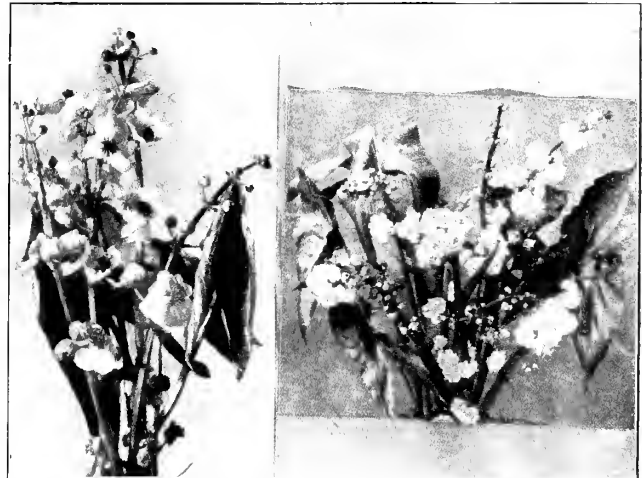
The structure cost about \$7,000, and was designed by Architect M. F. Oliver, of Concord.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—CVIII.

ALISMALES.

The Alisma, Potamogeton and Zostera Alliance.

This group is composed almost entirely of bog-plants and aquatics, and with a variety of names, is still sometimes included under Ventenat's "Fluviales." Bentham and Hooker term them Apocarpæ and place the Hydrocharideæ elsewhere. I would rather see them in this group, instinctively, rather than for scientific reasons. Instinctively, too, I fancy the whole group, with their often perfect flowers, might easily have a



SAGITTARIA VARIABILIS
LATIFOLIA

SAGITTARIA VARIABILIS
FL. PLENO.

better place in a system than between Aroids and Sedges. But enough of that, the object here is to hint at the adaptability of a select few to the embellishment and interest of a garden.

The botanists, or at least, some of them, include about 12 tribes, 45 genera, and 231 species, many of which are interesting to them alone. My conception of a garden is that it should chiefly be furnished with plants whose beauties may be recognized by the naked eye. People can't tote microscopes everywhere. But with this limitation, there is no need of a garden hotch-potch, for if anyone has read these papers with attention they will have found ample material in most groups to furnish gardens with an abundance of well distributed form and color.

I have hinted before that a selection of endogens might well be used to embellish the pine tribes. In

the tropics, it is different; there they are far more numerous, have lots of arborescent forms, and would often take the place of conifers—either in a separate division or with the Cycads as a boundary belt.

As for the group under consideration, a clever gardener (I don't mean an architect, or a walking delegate, mind), would find no difficulty in arranging a series of ponds and bogs to accommodate a selection (among the Cupressæ, for instance), not in obtrusive positions, but so arranged that the plants could be seen as an entity when best worth seeing.

Alisma is a genus of 10 species in four sections. They are aquatic and marsh plants, distributed over Europe, temperate and tropical Asia, tropical Africa, North and South America, and Australia. The "greater water plaitain" is widely distributed and varies considerably in foliage.

Elisma natans is monotypic and a pretty little floating aquatic, with white flowers. It is found in the lakes of North Wales and Cumberland, England.

Sagittaria, "arrow head," has 15 species, distributed over most temperate and tropical countries where water is a plenty. Some have good white flowers, varying to double, and often very different foliage.

Butomus, "flowering rush," is a handsome monotypic flowering plant found in ditches and shallow ponds in many parts of Europe and Asia. It has six-parted pink flowers in umbels, varying to purplish or very rarely white, with numerous darker colored stamens and carpels. It seems scarcely known in America. The flower stem grows sometimes six or seven feet high, and the rush-like leaves a foot or two shorter.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

(To be Continued.)

New England Cemetery Association Meets.

The New England Cemetery Association met on Wednesday, November 9th, in the Copley Square Hotel, Boston. At 6:30 President McCarthy invited the members to seats around tables, the decorations of which were branches of berried trees and shrubs, wild and cultivated, grown in the vicinity of Boston. After a very enjoyable dinner, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved without discussion. Two applications for membership in the Association were offered, the candidates being Mr. R. G. Leighton, Superintendent of Rock Hill Cemetery, Foxboro, Mass., and Mr. S. Bolton, former gardener of Mount Auburn Cemetery, now of North Easton, Mass.

Referred to Committee on Applications.

The following motion was offered by J. C. Scorgie of Mount Auburn, seconded by H. Wilson Ross,—that the Executive Committee be requested to prepare an amendment to Constitution, providing for at least five meetings a year, one to be a closed meeting. Motion referred to committee for action and report.

The Association guest of the evening, Mr. John W. Duncan, was introduced to the members by the President, and took as his topic, "A Plea for the Berried Shrubs." The manner in which he dealt with the subject was highly entertaining, every point being intelligently conveyed, and instructive to all present. The paper is printed herewith.

Discussion upon the several species and varieties took place with benefit to all concerned. On motion of Mr. C. W. Ross a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Duncan for the able educational and agreeable manner in which he had entertained the members present. And it was further moved, on motion of Mr. J. H. Morton, seconded by Mr. C. A. Stiles, that Mr. Duncan be made an honorary member of the New England Cemetery Association as testimony of the members' appreciation for the great interest he has taken in its welfare. Motion carried unanimously. Mr. Duncan gracefully expressed his thanks for the honor bestowed upon him.

On motion of Mr. Morton, seconded by Mr. Stone, it was voted that the Secretary be directed to forward to PARK AND CEMETERY a copy of the proceedings of the meeting.

It was decided to call the next meeting for the second Monday in February next. The members, upon adjourning, expressed the feeling that this had been the most enjoyable, instructive and successful meeting thus far held by the association.

The following is a list of the officers, members and visitors present: President, T. McCarthy, Swan Point, Providence, R. I.; Vice-president, Geo. W. Cressy, Harmony Grove, Salem, Mass.; Secretary, Wm. Allen, Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass. Members: J. C. Scorgie, Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.; J. L. Attwood, Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.; R. A. Leavitt, Wyoming Cemetery, Melrose, Mass.; J. H. Morton, Mount Hope, Boston, Mass.; E. W. Mitchell, Oak Grove, Medford, Mass.; H. Wilson Ross, Newton Cemetery, Newton, Mass.; C. W. Ross, Newtonville, Mass.; F. M. Floyd, Evergreen, Portland, Me.; C. W. Stiles, Forest Dale, Malden, Mass.; Wm. Stone, Pine Grove, Lynn, Mass.; G. F. Stanley, Beverly, Beverly, Mass. Visitors: John W. Duncan, Boston Park Department, Boston, Mass.; R. G. Leighton, Rock Hill, Foxboro, Mass.; Geo. Westland, Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

A PLEA FOR THE BERRIED SHRUBS.*

In the selection of a collection of shrubs it is generally the case that too much attention is given to the blossoming of varieties and consequently many species of indubitable worth are left out. There are many traits of shrubs to look to besides the flowers, but chiefly the harmony of foliage, the autumnal effects and, lastly, the beautiful effects from the many colors of fruit. It is these last that are perhaps the most interesting and it is of them that I wish to say a few words, for from midsummer on through the late autumn and bleakest days of winter many retain their gay colors to brighten our driveways and hedge rows.

The bush honeysuckles are about the first to make a showing of fruits commencing with the early fruiting *Lonicera Standishii* and followed by such varieties as *bella albida*, *bella candida*, *tartarica* in many forms, *Ruprechtiana*, the most showy of all and a fine semi-trailing variety is *Lonicera Sullivanii*.

A comparatively unknown shrub and one whose beauty is its fruit, is *Symplocos crataegoides*. The color of the berries of this shrub is unequaled by any that I have seen. They are of a beautiful shade of ultra-marine blue.

The common spice bush, *Benzoin Benzoin*, is a pretty shrub when in fruit, and although the berries drop early, they are

*Read before the New England Cemetery Association by John W. Duncan, Asst. Supt. of Parks, Boston.

followed by a fall richness of golden-yellow foliage unequalled by many.

Among the *Euonymus*, although some of the varieties are rather small trees than shrubs, are many species that in fruit are very showy.

Some of the varieties of the common American and also European burning bush are very fine indeed, but the best of the lot, in my estimation, is *latifolius*, the largest fruited of any, then *Hamiltonianus* and *Bungeanus* are two very showy varieties. *Euonymus elatus* is pretty well and favorably known. There is another class that we meet too seldom, and one that is very useful for cemetery and park work. I refer to *Euonymus radicans* and its varieties. These being evergreen are all the more showy, although they do not fruit until the plants have attained considerable age. The *Viburnums*, though comparatively well known, are not valued enough for the beauties of their berries. What can be more showy than the rich bunches of the common high bush cranberry, *Viburnum opulus*, or the equally showy *lantana*. Then we have *dentatum* and *molle* in several forms, with their abundance of blue fruit and *cassinoides*, first green, then yellow, blue or black, very pretty in its season.

Virburnum dilitatum is perhaps the handsomest variety with beautiful bunches of bright red berries but an equally fine if not better species of recent introduction is *Viburnum Wrightii*, and lastly among the *Virburnums* let me mention three native species which, though very common in some sections of the country, are all very fine for their various purposes. I refer to *Acerifolium*, which at the present time has the woods ablaze with its gaily tinted foliage and black berries; *lentago*, the common sheepberry, and *prunifolium*, the common black haw. This last is one of the best shrubs I know, and one of the hardest to transplant.

The varieties of *Ilex* are not so well known as they ought to be. *Ilex laevigata* is the most showy, followed closely by the more common *verticillata*. Then we have the mountain holly, *monticola*, and that pretty native evergreen with black berries, *Ilex glabra*.

Two native shrubs that are very useful for border planting are *Aronia arbutifolia*, with red berries, and *nigra*, with black. A taller shrub that forms a good combination with these is *Photinia villosa*, with beautiful red berries. There is another native shrub which for its free habit of growth and abundance of fruit will hold its own against all comers. I refer to the common barberry. Have you ever seen anything to beat it? True, there are many other species with handsome fruit—*Thunbergii*, *Hokodata*, *sinensis*—but if you wish a free, graceful plant that will make a showing in any kind of a location, like the top of a ledge, give me the plant from which our childhood shoepeg sauce was made—*Berberis vulgaris*.

Among the buckthorns, *Rhamnus Cathartica* is good, *Dahurica* is better, but *Frangula* is by far the best. *Hippophae rhamnoides* is a handsome shrub covered with yellow fruit in fall. It is very useful for seaside planting, being one of our best shrubs in such exposed places as marine or wood island parks.

Among the privets *Ligustrum ibota* and *regelianum* are the best, although the fruit of the common *vulgaris* is very fine. Among the *Eleagnus argentea* is the most showy in fruit. *Longipes* is a very fine variety and *Umbellatus* in fall is thickly covered with fruit. Among the *Cornus* are some very fine fruiting shrubs. The common *sericea* is one of the most showy, with blue fruit; *sanguinea* is very fine with fruit almost black. *Alba* and *stolonifera* have showy white fruit and bright red bark. *Circinata* is a showy species with large bunches of whitish fruit and *paniculatus* is very fine. *Cornus mas* has pretty red fruit and *alternifolia* is fine when once established, but is hard to transplant.

Among the catoneasters are some handsome border plants, such as *acuminata* and its variety *Simondsii* perhaps the best of all.

Chionanthus virginica is showy in fruit. *Callicarpa* is fine in fruit, though not very hardy. *Aralia sessiflora* is fine in fruit with panicles of black berries and *Aralia spinosa* is very fine when in fruit. *Nemopanthus canadensis* is a handsome fruited native shrub, and *Sambucus nigra* and *racemosa* are both worthy of a place. The latter when in fruit, unfortunately does not last long, but is a very showy plant.

Symphoricarpos racemosus and *vulgaris* are both good and both equally showy. Among the roses are many fine fruited varieties; even the commoner sorts are good, such as *multiflora*, *setigera lucida*, *blanda*, *rugosa*, *lucid alba* and so on. The *Crataegus* are small trees rather than shrubs, their variety is legion, but a few of the best species are *cordata*, *coccinea*, *tomentosa*, *Arnoldiana Crus-galli*, *apiifolia*, *mollis*, *aprica* and *oxycantha*.

The *Pyrus*, like the *Crataegus*, have so many good varieties that it is hard to pick out a few and as they are trees rather than shrubs I will leave them out at this time.

Amongst the vines we have several that at this season are very showy in fruit. What can be better than the present appearance of *Celastrus scandens* and *articulatus*? Then *Lycium Chinense* is very showy in fruit, but it needs rich soil. *Vitis heterophylla* is a very useful vine for wall covering and its fruit is of a handsome speckled blue color. A vine seldom seen in fruit is *Akebia quinata*, but it has fine fruit just the same of a very delicate shade of blue.

I might go on with many of the less showy species which though not so good as many I have mentioned to the plant lover are always interesting, but I think my list at this time will be sufficient and certainly is a good selection of ornamental fall plants.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The old town cemetery, Elgin, Ill., is to be converted into a park.

* * *

Boston has twice as much park space as New York, or about eight times as much, in proportion to the population. Boston has shown the greatest forethought in this matter of any city in the world, says *Country Life in America*, while New York's experience has been the most costly.

* * *

The Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, of Madison, Wis., whose admirable park work has been noted in these columns before, is co-operating with the city authorities in improving East Washington Avenue Boulevard. The association furnished the plan for the boulevard which was prepared by O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, and the city council is expected to adopt it. The plan provides that six feet on either side of the avenue be set aside for the sidewalk. Between the walk and the curb on either side is an eleven foot

grass plot to be planted with a row of trees. Next inside are two 24-foot roadways, leaving a 50-foot park space in the center. The greater portion of this central space will be left unplanted, and no high-growing trees are to be placed there. Mr. Simonds' plan also shows a sketch for a bridge over the river. Under a law passed by the last Legislature this avenue may be improved at the expense of the adjoining property.

* * *

The handsome new aquarium recently opened in Belle Isle Park, Detroit, is proving one of the most popular attractions for visitors in that city, and is drawing large numbers to the park even in the winter months. This aquarium is third in size in the world, and is said to be the most perfectly equipped of any similar structure. The pools are arranged behind glass in the walls of a long corridor lined with green enameled brick, in the center of which is a large circular open pool containing a fine display of the commoner fish. Labels giving the names of the fish and brief descriptions of their distribution, habits and uses, are placed before each pool. The collection includes specimens from the inland lakes and tributary streams, as well as salt water fish, crustaceans, mollusks, polyps and other interesting inhabitants of the deep. The salt water specimens require sea water, not ordinary salt water, and the commission has secured 30,000 gallons from Wood's Hole, Mass. By aerating and filtering, this water can be used continuously for an indefinite period; loss by evaporation is supplied by adding fresh water.

The hickory trees in Belle Isle Park have been dying in great numbers for several years, and last year the park botanist, S. Alexander, made a careful examination of them and found the trouble due to the ravages of a hickory bark boring beetle, the *Scolytus Quadrispinosus*, and in accordance with the recommendations of a number of the authorities consulted, the trees affected were cut down and removed from the park.

* * *

The American Civic Association, through its Park Department, conducted by Mr. George A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., issues a monthly bulletin, "Items of Park News," which contains many notes and papers of interest to park men. It is the purpose to present in each number articles, addresses, and papers by authorities on park matters, together with news items from the local press throughout the country. The second bulletin, issued November 1st, contains an extract from an article on "Outer-Park Systems of America," contributed to the *Booklovers' Magazine* by Andrew Wright Crawford, Secretary of the Allied Organization for a Comprehensive Park Movement, of Philadelphia; "Parks for Small Cities," an extract from an address by Frank H. Nutter before the Iowa Park and Forestry Association; "The Parks of Greater New York," a report by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment of that city; and "Additional Park Areas," an extract from Frederick Law Olmsted's report to the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore. The following statistics of the parks of Greater New York are taken from this bulletin: Population, Board of Health estimate for 1904, 3,838,000; area in acres, 209,218; park area in acres, 6,997; total number of parks, 164; number of parks having an area of one acre and over, 90; average area of all parks per acre, 42.7; average area of parks having an area of one acre and over, 77.5; population per acre of total area, 18.3; population per acre of park area, 549; park areas expressed in per cent. of total area, 3.34; 1903 assessed valuation of real estate and special franchises (personal property excluded), \$4,751,551,000; estimated value of parks, based upon values given by tax department, \$297,680,000; valuation of park lands expressed in per cent. of assessed valuation of

real estate and special franchises, 6.27; per capita investment in parks, \$77.56.

The association has also reprinted in pamphlet form the series of twelve articles on "The Grouping of Public Buildings," recently referred to in these columns, prepared by Frederick L. Ford and published in the daily press of Hartford. The European cities discussed are Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Moscow. The American cities discussed are Washington, Cleveland, Providence, Springfield, Harvard College buildings, and Hartford. Besides these, there are two general articles on the subject: one by J. C. Phelps Stokes, chairman of the Committee on Civic Centers of the Municipal Art Society of New York City, and one by Charles Mulford Robinson, the author of "Modern Civic Art," and other books along similar lines. All of the contributors to the series are authorities on their subjects, and the pamphlet is one of the most valuable collections on this subject ever published. A limited number of the pamphlets may be had from Mr. Parker for six cents each, the cost of mailing.

Mr. Parker is also sending out inquiries for information regarding encroachments on parks or public grounds, either by selling for private use, or by the location of buildings, public or semi-public, which are not in keeping with the purposes of the park. All who have any printed information or personal experience with park encroachments are requested to send the facts to him for use in a future bulletin of the Association.

CORRESPONDENCE

Reform in Convention Management.

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY: I shall feel obliged by your sparing me a little space in the official organ of the A. A. C. S. respecting the annual convention.

In my opinion, which is shared by others, it would be just as well if the members were given an opportunity to openly discuss as to when and how the meetings can best be conducted. At present a committee is appointed, who take things into their own hands, and do just as they please. Good fellows all. The main idea is to make the convention as enjoyable as possible. So far the executives have been too generous. Each has tried to go one better than the other fellow, and in this respect a little bit inclined to overlook the business end. This matter of entertaining makes it difficult for others to follow. Those who would like to have the A. A. C. S. meet in their cities do not feel justified in going to so much expense. Therefore no invitation. Is it not time so much entertaining was dropped, and the annual meetings held where they are likely to be profitable to that part of the country, and also gain new members for the association?

The idea of holding sessions at cemeteries is commendable, affording, as it does, a combination of pleasure and business. But is it not a mistaken kindness driving us around on exhibition, as it were? Returning home from the Chicago convention, several of us came across a number of coaches laden with members of a similar organization to ours. My wife remarked: "Oh, wad we could see ourselves as ithers see us," and the joke was enjoyed by several of the cemetery men present.

The late George Scott, at Cincinnati, was very outspoken on this subject, likening the members to a lot of school children, given an outing. There will be much to see at Washington, and no doubt many would prefer being left to their own devices, instead of being taken around in a body.

Not long ago I was a delegate to a convention held in Buffalo. The programme was business from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m. The meeting adjourned till same hour next day. This gave the delegates a splendid opportunity to go as they pleased, and was appreciated.

It is only at the morning sessions of the A. A. C. S. that anything like a full attendance can be expected. Therefore, why continue the evening sessions? A four-hour session each day is sufficient.

AN OLD MEMBER.

* * *

Concerning Membership of the A. A. C. S.

Why does not the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents grow? To answer this query of the secretary's is a difficult task. As the different state organizations are established, they should contribute their quota to the National Association and no doubt will, as the members of the former get interested. Slow work, to be sure. But how are the older members to be retained? There's the difficulty. Mr. Lawson states that the gains only about balance the losses, and he should know. This fact is greatly to be deplored. One of the oldest members looking over the audience at a Chicago sessions remarked, "My, how the personnel of the association has changed." Yet death has been very lenient with the members of the A. A. C. S. Less than two dozen members have fallen by the wayside in eighteen years. The losses are in resignations, and being dropped for non-payment of dues. This can only be attributed to lack of interest in the affairs of the A. A. C. S. How is that interest to be maintained? The late Brother Nichols advocated correspondence among the members. If a friendly face was missing from the last meeting drop a line to that member inquiring after his welfare and cause of absence. Let him feel that he is one of us. Don't wait till the next convention, hoping that he will turn up. In a club the members began to "stay away." One member started a sort of endless chain correspondence, mailing five postals, requesting that the recipients each send five cards to other members. Now why should not the A. A. C. S. do likewise, if the cards only say: Greetings. How about Washington in 1905? It will show a brotherly feeling, and will not cost much; only a little time, brother.

ANOTHER MEMBER.

of their plans to modernize the cemetery. The old entrance will be closed and a new gateway is under construction. The entrance will be of stone, concrete and iron. A number of flower beds are to be laid out immediately within the entrance. Diamond Grove includes about forty acres and has been under the control of the present board about two and a half years.

* * *

The Bloomington Cemetery Association, Bloomington, Ill., has arranged to receive funds for perpetual care of lots in sums of \$100 and over. On lots under perpetual care grave mounds are limited to four inches in height, all foot stones are prohibited and the association reserves the right to reset all corner marks. Perpetual care consists in keeping lot and graves in good sod, and keeping the grass cut. The contract reads as follows:

Received of the sum of.....dollars, to be invested, and income of which is to be expended in manner hereinafter stated for perpetual care of.....Lot No. in section No. in Bloomington Cemetery in McLean Co., Ill., in doing work on said lot as follows.....

It further provides that one per cent of the income shall be placed in the sinking fund of the cemetery. Any amount left unexpended may be used the next year. For care of monuments and markers a separate estimate will be made for each lot. The association issues a neatly printed and illustrated book giving rules, regulations, information, etc.

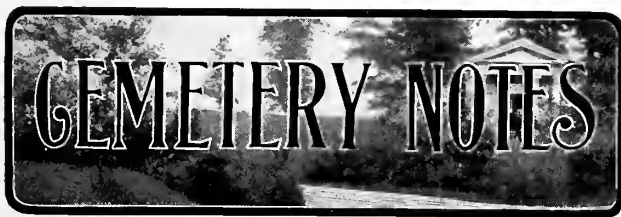
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FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual report of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., presents the following statistics of the year: Total receipts, \$216,352.20; including sale of lots, \$41,356; interments, foundations, and single graves, \$28,841; improvement of lots by gardener, \$17,405; trust fund for perpetual care, \$21,943; carriage fares, \$991. The expenditures were \$202,436.30, and included the following items: Labor, \$36,471; interments and foundations, \$9,590; salaries, \$10,600. There were 101 lots sold during the year and 1,504 burial permits issued. The total number of interments is 71,049 and the number of lot holders 10,844.

Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn., now has a trust fund of \$120,000. The expenditures for labor during the year amounted to \$27,000 and for improvements \$15,000. The following officers have been re-elected: President, W. D. Washburn; vice-president, R. J. Mendenhall; treasurer, Charles M. Loring; secretary and superintendent, Arthur W. Hobart.

The report of the New London Cemetery Association, New London, Conn., for the year ending October 1, 1904, covers the fifth summer under the present management, and the second season and first full year since the introduction of modern methods of care. The new service house, a gift of the late Herbert Steward, has been completed at a cost of \$1,500, and has proven very useful. Another gift of \$500 for painting the wire fence has been received. The cemetery is confronted with the serious problem of providing proper care for lots originally sold for very small sums, where no provision was made for future care. A suit has been brought to test the legality of the complete control of the grounds, and all work performed therein by the association, and it is expected to have this case tried at an early date. One entire section of the cemetery is cared for through the generosity of one of the lot owners. The association suffered the loss through death of two of its most zealous officers, Augustus Brandegee, one of the charter members, and Robert Coit, for many years an active director. The total receipts for the year were \$7,901.91 and the expenditures \$175.81 less than this amount.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

A branch of the Cremation Society of the United States has been established in Waterbury, Conn.

* * *

Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., is opening up a new addition, and is making other improvements to cost about \$50,000. Superintendent David Woods sends a photograph showing the work in progress with the steam shovel in operation and teams excavating for the lake. The work was begun last summer and 60,000 cubic yards of earth have been moved.

* * *

The commissioners of Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Ill., have begun some important improvements as a part

TOPICAL INDEX

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. F. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 American Gardening (A. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 5c.
 Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.
 Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.
 Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Century Magazine, (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.
 Chautauqua, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Connecticut Magazine, The (C. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Current Literature (Cur. Lit.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
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 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
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 Lippincott's (Lippe.), \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.
 Littell's Living Age (Liv. Age), \$6.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer; M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Popular Science Monthly (Pop Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French) \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.
 Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.) \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.
 Scribners Magazine (Scrib.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.
 World's Work, The, \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.

Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.

Arts and Crafts Movement, Significance of, by F. T. Carleton; Pop. Sci. 65:414-6; Sept., '04.

Arts and Crafts, The; A Diagnosis, by Dr. D. W. Ross; Cr. 7:335-43; Dec., '04.

Beautifying the Urban Back Yard, by B. D. Knoke; illust.; O., 78:75-9; Sept. 3, '04.

Cottages, Picturesque English, and Their Doorway Gardens, by P. H. Ditchfield; illust.; H. G., 6:249-55; Nov., '04.

Country Life, Is It Safe? F. L., 2: 113-4; Oct., '04.

Fountain, A Sensible Lawn; illust.; C. G., 69:1055; Nov. 17, '04.

Grass and Trees in Town, by Russell Sturgis; Scrib., 36:637-40; Nov., '04.

Roadside Watering Places, by Webb Donnell; illust.; C. G., 69:1058; Nov. 17, '04.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

Flowers, Japanese, in English Gardens, by H. N. Ellacombe; Liv. Age, 242:615-23; Sept. 3, '04.

Gardens, Russian, In, by L. O'Connell; F. L., 2:132-3; Nov., '04.

Horticulture at the World's Fair, by Robert Craig; F. L., 2:122-3; Oct., '04.

Landscape Gardening, Hints on, from the pen of Humphrey Repton, Esq.; illust.; H. G., 6:220-6; Nov., '04.

Nature's Chiaroscuro in Italy, illust.; by Edith Matson; H. G., 6:245-7; Nov., '04.

Olmsted, Frederick Law; Journey in the Seaboard Slave States in 1853-4; review by W. L. Fleming; Dial, 37:203-5; Oct. 1, '04.

Rock Garden Making—Water in the Rock Garden, by F. W. Meyer; illust.; G., 66:329-31; Nov. 12, '04.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

Business Buildings Made Beautiful, by J. M. Bowles; illust.; W. W., 9: 5499-508; Nov., '04.

Bridge, The Manhattan, New Architectural Designs for; H. G., 6:241-5; Nov., '04.

Garden City, The; illust.; by George Benoit-Levy; Cr., 7:284-93; Dec., '04.

Munich, the City on the Isar, by N. Hudson Moore; illust.; Chaut., 40:329-43; Dec., '04.

Pole and Wire Nuisance, The, by

Charles Dwight Willard; illust.; M. J. E., 17:245-8; Dec., '04.

Riverway, The, in the Boston Parks, by J. A. Pettigrew; illust.; Hort., 1:17; Dec. 3, '04.

School Building, Story of a Model, by Jas. A. Barr; illust.; P. M., 11:72-6; Oct., '04.

Sculpture, Municipal, from the American Point of View, by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl; illust.; Cr., 7:239-62; Dec., '04.

Social Redemption, Chicago's Ten Million Dollar Experiment in; illust.; by G. L. McNutt; Ind., 57:612-7; Sept. 15, '04.

Street Beautiful, The, of Stockholm; P. M., 11:81-2; Oct., '04.

Topographical Evolution of Paris, by E. R. Smith—IV.—Royal Paris; illust.; H. G., 6:227-39; Nov., '04.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants.

Evergreens, The, by Anna Botsford Comstock; illust.; Chaut., 40:366-9; Dec., '04.

Evergreens, The Southern, The Story of, by Caldwell the Woodsman; illust.; C. L. A., 7:7-6; Dec., '04.

Flower, A Wild, in the Snow, by Henry Maxwell; illust.; C. L. A., 7: 150-1; Dec., '04.

Flowers in History, by Louis C. Elson; Hort., 1:13-14; Dec. 3, '04.

Forestry, Education in, in England, by W. R. Fisher; F. I., 10:528-9; Nov., '04.

Forest Reserve, The San Bernardino, A Trip Through; illust.; by George Bellis; F. I., 10:521-2; Nov., '04.

Plant Creation; Cur. Lit., 37:366-7; Oct., '04.

Plants as Builders; illust.; Sci. Am. S., 58:2397-8; Sept. 3, '04.

Plants Which Entrap Insects, by F. Shreve; illust.; Pop. Sci., 65:417-31; Sept., '04.

Plants, Perception of the Force of Gravity by, by F. Darwin; Pop. Sci., 65: 532-6; Oct., '04.

Plants, House, for Christmas, by Agnes Huntington; illust.; C. L. A., 7: 177-82; Dec., '04.

Plants, Wild, New Species of, by Prof. Hugo de Vries; F. L., 2:115-6; Oct., '04.

Trees and Shrubs, with Colored Foliage; G., 66:341; Nov. 19, '04.

Reports, Etc. Received.

Trees and Shrubs Tested in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, by William Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Can., is published as Bulletin No. 47 of the Ottawa Department of Agriculture. In this bulletin are given the results of

(Continued on page V.)

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

ESTABLISHED 1890.
OBJECT: To advance Art out-of-Doors, with special reference to the improvement of parks, cemeteries, home grounds, and the promotion of Town and Village Improvement Associations, etc.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PARK
Superintendents: President, William S. Egerton, superintendent of parks, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, John W. Duncan, assistant superintendent of Parks, Boston; treasurer, John H. Hemingway, superintendent of Parks, Worcester, Mass.

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Nineteenth Annual Convention, Washington, D. C., 1905.

THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION:
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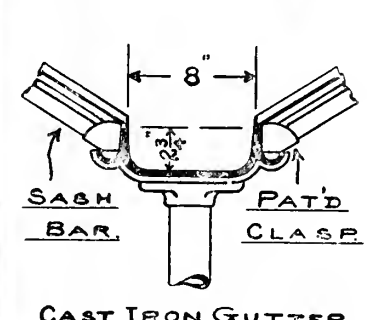
(Reports Etc., Continued.)

a very large number of trials of trees and shrubs which have been planted at the Experimental Farms at Brandon, Manitoba, and at Indian Head in the Northwest Territories, during the past sixteen years, to ascertain what species and varieties are hardy enough to endure winter in those parts of the Dominion. Until within the past few years large sums of money have been spent annually by settlers in the purchase of trees and shrubs from the East, many of which being too tender to endure the climate have perished the first winter. While this bulletin has been written mainly for the information of residents in the colder sections of Western Canada, it will also be of value to those living in the East, since any of the species found hardy enough to endure the climates in the Northwest may be planted with assurance of success in any of the eastern parts of the Dominion. The bulletin contains 50 pages and is illustrated with many good half-tone views of trees and shrubs.

* * * Publisher's Notes.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., has been retained by the city of Detroit as a professional adviser to outline a general plan for the beautifying and improving of that city, and recently visited Detroit preparatory to making a report on the esthetic improvement of the city. The plans are under the direction of the Detroit Board

(Continued on page vii.)



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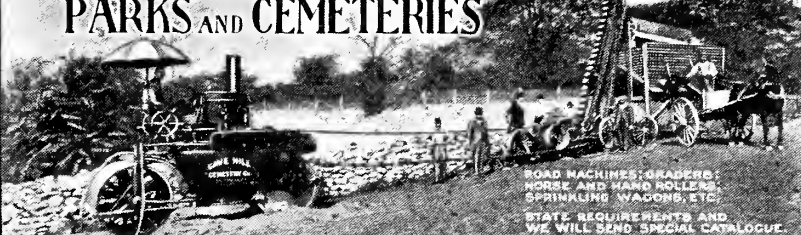
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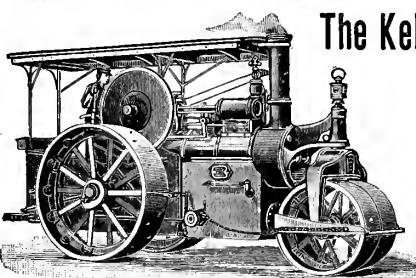
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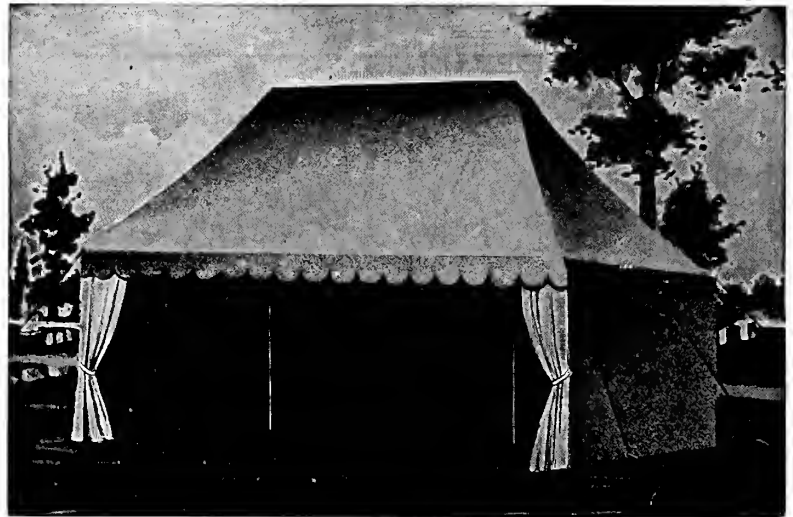
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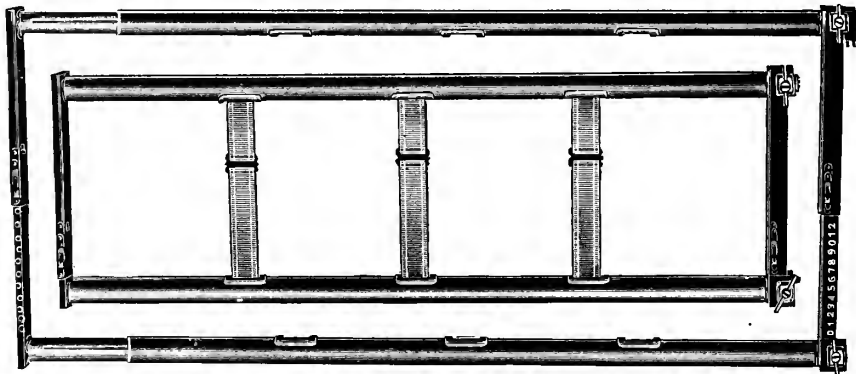


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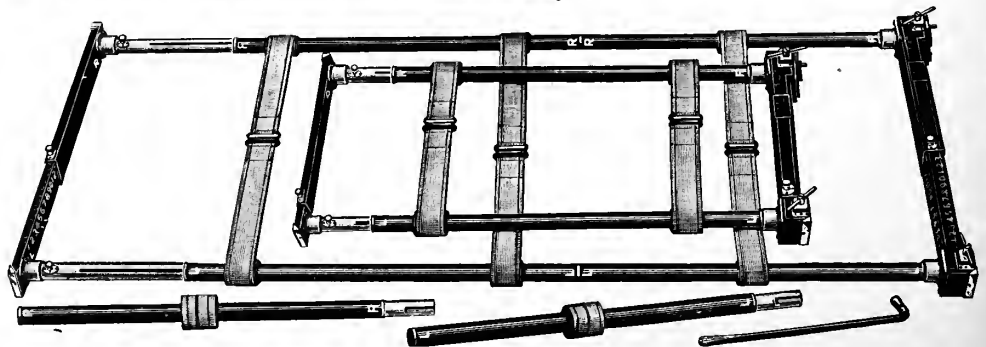
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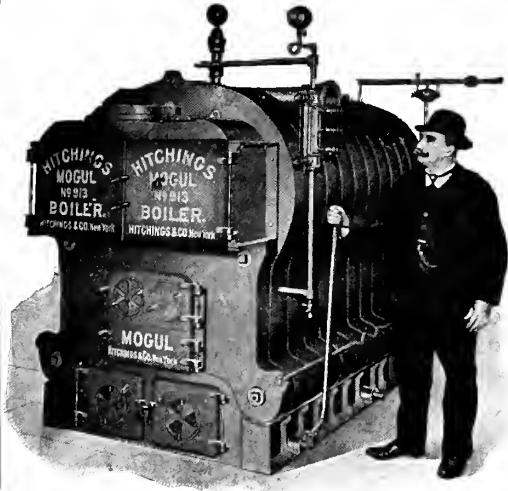
of Commerce and contemplate an extensive scheme of beautifying the entire city. Mr. Robinson is well known to our readers as the author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," and as the efficient Secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association. On the merger which resulted in the American Civic Association, Mr. Robinson was elected its Secretary, but has been obliged to resign, owing to a pressure of personal affairs which renders it impossible for him to make the necessary sacrifice of time.

Our contemporary *American Gardening*, of New York, whose recent change of management and marked improvement was noticeable, has been obliged to suspend publication.

With the passing of the *American Gardening* comes the initial number of *Horticulture*, edited by William J. Stewart, Boston, Mass. The purpose of the new publication is "to advance the interests and elevate the standards of American horticulture." Mr. Stewart's many friends among the florists and horticulturists of this country will wish him more encouragement than has been given to other publishers that have tried to win out in the same field. The first number makes a very creditable showing. The signed articles by well known experts and the generous advertising patronage bespeak success.

Mr. and Mrs. William Salway, of Cincinnati, returned in November from a trip to the British Isles. Soon after their return, Mrs. Salway was bereaved by the death of her mother, Mrs. Catherine A. Stokes. Mrs. Stokes was 84 years of age. The funeral was at Hartford, Conn., and was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Salway.

Country Life in America's Christmas Annual is even larger, with more sumptuously printed color pages and illustrations, this year than last, and it is certainly one of the most striking magazine publications of the month. A most elaborate feature of the number is "Christmas Fruits—Where They Grow," by J. Horace McFarland, illustrating the rare and common fruits of every clime on many pages in superb color. One of unusual human interest is the story of "Caldwell, the Woodsman" and the gathering of Southern evergreen decorations for the Northern Christmas. A great many other articles deal with widely varying subjects; for instance, "Christmas on an Orchard Farm" is a true story of an agricultural success by L. H. Bailey; "Christmas for the Birds and Animals," by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, is the photographically illustrated



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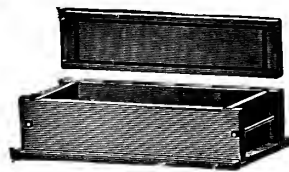
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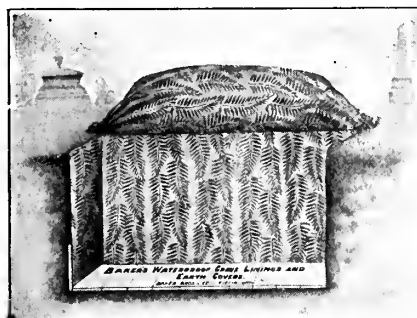
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story of queer little birds and beasts that come to the winter crumb table; and "House Plants for Christmas" suggests beautiful home-grown gifts; while "A Wild Flower in the Snow" is one of the many articles of nature and out-door interest during the winter months. Innumerable shorter articles are concerned with advice and things one should consider for the comfort and joy of the holiday season.

Schmid's Bird and Pet Animal Emporium, 712 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., issues a 132-page illustrated catalog and price list of all kinds of pet animals with many hints and instructions for their care.

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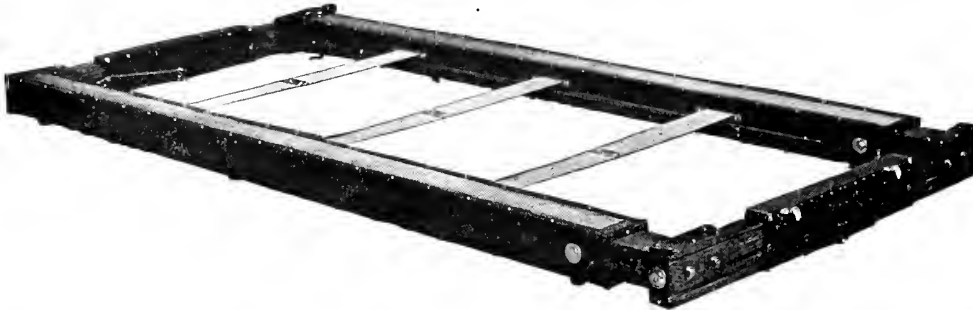
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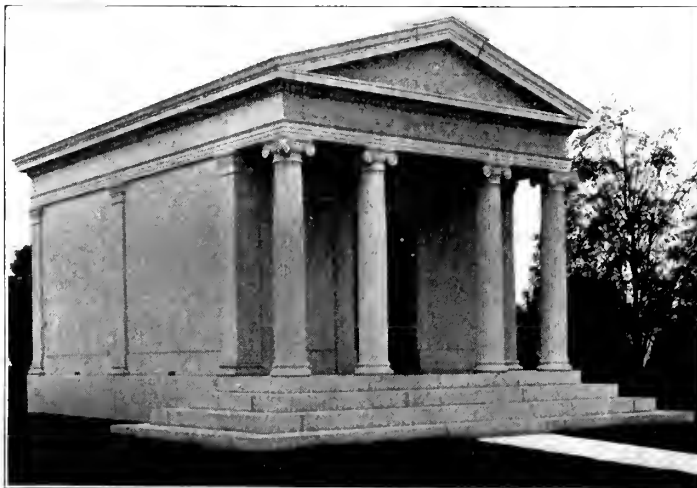
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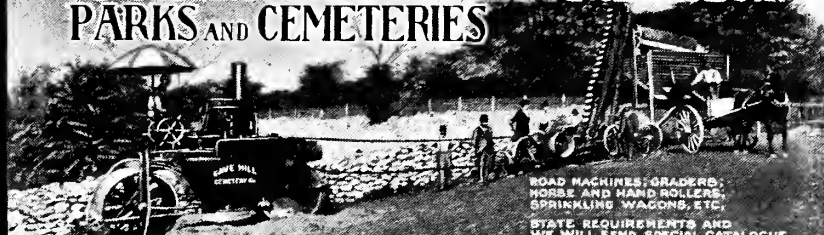
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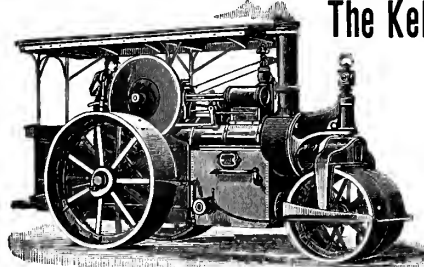
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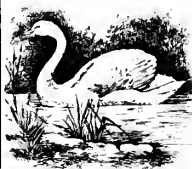
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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1904

No. 11

Boston Metropolitan Parks.

The Metropolitan District of Massachusetts includes Boston and some thirty-seven independent municipalities located within a radius of about ten miles from Boston.

Certain interests of the inhabitants of this district were and are inter-related. Sewage, water and parks are committed to the jurisdiction of separate district commissions.

Boston and other cities and townships have their local boards of park commissioners. To briefly review several stages of the progress in park construction certain of these politically separated municipalities have made and to indicate some phases of the greater undertaking of the Metropolitan Park Commission is the purpose of the following notes.

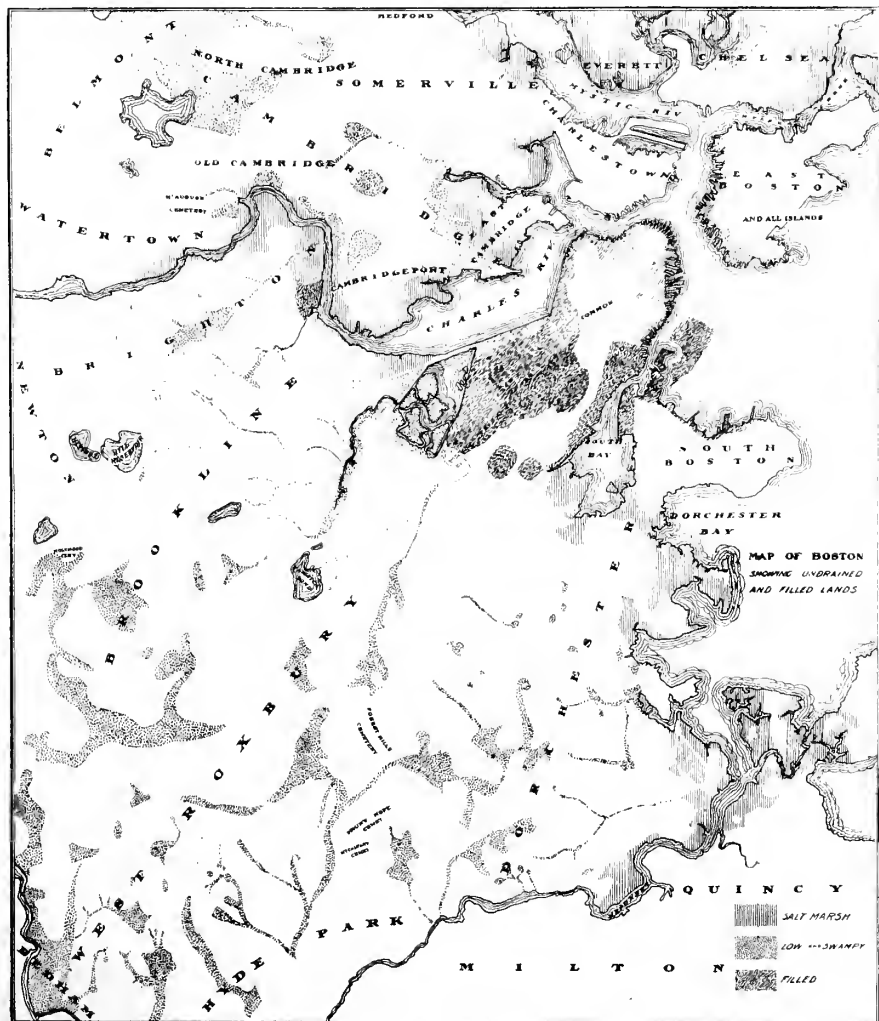
In preparing these notes, liberal use of official documents, and many extracts from them, have been made. These extracts are usually from memory, hence we omit the usual signs of paraphrasing and, instead, make this general acknowledgment.

An excellent harbor influenced the early settlement of Boston. Fresh-water streams having sources beyond the municipal district limits flow over rock and various forms of soil, and wind their way between hills to the harbor.

The Boston basin is irregularly bounded by a chain of high hills and is of a rugged and uneven surface conformation. Within this basin is located the Metropolitan District, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

Except water areas and occasional clearings of the Indians, the early settlers of this basin found the land covered with an unbroken primeval forest. Until the

colony increased largely, settlement was always in close proximity to the sea or waterways. The trend of expansion was along the valleys. On land, traffic communication sought easy grades, and bordering these ways, which later developed into streets, build-



ings were constructed. Many of these old lines of communication are to-day marked by narrow, circuitous streets and alleys in the older part of the city of Boston. Increasing population extended the area of settlement from Shawmut peninsula northwest to

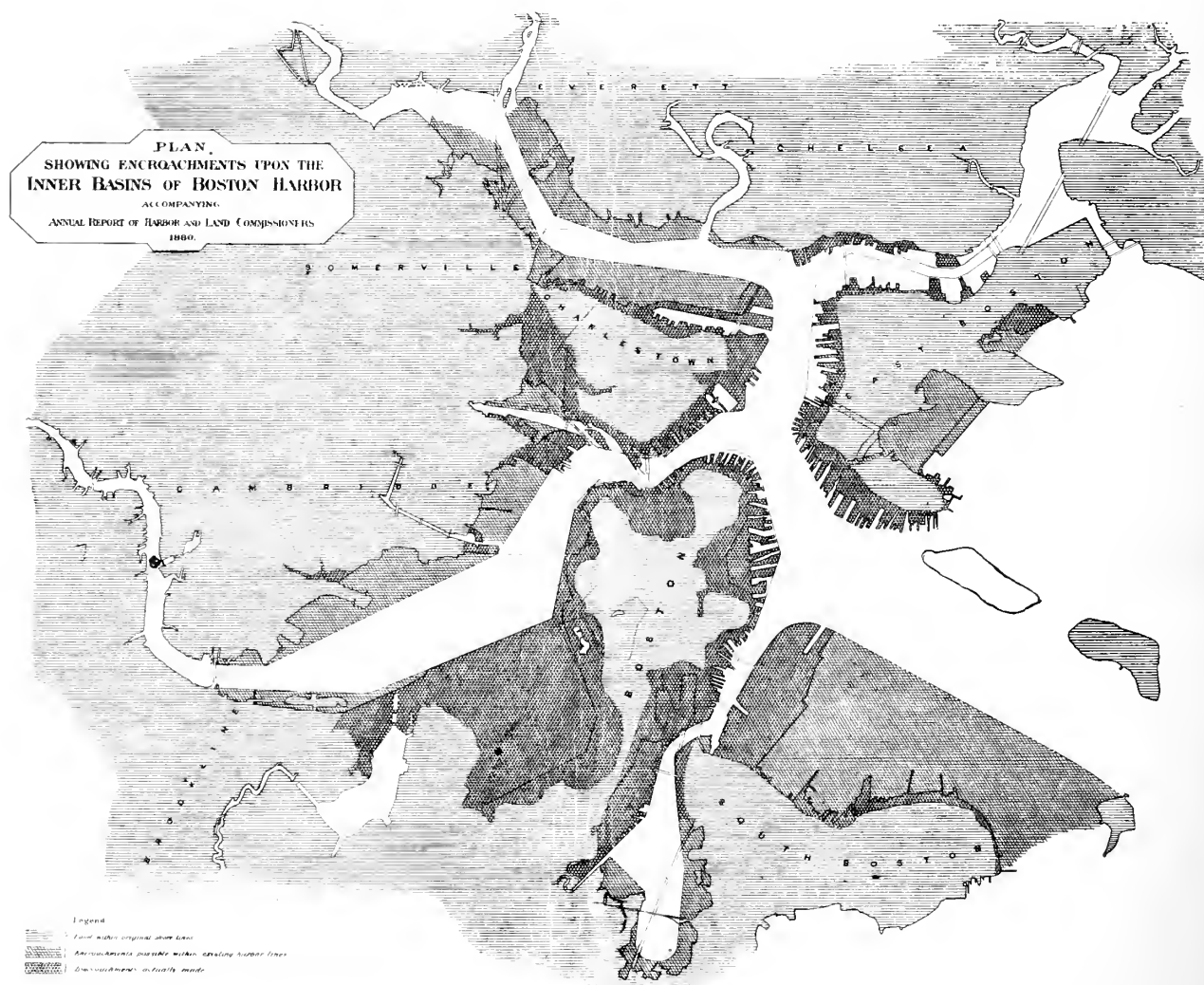
PARK AND CEMETERY.

the salt marsh flats, part of which is at present known as the "Common" and "Public Garden." Beyond the "Common" an arm of the Charles River was known as the "Back Bay," and an indentation of the sea south of the settlement was known as "South Bay."

The "Common," which was then a pasture on the outskirts of the town, is at present the center of the metropolitan district and the metropolitan park system. A city developed from the original colony and

lic opinion conceived the idea that to fill in this tract would correct the evil and enable a public park to be made on the site. Hence, in 1870, a bill relating to the establishing of parks in the City of Boston was introduced in the City Council. It was to have taken effect after two-thirds of the voters approved it at the state election, but it failed to obtain the necessary support for its enactment.

In 1875 a bill entitled "An act for the laying out of



expansion forced the settlement of large areas of marsh and lowland until the improper provision for sewage disposal of the greater population threatened the health of a large portion of the inhabitants. Principal among the unsanitary areas of the city was that of the Back Bay and its immediate surroundings. The demand for the correction of the evil resulted in the invitation of a public undertaking which has since developed into the Boston and the Metropolitan Park Systems.

With a view to demanding the abolition of a nuisance, public agitation was first directed, about the year 1869, toward the Back Bay flats, the conversion of which was primarily a sanitary undertaking. Pub-

lic opinion conceived the idea that to fill in this tract would correct the evil and enable a public park to be made on the site. Hence, in 1870, a bill relating to the establishing of parks in the City of Boston was introduced in the City Council of Boston.

EMIL MISCHÉ.

CESNOLA MEMORIAL, NEW YORK.

The beautiful memorial, shown on the opposite page, to General L. P. di Cesnola, the late Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, was modeled by F. Edwin Elwell, Curator of Sculpture in the museum, and is a remarkable study in dignity and simplicity of design. In 1902 the lamented Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, commissioned Mr. Elwell to think up a monument for his family lot at Kensico Cemetery. He made a careful



Photo by Pach, New York.
MEMORIAL TO GENERAL DI CESNOLA, KENSICO CEMETERY, NEW YORK.
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PARK AND CEMETERY.

study of the lot and its surroundings, and Mr. Bollo, an architect, was called in to help make a large full-size drawing of the sketch suggested by one of the famous Stele in the Cesnola collection at the Museum. The General suggested that the Assyrian winged figures be replaced by the dove—the Catholic symbol of peace—and that a cross be put on the top of the monument. This was all that was ever said regarding the work, and it went on in an uninterrupted manner until placed in the cemetery.

In appearance it closely resembles a stele which was found on the Island of Cyprus by the General when he was there as United States consul. The original from which it was modeled was a part of the collection of Cyprian antiquities purchased from the General by the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art many years ago. Steles are engraved monuments erected in ancient times over the graves of persons of distinction. They usually mark the graves of kings. The one which the General found was nearly perfect, and may now be seen in the museum. At the top of the memorial in a quaint and almost arabesque design are represented the vines and the honeysuckle. The curved projections from the side of the monument are conventional ferns, for the fern was a symbol of life. Beneath the flying dove is the lotus flower upside

down, which when so placed is the sign of death.

At first it looked like a very easy matter to copy one of these ancient monuments, but as the work progressed on the modeling of the cap it was discovered that this subtle art of Cyprus was something wonderful in its character, and refuted utterly the silly attempt on the part of those misguided men who in 1883 attempted to destroy, not only this rare collection, but the great man who discovered these ancient sculptures.

The monument is cut from one block of Barre granite and is mounted on three steps in one block. It rests on a solid foundation of stone and cement six feet in the ground. It is the work of the William H. Scheurer Granite Works, of 530 Flushing avenue, Long Island City, N. Y., and was carved by Mr. W. H. Sherwood, the manager and a sculptor of note.

Great credit is due to both Mr. Scheurer and Mr. Sherwood for their untiring efforts to reproduce the exact sentiment of the model.

At the time this monument was made no other like it existed in the modern world.

Its chaste beauty of line and classic integrity of proportion furnish a valuable lesson in monumental art and testify to the fact that the sculptor's work was a labor of love as well as of skill.

Iowa Park and Forestry Association and Horticultural Society.

At the meeting of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association, held in Des Moines, Ia., December 12 and 13, 1904, a number of interesting papers on park and forestry matters were read.

The program was as follows:

Reforestation in Iowa, by Prof. B. Shimek; Preservation of Iowa Lakes by Recent Topographical Surveys, by L. E. Ashbaugh; The Farmer and the Wood Lot, by E. E. Saville; Practical Forestry for Iowa, by J. S. Trigg; Forestry in Northeastern Iowa, by Hon. Ellston Orr; Notes on Pruning, by Dr. Bruce Fink; The Farm Timber Lot, by Elmer Reeves; Park Development as an Expression of Public Sentiment, by Dr. A. B. Storms; The Uplifting Influence of Parks and Forests, by Dr. J. E. Cathell; The Billboard, by Prof. C. A. Cumming.

Dr. Storms told of the growth of the civic improvement idea, and of what had been accomplished in park work in New York, Detroit, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Madison, Wis. Describing the making of Belle Isle Park, Detroit, he said:

"Some few years ago in Detroit river, above the city of Detroit, was a marshy, wooded island infested with rattlesnakes. Some enterprising citizen bought it for a hog pasture, for hogs are deadly enemies to rattlesnakes. Later there came a public spirited citizen with far vision, who dreamed of making Hog island into a park. Men laughed at his scheme and

when it was proposed that the city invest a few thousand dollars in its purchase there was strong opposition. Since this public spirited man began to dream his dream other men have shared his vision, until to-day, having expended millions of dollars in its improvement and approach, Detroit has in her Belle Isle Park the most beautiful breathing place of any city in the world."

The following officers were elected:

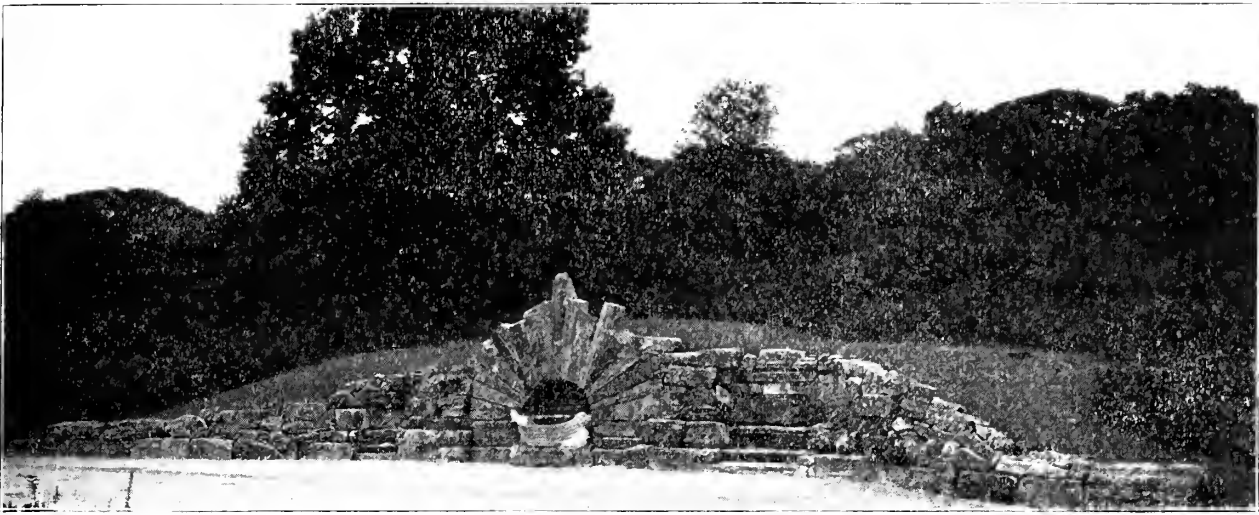
President, L. H. Pammel, of Ames; vice-president, Wesley Greene, of Davenport; secretary, Thomas H. Macbride, of Iowa City; treasurer, J. C. Monnett; executive committee, J. S. Trigg, of Des Moines; R. P. Baker and C. A. Mosler, of Des Moines.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society was also held in Des Moines on the same dates and one session of the two societies was held jointly.

Secretary Wesley Greene, of Davenport, in his report, recommended that the state set apart some forty acres near Des Moines for a botanical garden and experiment station.

Treasurer Elmer Reeves, of Waverly, reported receipts for the year of \$5,991.84, and disbursements \$3,879.33.

An interesting paper was read by Professor B. Fink, of Grinnell, on "Plant Stems, Their Functions and Adaptations."



CHRISTENSEN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, CHEROKEE PARK, LOUISVILLE, KY.; BEFORE PLANTING.

The Christensen Memorial Fountain, Cherokee Park, Louisville, Ky.

This memorial was erected by Miss Margrethe Koefoed Christensen, now Mrs. Wm. B. de las Casas of Boston, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Pauline Christensen. It is built in the hillside, of weather-worn and moss-grown stones of shapes selected to develop the desired outlines. The arch, the recesses and certain projecting forms are designed to suggest the memorial piles erected in Scandinavia during the Viking Age, around which cling some of the myths and traditions of the country; they also recall the formation of rocky cliffs on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, the birthplace of Mrs. Christensen.

The drinking basin, or trough, for horses, is of oolitic stone modeled after a Viking ship. To the right, above the stone benches, is carved the Danish

Coat of Arms and the name "Christensen."

The significance or motive of the design is probably known only to Mrs. de las Casas, and to the designer—Arthur Loomis of Louisville—who had exclusive access to bits of personal history connected with what is spoken of as "the most romantic and beautiful life of Mrs. Christensen." It is said that this data has been requested by a well-known author "for use in an important work of fiction."

Memorials of this, and of somewhat similar character, seem to us a more desirable type than any number of monumental stones set up in cemeteries; naturally the greater their artistic merit, the higher their value in every sense.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



CHRISTENSEN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN; AFTER PLANTING.

Note the excellent effect produced by the gracefully drooping habit of "Matrimony Vine," a simple but desirable plant for locations of this character and for use in connection with rock work generally.

Editorial Note and Comment.

The City Beautiful.

The New York City Improvement Commission, which was appointed by the mayor a year ago, has reported an elaborate scheme of improvements, estimated to cost \$250,000,000, to cover a period of ten years. The scheme is broad in its scope and embraces a closer control of river front works, such as piers, docks, etc. Chicago is coming to the front in civic improvement, also. The question of uniting the north and south park systems, which has been discussed for years, is rapidly approaching a solution. It is proposed to surmount the difficulty of crossing the Chicago river near its mouth by the construction of an elaborate and commodious bascule bridge, and the entire improvement will probably cost some \$5,000,000. It is timely to push civic betterment on the flood-tide of prosperity.



Better Care of Rural Cemeteries.

A resolution passed at the twelfth annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs, recently held at Lansing, is a significant indication of the development of the improvement movement. The resolution decries the common neglect of the country graveyard in that it reflects on our civilization as a Christian people, and proposes the setting apart of September 30th of each year, to be known as "Memory Day," on which day all interested are to be urged to do what is possible to improve the local cemetery. Of course nobody would expect to realize much permanent benefit from this one day of active work, but from the very fact that the farmers themselves see the propriety and necessity of something being done to remove the odium attaching to them for their neglect of their burial places, much more may be expected. If it were possible for the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents to get into touch with the State Farmers' Clubs and Horticultural Societies, a strong sentiment might be developed, in due time, to be crystallized into active work, looking to the permanent reclamation of numbers of the neglected but sacred places. That such associations as have been mentioned should give prominent place in their deliberations to the care of the small cemeteries is a matter that should not be neglected by the leading Associations devoted to improvement ideas, and every help and sympathy should be extended so as to make their efforts more telling and in accordance with the recognized principals dominating the movement.



The American Forest Congress.

In view of its vast importance to the economic interests of the country, no more important meeting than that of the American Forest Congress has been held

in recent years. It has at last come to be realized that the conservation of a due proportion of our forest areas, their intelligent care, and the reforestation of other areas are absolutely essential to the welfare of the country. The congress which was held in Washington, D. C., January 2-6, was practically representative of the great industrial interests dependent on the well-being of the forests, as well as of the official and scientific aspects of the question, which are quite as important as those pertaining to the lumber products; for there can be no substitution for the subversion of natural laws, which vitally affect the healthful conditions of the masses. The congress was addressed by President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson, and numbers of men of prominence, interested in the work. The President in his remarks touched upon the important point of the creation of a national forest service, and it is altogether probable that a national policy will be the result of the meeting, which will control the forest question in all its relations to the people, scientific and industrial. As suggested by our chief magistrate the concentration of all the forest work of the government in the Department of Agriculture will make the national forests more actively and more permanently useful to the people of the West; it will do more than that, it will enlist the agriculturists in the cause, to the end that every farmer will learn to understand that his wood lot is a paying as well as an economic proposition.



Another Billboard Decision.

An important decision was quite recently rendered by Justice Scott, of the New York Supreme Court, and a permanent injunction granted, in the suit on the billboard nuisance brought by the New York Municipal Art Society in the name of the taxpayers. The park commissioners had made a contract with a certain billboard firm for advertising space on a temporary fence around the new library building at Bryant Park, and the question was as to the legality of the commissioners' action. The court based its decision on the general principles governing park boards, which are to maintain the beauty and utility of the parks, squares and public places within their jurisdictions, and execute measures for the improvement thereof, and the question of the city deriving revenue from the advertisements was declared to be as irrelevant as the argument upon its temporary character. Further declaration was made that a contract for the use of the grounds for advertising purposes was illegal, the park board having no authority to enter into it. The New York press heartily endorsed the decision, and it is thought that the ruling, which is far broader than a limited notice can express, is expected to have a powerful influence on the decision of the question of advertising in the New York Subway.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The Oxford Improvement Association, Fairhaven, Mass., has accepted plans by Architect John Williams, of New Bedford, for a new building, and will soon advertise for bids for its erection.

* * *

The Improvement Association of Bridgewater, Mass., is organizing a winter course of instruction along the line of Arts Crafts, embracing some of the simpler, desirable forms of industrial work for children, such as needle work, wood work, paper and cardboard construction, designing, booklet making, clay modeling, raffia and reed work, bent iron work, leather work, metal work. A committee has been appointed and recommends that heads of the following four departments be appointed: Needle work, wood work, designing (including paper and cardboard construction and booklet making), and miscellaneous.

* * *

The department of civic improvement of the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, Tenn., is organizing a campaign for beautifying that city. Particular attention will be given to the care of both front and rear yards, and the citizens will be urged to have ashes, tin cans and garbage of all kinds properly disposed of. Another matter that will be agitated is the smoke nuisance. Efforts will be made to promote a sentiment in favor of the introduction of smoke consumers. The Nineteenth Century Club will endeavor to interest housekeepers and public school teachers, in order that the children may be reached and instructed along the same line.

* * *

The Metropolitan Improvement League has been formed for the development of Greater Boston along artistic lines. President R. A. Boit of the St. Botolph Club, elected president of the new organization, defines the objects of the league: "To economize and safeguard the physical growth of Boston as a metropolitan center along well-considered and artistic lines. To take measures to see that all matters relating to plans of development shall be carefully laid out by architects and engineers, so that the city may be beautiful and well planned. The organization includes as members, architects, engineers, judges, business men and prominent real estate men of the city. Those serving on the executive committee include S. Baxter, M. Bloomfield, F. L. Olmsted, C. E. Fay and J. M. Little. J. H. Cox, of Cambridge, was elected secretary.

* * *

The Algiers Improvement Association, of Algiers, New Orleans, La., has been incorporated "to promote the advancement, improvement, and prosperity of the city of New Orleans and particularly the Fifth Municipal District thereof; to invite immigration and the investment of capital; secure new enterprises; build and improve streets and roads; debate and act upon all questions relating to municipal progress, sanitation and commercial advancement; and to these ends

to use all means to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people of the city and state." The incorporators are: Frank A. Daniels, A. C. King, M. D., F. J. Weinberger, Geo. Herbert, Jr., C. M. Jennings, Robert O'Connor, A. E. Hotard, Aug. Schabel, Dr. C. V. Kraft, and Geo. Koppel.

* * *

The Village Improvement Association of Norfolk, Conn., has placed enameled signs on the different species of trees found growing on the Norfolk Green. The signs and the inscription were approved by the chief of the department of dendrology in the bureau of forestry at Washington, D. C. Fifteen different species now growing in the park have been marked, but only one of each species is indicated. The signs, which make a very attractive appearance, bear the scientific name of the tree, the common name, and the native place of the tree. Several years ago much progress was made in the attempt to plant in the park a specimen of all the trees native to Norfolk. Many kinds once planted there have lived and have never been replaced.

* * *

The Kent Improvement Association, Kent, R. I., offered last spring a series of prizes for best kept private grounds and school gardens and has awarded the prizes after a very successful contest. Prizes were offered for private grounds not exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. in area, to be cared for personally by the owner or occupant. Prizes of \$5 and \$3 were given. A first prize of \$3 and a second prize of \$2 were offered for the best kept flower bed by a boy or girl not over sixteen years of age, while the third offer was a choice of \$5 worth of shrubs to that school having the best kept grounds and gardens. No award was made for the children's prize, as no notice of entry was received and the committee was unable to learn which flower beds, if any, had been under the care of children. In making its report the committee speaks of the gratifyingly large number of homes in the village whose surroundings evidence the neatness and taste of the occupants.

* * *

The Springfield Improvement Association, Springfield, Mass., has recently been giving much attention to expurgating the billboards of that city. They have secured the passage of a drastic ordinance which is being rigidly enforced by City Marshal Stebbins. The ordinance not only prohibits indecent posters, but hereafter nothing that has any resemblance to a fight can be pictured on the show bills. Even a battle scene will be barred if the rule is strictly carried out. The amended ordinance reads as follows: "Every licensee shall prevent his place of amusement and any performance or exhibition therein from being advertised by means of pictorial posters or placards which have not been approved by the city marshal or some person designated by him, and the marshal or person so designated shall exclude such placards or posters as are lewd, indecent or vulgar, or which pictorially represent the commission or attempt to commit a crime or bodily violence."

* * *

The Arlington Heights Tree Protective Association and other improvement organizations of Arlington, Mass., and vicinity, whose successful work in exterminating moth pests has been noted in this department, have adopted the following methods of work which can be studied with advantage by other organizations engaged in similar work: A can of creosote and a brush to paint the gypsy moth nests were distributed to every house, with a notice that when the cans were empty they would be filled again free of charge. Five stations were established, each one equipped with three ladders, 10, 15 and 25 feet; two 12-foot pruners and two scrapers. Anyone living in the district could use these im-

plements, not longer than three days at one time. The cost of equipping each station was \$9. Every Saturday since the association was formed the members have assembled at the residence of the president on Oakland avenue and started out in quest of nests. During these field days millions of nests have been destroyed and some of the worst infected sections of the Heights cleared. To all appearances not a nest remains in the section gone over, so thorough was the work. At a recent town meeting \$6,000 was appropriated for the work, which is being vigorously carried on under the direction of President Thomas A. Smith of the East Arlington Improvement Association, President William D. Higgins of the Arlington Tree Protective Association, President Cyrus E. Dallin of the Arlington Heights Tree protective Association, the Board of Public Works, Tree Warden A. Foster Brooks, and the Park Commissioners.

The Woodlawn Improvement Society, Pawtucket, R. I., is carrying on a vigorous tree-planting and street beautifying campaign, and the committee in charge of this work has formulated some practical suggestions which have been given publicity in the press and in other ways for the benefit of members and others desiring to make improvements. Some of the suggestions offered are as follows: "In planting trees, we recommend that they be placed 40 feet apart (this is close enough when the tree is full grown), and two feet back from the edge of the curbstone. The tree planted, it should be guarded, and a wire guard is cheap and effective. On new streets, or streets on which trees are not already set, they should be planted the entire length of the street at the same time, and all of the trees should be of the same kind. To complete the ideal picture of a street, something more is necessary than the mere planting of trees. The houses should be set back far enough to give the street an appearance of good width, and to permit of embellishment at the front of the house; that is, more Queen Anne front, and less Mary Ann back, if you please. Under no consideration should fences on the front be permitted. They are relics of a past age. If you must have a substitute for a fence as a guard to your back yard, plant a low hedge of Japan barberry, Japan plum, *Pyrus Japonica* or California privet. The latter has come into disfavor somewhat on

account of the effects of frost on it during the past few winters, but, nevertheless, it makes a pretty hedge when kept properly trimmed. In building a house on streets having lots 80 feet deep, we would recommend that they be set back from the lot line, at the sidewalk, 15 feet, and on streets with lots 90 feet, 100 feet and over, deep, the house should be set back 20 feet."

* * *

The Woodlawn Park Improvement Association, of Chicago, devoted to the improvement of that section of the city known as Woodlawn Park, is the oldest improvement organization in Chicago. For eighteen years it has been struggling for the betterment of this district, raising a few hundred dollars a year, which has been used principally for snow cleaning in the winter, and the surplus, if any, used in cutting weeds and cleaning the streets, but the amount raised has been so small that the association has decided to reorganize on broader lines and more business-like principles. It has divided Woodlawn into six districts and made each district responsible for raising the funds necessary for the work to be done in that district, and only such work as is paid for by the district is to be done. In these several districts the association proposes to furnish the following service: Do all the street sprinkling; furnish a snow plow in each district for cleaning sidewalks in the winter, thus having the sidewalks in all the districts cleaned simultaneously; to furnish a laborer in each district to clean the streets and crossings daily, remove weeds, paper and refuse from the streets, alleys and vacant lots, and assist in removing snow, cleaning crossings, etc., in the winter, and keeping the sidewalks drained; to furnish one competent superintendent to oversee the work in all of the districts; to use its best efforts to get the owners of property to agree on uniform street paving and improvements, and expedite the completion of the improvements favored by the owners, and prevent, if possible, protracted delays by contractors for self profit at the cost of the people. The association publishes and distributes to its members an interesting "Blue Book and Directory of Woodlawn," giving a history, plan of organization and operation, by-laws, and other information, a list of officers and committees, a list of schools, churches, clubs and societies, names and address of members, etc.



THREE ATTRACTIVE CROSS MONUMENTS IN THE CITY BURIAL GROUND, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Roads and Walks.

Extracts from the Special Roads and Walks Bulletin No. 35, American Association of Park Superintendents.

Although roads and paths are needed in every park, they should not be more conspicuous than the need for them requires. Their curves, both horizontal and vertical, should be graceful—that they may be pleasing from whatever point viewed. And they should be well constructed in order to last a long time without repairs and that they may not become unsightly by washing away, nor expensive to maintain. The thorough drainage of the road foundation is the most essential factor in road construction. This, with a surface compacted sufficiently to carry the heaviest load without being cut up by it, and smooth enough to carry all the surface drainage quickly to the side drains, will ensure a good road.

EDWARD P. ADAMS.

Gutters.

A well-constructed macadam road, properly provided at intervals of from 150 to 200 feet with catch-basins will not need gutters for low gradients. Drivers dislike to drive into the stone gutters, so that the actually usable part of the road is the space between gutters. Hence, if the road is at all narrow, it is often advisable (where gutters are necessary) to add them outside of the width adopted for drives where gutters are not necessary. Where circumstances admit of it, it is a very good plan to form a broad, shallow gutter in the turf adjoining the main drive along the uphill side. In a great majority of cases storm water from the side slopes in parks is allowed to flow upon the drive, and it is this great accumulation of storm water which has to be taken care of in wide and deep paved gutters by cutting off all this storm water from the uphill side of the drive; the drive will be but little washed in storms provided the grade is not excessive. The storm water can be safely carried in such turf gutters at any ordinary grade for considerable distances once the turf is thoroughly established. It is well to provide an inlet wherever a catch-basin is placed so as to take this storm water underground, but where the expense of catch-basins and long storm water drains cannot be afforded, a pipe culvert can be run across

the road to deliver this storm water on the surface on the downhill side. Such provision for taking care of storm water is particularly essential in all earth roads. Such turf gutters are often economical in the long run, even though they may involve a large amount of additional grading in the first instance.

JOHN C. OLMSTED.

Material.

For ordinary park use a road of six inches in thickness of road metal when rolled is ample, provided the sub-bed is properly made. Our experience convinces us that neither clay nor loam need be excavated from the sub-bed to a depth lower than four inches, as a sand layer of this thickness will prevent the clay or loam bottom moving. Having drained and graded the sub-bed to a point six inches below finished grade, the top four inches of the sub-bed being sand or fine gravel, the operation of making a road is very simple. First, lay sufficient good broken stone of 2-inch to 3-inch cubes to make four inches when rolled; add enough stone screenings or coarse bank sand to fill all voids; water and roll well, first with a light roller; care must be taken that the stone is spread over the sand bed, not through it by the churning of the wagon wheels. Over a clay bottom everything depends on the integrity of the layer of sand. For the surface, a good wearing stone should be selected; a tough textured trap-rock is the best; granites are too hard and brittle, they grind under travel and require unusually good binding material; of limestones, some are good. The question of the surface stone, however, must be decided by what may be available in the locality. Two inches of stone of 1½-inch cubes, when rolled, is sufficient for a surface course. This course should be bonded with clean, sharp stone screenings. Again water and roll with heavy roller, adding 1½-inch cube stone to fill up any depressions that may occur, until the road is firm and true to section; a sprinkling of stone of ½-inch cubes may then be spread and rolled in, and the road is ready, after drying out, for travel. It may again be emphasized that only enough of

screenings should be used to fill interstices and bond the road, leaving no surplus on top.

J. A. PETTIGREW

Essential Conditions.

There are two essential conditions to be observed in road construction—good subsoil and surface drainage, and good road metal for surfacing. Local conditions and the cost of materials must necessarily, to some extent, determine the character of stone or gravel entering into the road or walk construction. It certainly does not pay to construct cheap roads or walks, where the annual cost of resurfacing and maintenance will, in five or more years, pay for a good substantial road or walk. The subject of maintenance is almost as important as the primary one of construction. A continuous, and not intermittent maintenance is what is required to give satisfaction to the public and to preserve the integrity of road and walk surfaces.

WILLIAM S. EGERTON.

Maintenance.

The first necessity in the maintenance of a road is proper sprinkling. It should always be damp enough to prevent dust, but never wet enough for mud. It is as essential for the preservation of a road as it is for the comfort of those who use it. I know of no more difficult thing to do in the maintenance of parks than to obtain satisfactory work in sprinkling the drives. It is so much a matter of judgment on the part of the drivers of sprinkling wagons that they should be not only much more intelligent than the ordinary laborer, but should also have considerable experience, and above all, be men who are willing to do whatever work is necessary to bring about the desired result.

The park road to be at all satisfactory must have three qualifications: It must be in good repair; it must be clean; it must be properly sprinkled. Those conditions are to be attained only by constant attention and efficient management with the expenditure of money.

J. F. FOSTER.

Roadside Watering Places.

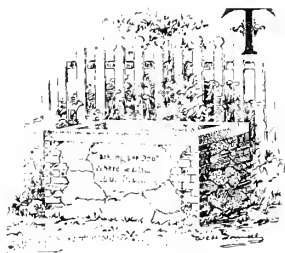


FIG. 3. MEMORIAL WATERING TROUGH.

THE artistic treatment of memorial fountains, springs and other public places as attractive work for improvement societies, has been frequently noted in these columns. The accompanying illustrations and text from an article by Webb Donnell, in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman*, show some simple and inexpensive examples of effective work of this nature.

The charm of country roads is greatly enhanced by artistic watering places. An old moss-covered trough, nestled among vines and wild shrubs, supplied by a weather-beaten spout that comes out of the cool wood depths the other side of the old rail fence, is as fine a setting for a drink of cool water as any horse, or his driver, could ask for. But unfortunately such a roadside watering place needs age for the mossing and weathering, and damp woodland for a background,—conditions not always to be found. The watering places must be located where a supply of water can be had—usually a pipe from a near-by spring on higher ground,—but the receptacle for the water and its immediate surroundings can be made attractive, even if nature has not done much in this direction. The accompanying illustrations were made to offer suggestions along this line.

Fig. 1 shows a plain tub, or barrel, that has been surrounded by a light frame to which wire poultry netting is attached, to afford a support for vines, the common woodbine, or the hop, being excellent for this purpose. If a tree is not at hand to throw its branches and its shade over this little arbor, no time should be lost in planting one or more. It takes a silver-leaf maple from the nursery not more than two years to become a handsome factor in making such a spot attractive.

Fig. 2 shows a section of iron boiler, or sewer pipe, some 24 inches in diameter, that has been established over the outlet of a spring or aqueduct. The founda-

tion should be rock laid in cement, the lower end of the iron being embedded in the cement, the pipes for the supply and waste of the water being brought up through the foundation when it is laid. To keep wagon wheels from striking the watering place, a guard of iron gas pipe is firmly imbedded in the cement foundation. Such a watering place is more expensive than one made of wood, but will make a permanent fixture that will carry with it an air of thrift and neatness.

Fig. 3 shows another kind of permanent watering trough that may commemorate the life of some man whom the builder would like to honor, or may be marked to commemorate some event in the local history of the place. New England, at least, abounds in spots that are memorable for courageous acts in Indian warfare, or for colonial happenings. History of other kinds has been made all over the country, individual

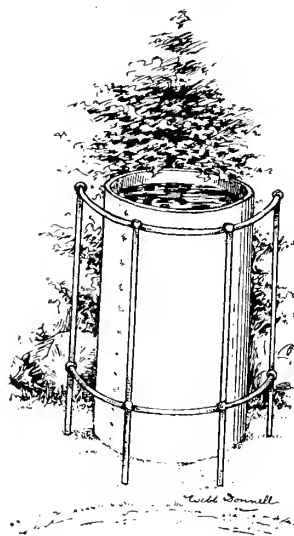


FIG. 2. A PIPE SECTION OVER A SPRING.



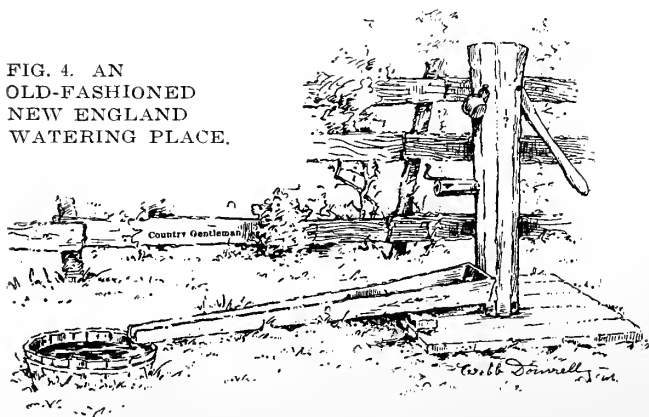
FIG. 1. A BARREL SURROUNDED BY A LIGHT FRAME.

occurrences which could well be marked in this way. A prettier tribute to the memory of an ancestor could hardly be found than the erection of a fountain for the comfort of dumb animals. In the town adjoining that in which the writer's home is situated a dozen or more granite watering places have been erected about the town, dedicated to the memory of the donor's father, a former notable resident of the town.

In the cut is shown not a granite trough, but one that can be erected in any locality, the foundation being of rough stone and cement, and the top of brick corners and smooth-faced rough stones. The upper edge can be a granite slab cut in the form shown, or this rectangle of granite can be reproduced in moist sand and Portland cement, thoroughly mixed, enough moisture being used so that the mixture may mold smoothly.

Fig. 4 shows a roadside watering place that is very common in New England. Its special significance is in

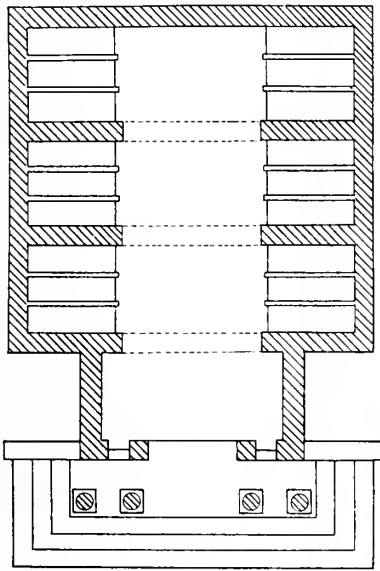
FIG. 4. AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGLAND WATERING PLACE.



the dual purpose which it serves, in that it provides refreshment for both man and beast, the tin dipper on the pump having a special charm for the thirsty traveler on a hot summer's day. The suggestion should be heeded by anyone erecting a roadside watering place, and a chance provided, wherever possible, for the occupants of the carriage to refresh themselves by a drink

of cool water. It goes without saying that a watering trough for roadside use should be high enough for horses to drink without being unchecked. The old-fashioned troughs, like the one shown in the cut, failed in this respect, and many a thirsty horse has lost his drink because of the reluctance of the driver to get out and uncheck.

Receiving Tomb Fairlawn Cemetery, New York.



GROUND PLAN.



RECEIVING TOMB, FAIRLAWN CEMETERY, NEW YORK.

The receiving tomb for Fairlawn Cemetery, on Long Island, New York, shown in illustration and plan on this page, was recently erected in that cemetery, twenty-seven miles from New York City.

It is a handsome side-hill structure, thoroughly modern in construction and pleasing in design. It is of Concord granite, 45-ox27-6x23-0 in exterior dimensions and arranged for ninety catacombs. The in-

terior is in six sections, three on each side of an aisle nine feet wide, each section containing 15 catacombs 3-0 wide by 5-0 high.

The walls are lined with opalite tile, with floor of mosaic, and all parts of the catacombs are executed in marble.

The structure was designed and erected by Presbrey & Coykendall, 169 Broadway, New York.

Artistic Park Statuary—"The Coming of the White Man."

Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil has added much to his reputation as a sculptor of Indian types in the superb group illustrated on the next page, recently erected in the City Park in Portland, Ore. It is in every way a worthy successor to his "Sun Vow." There is poetry of form, depth of thought, and romantic charm in every line of it, and, standing as it does in the most appropriate setting possible, in the highest point in the park amid the lordly trees, the Indian's companions, it is one of the treasures of the city that possesses it. Sculpturally the group is all that it should be—a compact, dignified composition, and rarely modeled. The stern, unbending figure of the old man, and the eager, alert welcome of the youth at his side, offer

an opportunity for contrast that the sculptor has used with fine appreciation.

The group is named "The Coming of the White Man," and represents the Indian chief Multnomah and a companion looking for the approaching white man. Multnomah, who ruled his own tribe by his oratory and the neighboring tribes by the strength of his arm, has been warned that there are white men coming through the Columbia River gap. He runs with the lightness of youth up a knoll to see them, and is accompanied by a young brave. The sculptor chooses the moment when they catch the first sight of the approaching strangers, Lewis and Clark. The chief, his face lined with character, stands

on his toes to see better, but does not give way to curiosity and excitement, as his young companion. He stands erect, haughty, a savage sovereign. The young chief waves a branch in token of good will to the



THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN.
Hermon A. MacNeil, Sc.

coming white men. The group is erected in honor of the coming Lewis and Clark Exposition, which opens in Portland next spring.

Bureau Bros., Philadelphia, cast the bronze.

GARDEN PLANTS—THEIR GEOGRAPHY—CVIX.

Alismales, Continued.

Hydrocleis is in 3 or 4 species, from the southern parts of tropical America. The yellow "water poppy," often kept in northern gardens for summer embellishment, is *H. Commersonii*.

Limncharis has also 3 or 4 species of yellow-flowered South American aquatics.

Aponogeton has 23 species in temperate and tropical Asia, Africa, Madagascar and Australia. The "lace plant" of Madagascar is *A. fenestralis* I suppose, but better known as *Ouvirandra*. It is a submerged plant which, I think, Mr. Ellis stated, in his work on Madagascar, grew in sandy-bottomed running streams which often ran dry when the rains ceased. The

LEAF OF
APONOGETON
FENESTRALIS.

water temperature should not be much below 70 degrees Fah. *A. distachyon* is South African, with pretty white, spotted, forked spikes, of deliciously fragrant flowers. It varies a little and, I am told,

has been known to survive mild winters in southern Virginia in about 2 feet of water.

Potamogeton are the "pond weeds" in 50 species.

The Hydrocharideæ are included in the group by many systematists. They are often submerged, have inferior ovaries, often are unisexual and pollinate beneath or at the surface of the water. The "tape grass," or *Vallisneria*, grown in tropical aquariums in Europe, is a very interesting example. It is found northward in the States to Minnesota. *Hydrocharis Morsur-ranæ*—is another plant of great interest to the curious. The whole plant floats and the whitish flowers are decidedly ornamental, but fugitive. Its life history is this way: A bud closely wrapped in scaly leaves rests during winter on the mud at the bottom of still, shallow water in Europe. When spring warmth arrives, the cells fill with air, the bud becomes buoyant and rises to the surface of the water, the scales separate, little green leaves appear, roots hang down a short distance but do not touch bottom. These plants then propagate rapidly by means of thready runners, so that each parent often has eight or ten young ones around it. The strong ones flower, but rarely seed; instead, as autumn approaches, shoots ending in scaly buds appear; before winter these are detached, to sink again to the mud, and lie dormant until spring, with its warmth, once more wakes them to the life of another generation. It does not always do to throw away the mud in which aquatics grow.

Stratiotes aloides is another curious floating, white-flowered little aquatic, found in Europe and the Altai region in Asia, which also sinks after maturity.

It would be interesting and convenient to have a representation of this little group growing together. The most of them are herbarium subjects, and if a way could be found, through some such plant as *Hydrothrix verticillaris*, to bring the Podostemal tribes here, that group name could be dropped from garden lists where it alone suggests no gardening use. The *Hydrothrix* is a little Brazilian sub-aquatic (? annual), variously referred to Podostemeæ and Ponte-



APONOGETON DISTACHYON.

dereæ, and probably no more anomalous than the parasitic Triurideæ. If the compilers of the Kew Index had only marked the useful and showy plants of the world distinctively, what a convenience it would have been. Gardeners must raise their own scientists!

JAMES MACPHERSON.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The executive committee of the American Association of Park Superintendents will meet January 28 at the office of the City Forester in Springfield, Mass., to select a meeting place for the next convention of that association. The places to be considered are: Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Rochester.

* * *

The Iowa State Municipal Park Association is arranging to merge its membership with the Iowa State Park and Forestry Association, as it is believed the interests of both can be best served by such union. Hon. Sidney Foster, of Des Moines, is president of the association, and W. M. Krebs, of Cedar Rapids, secretary. Mr. Krebs reports that park sentiment in that city is growing rapidly.

* * *

Plans prepared by Landscape Architect Geo. E. Kessler for the restoration of Forest Park, St. Louis, have been approved by the Restoration Committee of the Civic Improvement League. The committee appointed to examine Mr. Kessler's plans consisted of W. K. Bixby, chairman; Henry T. Kent, J. Lawrence Mauran, Saunders Norvell and William Trelease, secretary.

* * *

The annual report of the park commissioners of Worcester, Mass., shows that the total cost of park maintenance for the year was \$25,483.58, the expenditures upon the various parks being: University park, \$1,567.61; Elm park, \$4,570.45; North park, \$2,385.30; East park, \$2,733.05; Lake park, \$3,866.68; Crompton park, \$1,636.09; Hadwen park, \$1,183.52; Institute park, \$778.80; Dodge park, \$839.87; Common, \$956.64; Fairmount, \$80.86; Grant square, \$252.58; North shore, \$175.41; shade trees, \$3,616.31; general expenses, \$1,740.41.

* * *

The Parkway Commission of New Orleans, created by municipal ordinance for the purpose of devising a plan for the building of a connecting link or roadway between Audubon Park and the City Park, is engaged in studying the park and boulevard systems of other cities preparatory to formulating definite plans. The children's playground in Audubon Park has been completed according to plans by Olmsted Brothers, and the Audubon Park Association now has in hand a fund of \$10,000 for permanent improvements. Among the betterments planned for early execution is the construction of a shell road several miles in length.

* * *

Col. H. E. Converse has offered to present to the cities of Malden and Melrose, Mass., the park known as Pine Banks, about one-third of which is in Malden and two-thirds in Melrose. The gift is conditional on the two cities meeting the expense of maintaining it as a public park. The park is to be under the control of seven trustees, including the mayor of each city, two citizens to be appointed by each of the mayors, and a seventh trustee to be appointed by the Converse heirs. These trustees are to have full control and

management of the park, and any vacancies in the board of trustees are to be filled by the remaining members of the board. The tract is a fine area of pine woodland of about 700 acres.

* * *

The first annual report of the park department of Muncie, Ind., shows rapid progress and creditable improvements for the expenditure made. The report of Superintendent O. W. Crabbs shows that a large amount of grading and filling has been done in various parts of the park which have been sowed with grass seed, including the baseball diamond, where a number of games were played. A bear pit built of boulders laid in cement mortar was erected at a cost of \$1,408.33. This pit contains the two black bears that were presented to the city by Councilman W. A. Petty. The total expenditures for the year amounted to \$4,047.82.

* * *

The annual report of Superintendent Charles A. Whittet, of the park department of Lowell, Mass., tells of much work for the care and protection of the city's trees. With an appropriation of \$1,000 for this purpose, the department equipped itself with the necessary tools, and besides doing much trimming at the request of individual property owners, removed about 50 dead trees, of which 20 had been killed by escaping gas. The lowest cost of removing a tree was \$1.62 and the highest cost \$68.16. A careful inspection of the trees shows 8,580 in good condition, elms and maples predominating. This does not include the trees in the parks and commons. Billboards and signs and rings for hitching horses have been removed from all of the trees.

* * *

The park board of St. Paul, Minn., has prepared for introduction to the legislature two bills embodying the changes that were included in the two park amendments which were not carried at the recent city election. These will authorize it to create building lines where the property owners petition for it, and to accept gifts of money or other property by which land for park purposes can be acquired under condemnation proceedings. The measures are generally favored, and are thought to have failed of passage through the voters' ignorance of their meaning. The public playgrounds of St. Paul are to be placed under the supervision of the park board, according to an ordinance passed by the board of aldermen. It is provided that the mayor shall appoint a playgrounds committee, consisting of three members, to serve without salary, and who are to be subject to the park board. The committee will have a fund of \$10,000 at its disposal for the present year.

* * *

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago have in the year 1904 established fourteen new parks in addition to Grant park, have purchased thirteen new sites and have many neighborhood center buildings under construction. Practically all the reconstruction work in Grant park, which was begun at the close of the World's Fair, has been completed in the last year, only a little plantation work remaining to be done in the spring of the year. In Grant park, in addition to the present Art museum, there will be located the Field museum structure, a monumental building which will cost at least \$6,000,000, and the building for the Crerar library, for which \$1,000,000 is now available. The amount of money to be spent on the new parks and Grant park is \$4,090,000. The new parks established varied in size from 4.95 to 322.68 acres and have a total area of 681.63 acres.

Plans for the proposed connection between the North and South Side boulevard systems by way of Michigan avenue have been approved by the joint committee of the city coun-

cil, the South Park commission and the Lincoln Park board. It is estimated that the improvement will cost between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 and will require about three years for completion. The construction of the new boulevard will involve the condemnation of a large number of buildings in the heart of the city and the bridging of the Chicago river.

More improvements of importance have been made in Lincoln park in 1904 than in any previous year according to the report of R. H. Warder, secretary of the park board and superintendent. The lake shore protections which have been completed at a cost of \$250,000, include 800 feet of breakwater, 120,000 square feet of concrete paved beach, 2,700 lineal feet of parapet steps, 75,000 feet of sidewalk and 4,000 feet of sewer between beach and drive. Surveys have been made for the park extension on the north to Fullerton avenue. At Diversey boulevard 500 feet of retaining breakwater has been built. On the south, it is expected by the middle of next summer, a new park will be completed on the Lake Shore drive at Oak street with an area of nine acres.

But little construction work was done on the west park system, owing to the comparatively small amount of money appropriated for use by the engineering department, says the annual report of Frederick A. Bangs, president of the west park board of commissioners. The work of the engineering department was chiefly maintenance work. Twenty-five thousand dollars was spent in overhauling the offices of the parks and the natatorium in Douglas park and \$12,000 to replacing nearly 3,000 trees. In point of attendance 1904 was the most successful year for the natatorium in Douglas park. In ninety-one days, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 73,600 persons visited the natatorium, making an average daily attendance of 800 persons.

CORRESPONDENCE

Increasing Membership of the A. A. C. S.

A circular letter from the secretary tells us that for several years the membership of the A. A. C. S. runs about 200, and that annually we lose about as many as we gain, and we are asked why is this and how can we remedy matters. On these points no doubt every man has an opinion of his own. Mine is something like this: Give us a directory of the principal cemeteries of the country and their officers and charge \$1 for it and make therein by an asterisk or heavy type those names who are members of the A. A. C. S., then we'll see who are not, and if we have any friends or acquaintances among the latter we can write to them and use our best endeavors to bring them into the fold.

Circular letters, newspaper paragraphs or appeals through the press amount to nothing as compared with individual personal letters.

The secretary and president of the society are almost its lifeblood. The secretary must work tirelessly among his flock to bring and hold them together, and this may require many, many nights' work and hundreds of personal letters. He should know the members as a father does his children and what they are most interested in and what information they most desire and see that they get it. These desires should be tabulated and classified and submitted for discussion and solution at the annual meeting. Avoid lengthy papers, no matter what the subject is.

The president should be thoroughly conversant with the cemetery business and a persistent interrogation point. When

a subject is up for discussion it should not lag one moment, nor should it be dropped before it is argued and expounded in its every phase; he should be beforehand apprised of those who are personally familiar with the subject in hand and call upon them, one after the other, for their practical knowledge of it. Many a good man thoroughly posted on the subject may sit a silent listener and never volunteer a word because he is too bashful, or too modest, or too nervous to stand up in meeting and speak, but the most bashful or reticent man in the association will answer a question if the president asks him.

The secretary tells of the superintendent of a big cemetery who would not join the A. A. C. S. because we could not teach him anything, and lest by contact with us he should impart to us any of the information he possessed; and later, when the association visited his cemetery, they found it a back number! Poor fellow. Oh, what joy it would be to get that man into the meeting room and there set him on the grid-iron of confession answering questions to the president like a school boy to his teacher. The superintendent of the wealthiest cemetery in the world told me he was not a member because his cemetery was not a money-making institution, and he was under the impression that the main object of our association was how to conduct our charges so as to make the most money out of them and pay the biggest dividends to the stockholders. But this is an error; our association has no such narrow principle. In fact, I believe that that superintendent will be one of us next year, for he is a big, broad-minded man and most willing to give any information in his power. He treated me most nobly.

Well I know that the board of directors of some cemeteries, big, old and wealthy institutions at that, give their superintendents no encouragement as regards our association, and when these superintendents attend our meetings they do so at their own personal expense. This is much to be regretted, but how to change it I do not know. It might not be a bad plan to invite the leading officers of those indifferent boards to attend the meetings as our guests to see the good our society is doing and trying to do, and in this way maybe soften their hearts to our recognition.

How different it is with some cemetery boards. Take this one (the Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg) for instance: Its express order is that I shall attend the association meetings and take my leading assistants with me, and go elsewhere, anywhere, to learn what is new, desirable and progressive in the business and absorb the same for the good of our institution, and all at the cemetery's expense. And it is the same with my good friend and neighbor, David Woods of Homewood Cemetery. And neither of our cemeteries is a stock association; every penny made goes into the cemetery.

Another thing to popularize our cemetery association—*make it more practically useful*. For instance, ask the local committee of the city where we are going to hold the convention to set apart for the convention a small piece of ground whereupon can be arranged and exhibited lowering devices, cemetery tents, grave markers, section markers, sign posts, stone and cement burial cases and other necessities of our business, all set up or placed as in actual use. The manufacturers of these wares would, I am satisfied, be very glad indeed to make such an exhibit and explain the workings thereof. Then let us devote a part of a forenoon or afternoon in going to and examining these exhibits. They may be in some by-place of some cemetery we may be visiting, then let us get off at that place and stay there for one or two hours.

Now, think of the advantage that would be to us. We would see the things in actual operation and could by test

and examination and the opinions of one another satisfy ourselves as regards what we ought to do and get. We haven't got swelled heads like the superintendent who would not join our society lest he would unawares teach us something; we want to learn. A case in point: This year we got three lowering devices and they work splendidly, but I would not buy one of them until after I had seen them in actual operation. In a cemetery I recently visited I saw a grave-marker that I liked, and now the Berger Manufacturing Co. are making 2,057 of them for us. We need several thousands more, but I am waiting until I see if there is anything else I like better. I bought a tent last year, but I don't just like it, and as soon as I see something else I like better I'll buy it. We want a whole set of section markers, but I won't get any until I see the different kinds in general use, and then take what I like best.

True, these things may be shown by illustrated printed circulars and lauded with testimonials, and there may be samples of them on the tables in the convention hall, but the only place to show them to make an indelible impression is in actual use on the ground.

Another thing I am interested in is uniforms for grave diggers. If the secretary were to ask the superintendents of several cemeteries where these are in daily use, each one to send a sample uniform to the convention, and there the local committee to provide a man for each uniform, that the man might dress in it, at the same time and place where the lowering devices, markers, etc., were on exhibition and being examined, that we could study and compare these uniforms, what a valuable practical lesson it would be to us and probably to some others as well.

Now, if before the annual meeting all of these things—subjects for discussion and materials for exhibition—were decided upon, gotten together and arranged for and all stated clearly in a circular and these circulars sent to the several members, and, too, to superintendents who are not members, with a personal letter to the latter, asking them to join with us and become members, I have an idea some good would come of it. Work! Of course it would mean work and lots of work, but no matter what business you embark in, even maintaining an association, it will fail if you do not work.

WILLIAM FALCONER,

Supt. Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg.

(A number of other letters have been received, and will be printed next month.)

tery in the Common Pleas Court, however, does not settle the matter, as an appeal has been taken to the higher courts.

* * *

Citizens of Arlington, Mass., at a recent town meeting, passed the following by-law:

"No citizen nor citizens of the town of Arlington shall be denied the privilege of burial in any portion of any cemetery owned by the town of Arlington, nor be discriminated against in any manner with respect to the use of any such cemetery because not a member or members of a particular society or association, lay or ecclesiastical, incorporated or unincorporated."

* * *

The annual report of Superintendent O. W. Crabbs, of Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Ind., contains recommendations that no burials be allowed on Memorial day, Christmas, New Year's and Sundays, except in case of contagious diseases, and that a section of Beech Grove be set apart for Jewish citizens. The erection of a chapel and receiving vault, to cost \$10,000, is also recommended. The improvements have been more extensive than in any previous year and include a new entrance gate at a cost of \$5,000 and the completion of a number of new driveways. The total expenditures for the year were \$10,410.22.

* * *

St. Vincent's Cemetery, Plymouth, Pa., has been notified by the Kingston Coal Company that there is danger of the cemetery caving into the old workings of the Gaylord mine of that firm. The coal remaining in these old workings is about to be removed and as the copper vein is not much more than thirty feet below the surface, there is grave danger that the cemetery will cave in. Apparently nothing can be done to prevent the company taking out the coal, as the church owns only the surface and the company has the right of mining all mineral deposits.

* * *

Lot owners of Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Ia., are opposing the plan of the city council to use the money derived from the sale of lots in Woodland for the development of the new Waveland cemetery. The subject will be made a special order of business at the general meeting of the Commercial Exchange, when a committee may be appointed to work for a law which will conserve the funds derived from the sale of lots in Woodland, to the maintenance of Woodland alone. There is now \$22,000 on hand from the sale of Woodland cemetery lots, and the present law regarding the disposition of the funds states that they shall be used only for cemetery purposes. Hence it is not specific enough to carry out the evident intention, in the opinion of those acquainted with the conditions, which were that the funds should be used for cemetery purposes in Woodland cemetery.

* * *

The New England Cemetery Association is taking up the eradication of the Gypsy Moth and Brown Tail moth pests, and recently issued a circular to its members and others interested. The circular requested replies to some twenty questions, designed to secure information as to the prevalence of the two insects in the parks and cemeteries, knowledge of their habits and destructive tendencies, methods in use for destroying their nests and eggs, spraying devices and how and when used, and information possessed by those replying to the circular. The replies received are to be put in form for circulation among members of the association, with a view to co-operate with the state and civic bodies in the annihilation of these devastating insects.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The Criminal Court of Common Pleas at New London, Conn., has fined Benjamin F. Scoville of that city \$5 and costs for working on a lot in the New London cemetery against the rules of the association, which specify that all work shall be done by the superintendent. It will be remembered that Scoville was previously fined \$5 and costs in the police court, but appealed the case to test the constitutionality of the rule of the association. The victory of the ceme-

TOPICAL INDEX

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. F. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- American Botanist. The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.
 Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.
 Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.
 Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Connecticut Magazine, The (C. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Current Literature (Cur. Lit.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Dial, The (Dial), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Floral Life (F. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.30 year; single copy, 10c.
 Garden, The (G.) (English), \$4.50 year; single copy, 12c.
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Harper's Bazar (Harp. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 House Beautiful, The (H. B.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Lippincott's (Lippe.), \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.
 Littell's Living Age (Liv. Age), \$6.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$1.25 year; single copy, 20c.
 Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.
 Scribners Magazine (Scrib.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.
 World's Work, The, \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.

Sculptors, Massachusetts, Latest Work of, illust., by F. W. Coburn; M. N. 17:22-3, Jan. '05.

Sewell Cross, The, Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J.; illust.; H. G. 6:302-4.
 Squirrel, The Devastating, by Josef Brunner; illust.; C. L. A. 6:264-67.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants.

Gypsy and Brown Tail Moth; report of Dr. C. L. Marlatt of the United States Department of Agriculture; W. R. 3:46-50, Dec. 20, '04.

Leaf Color, Some Trees and Shrubs for Their, by Danske Dandridge; G. 66:442-3.

Root Pruning Large Trees, by Joseph Meehan; F. E. 19:6, Jan. 7, '05.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission, of Ottawa, Ont., has issued a handsomely illustrated report of the extensive improvements accomplished for that city in the past four years. The Rideau Canal Driveway is now nearly completed, and the report shows a number of fine views of scenes along this route, which since 1900 has been changed from a vacant, unattractive reserve to its present landscape beauty. Among the other improvements accomplished were the following: Widening of the old Ferry Road from 30 to 66 feet; the erection of a number of Minto bridges across the Rideau river at a cost of \$41,000; improvements of streets, avenues and driveways at an expenditure of \$284,731.49; completion of the subway under the Canada Atlantic Railway for the Rideau Canal Drive, and the planting of about 14,000 trees and shrubs under the direction of Dr. William Saunders, Director of the Canadian Experimental Farms. The total expenditure of the commission to September 30, 1904, was \$390,926.66.

Bulletin 108 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., outlines the history of the brown tail moth in Maine up to October, 1904. In the winter of 1903-4 a few hundred nests were found in the vicinity of Kittery. These were destroyed under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture acting under authority from the Governor and Council. During the summer the pest has been spread by the trains and boats so that the danger is very great of its becoming established throughout the State. The bulletin gives detailed descriptions of the brown-tail and other orchard moths, their habits, and the remedial measures to be taken for their extermination. Illustrated from photographs.

"Forest Conditions in the Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico," is the title of professional paper No. 33, issued

Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.

Country Homes of Famous Americans. XI—James Russell Lowell, by O. B. Capen; illust.; C. L. A. 6:259-63, Jan. '05.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

Cottages, Picturesque English, and Their Doorway Gardens, by P. H. Ditchfield; illust.; H. G. 6:305-13, Dec. '04. (Cont.)

Design, Promise and Danger in Methods of, by Frederick Law Olmsted; H. G., Jul. '04.

Gardens, Italian, of the Government School of Art at Calcutta, by E. B. Havell; illust.; H. G. 6:269-274; Dec. '04. (Cont.)

Horticulture in 1904; G. 66:437; Dec. 31, '04.

Horticulture, Beginning of, by Louis C. Elson; illust.; Hort. 1:191-2, Jan. 7, '05.

Landscape Architecture, by Stephen Child; illust.; F. L. 2:139-42.

Landscape Architecture of the St. Louis Exposition, by Emil Mische; illust.; Hort. 1:100-01, Dec. 17, '04.

Rock Garden Making, XX; illust.; G. 66:441-2, Dec. 31, '04.

Topographical Evolution of the City of Paris, V—Modern Paris, by E. R. Smith; H. G. 6:275-89, Dec., '04.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

Antelope House, Bronx Park, New York; illust.; Brb., Sept. '04.

Central Park, New York, Two Proposed Entrances to; illust.; H. G., Jul. '04.

English Equestrian Statuary; illust.; M. N. 15:724-6, Dec. '04.

Fountain, A, Designed by Jerome Connor; illust.; Cr. 7:468-75.

McKinley Memorial in San Francisco; illust.; M. N. 17:19, Jan. '05.

Paine, Robert Treat, Monument to, Taunton, Mass.; illust.; M. N. 17:25, Jan. '05.

Park Systems of American Cities, by Andrew Wright Crawford; illust.; H. G., Aug. '04.

Philadelphia Parkway, The, as officially designed; illust.; H. G., July, '04.

Reed, Thos. B., Monument to, Portland, Me.; illust.; M. N. 15:728, Dec. '04.

PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

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R. J. HAIGHT, Publisher,
324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Eastern Office :
1538 Am. Tract Society Bldg., New York.
Subscription \$1.00 a Year in Advance.
Foreign Subscription \$1.50.
Published Monthly.

Issued on the 15th of the Month.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PARK Superintendents: President, William S. Egerton, superintendent of parks, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, John W. Duncan, assistant superintendent of Parks, Boston; treasurer, John H. Hemingway, superintendent of Parks, Worcester, Mass.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston; Vice-President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa.
Nineteenth Annual Convention, Washington, D. C., 1905.

THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; First Vice-President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

by the U. S. Geological Survey, and prepared by F. G. Plummer and M. G. Gowsell. It is an illustrated book of 50 pages giving descriptions of the different townships of the reserve, of the trees found there, and discussions of the forest zones, irrigation, grazing, the prices of lumber, and other matters pertaining to forestry.

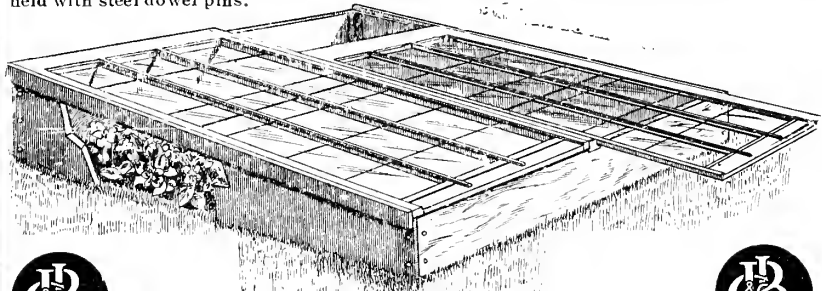
The Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1904, part I, contains an account of the inaugural meeting, and the following valuable papers and addresses which were given before the society during the year: The Gypsy Moth and Its Ravages, by J. K. L. M. Farquhar; Trees, Flowers and Fruits of the East, by H. H. Goodell; Practical Nature Study for the Public Schools, by Mrs. C. C. S. Jones; The Arnold Arboretum, by J. G. Jack; My Experiences and Observations in Horticulture, by A. A. Hixon; Orchids and Their Culture, by W. N. Craig; The Study of Parasitic Fungi in the United States; the Gladiolus, by Arthur Cowec; The Peony, by George C. Watson, and three contributions by Robert Tracy Jackson—The Protection of Native Plants, Notes on the Cultivation of Pconies, and John Richardson: His House and Garden.

The Amherst Cemetery Association, Amherst, Mass., issues a neatly printed book giving constitution, rules and regulations, and list of lot-owners of Wildwood Cemetery. The illustrations show a number of fine lawn views.

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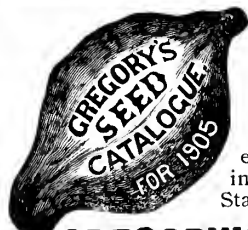


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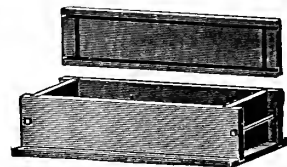


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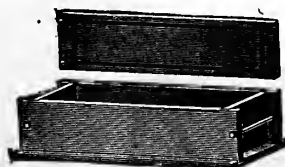
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OBITUARY.

In the death of Ebenezer Akin, Jr., which occurred Dec. 30, 1904, Riverside Cemetery, Fairhaven, Mass., lost an old and valued servant. Mr. Akin was appointed trustee by the donor, at the dedication of the cemetery, June 7, 1850, retaining his position until his death, having served as trustee for a period of over 54 years, and for 46 years few took a more active interest in cemetery affairs.

The donor of the cemetery, Warren Delano, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., died Jan. 12, 1898. The minister who conducted the dedication services passed away a few months ago. Two only of those who took part in the services are now living—Job C. Tripp, of Fairhaven, and Mrs. Sylvanus Allen, who took part in the singing.

A. H. Sargent, Supt. of Glendale Cemetery, Akron, O., died December 11, 1904, from the effects of a carbuncle on the neck. Mr. Sargent was born in Canada in 1846 and removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1867, where he was engaged for ten years with the late James Vick and later studied landscape gardening under Charles W. Seelye. He was connected with the park board at Buffalo, N. Y., for a time, and settled in Akron in 1880, where he has since resided and has served the city in various offices. He assisted in organizing the Akron board of health, and at one time was president of the board of education. Mr. Sargent took a deep interest in cemetery affairs and was a charter member and first secretary of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, organized at Cincinnati, O., in 1887, and at the time of his death was vice-president of Ohio Assn. of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials. Mr. Sargent was one of the best-known Masons in Ohio and possessed the finest Masonic library in his city. In addition to an active and hon-

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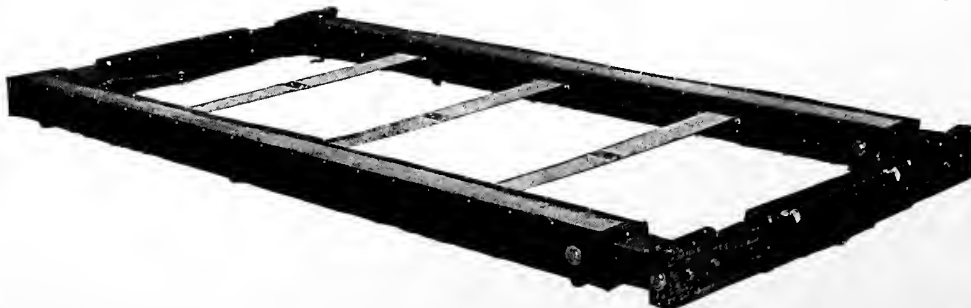
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none compare with the Improved National. When you buy, buy the safest, handsomest and only perfect Device.

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ored membership in the local lodges he was a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, and also of the Mystic Shriners of Cleveland. His funeral was in charge of Akron Commandery, of which he was a past commander. Mr. Sargent was an indefatigable worker in anything that he undertook to do, and his passing will be mourned by a wide circle of friends. He leaves a wife and a married daughter.

Publisher's Notes.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society held its forty-seventh annual meeting at Neosho, Mo., December 20, 21, 22. Among the papers read were the following: Principles of Landscape Gardening and Their Application, by Miss Eda Sutermeister; The True Value of Flowers, by Mrs. G. E. Dugan; Landscape Gardening at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by C. A. Chandler.

H. A. Alspach, of Sacramento, Cal., who is laying out the new East Lawn Cemetery of that city, would like to receive nursery catalogs.

The 46th annual report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society is an illustrated book of 431 pages, containing reports of meetings at Perth Springs and Columbia during 1903. It contains many valuable papers and discussions on horticultural matters.

Articles of unique and valuable interest, it is announced, are under way for early publication in *The Century*, describing fully and with Mr. Burbank's authority the miracles being wrought by Luther Burbank in fruit and flower breeding. Mr. Burbank's recent work has given to science edible cacti, the white blackberry, the plumcot (a cross between a plum and an apricot), an apple tree bearing four hundred varieties, new seedless fruits, and many other wonders.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Assn. of Am. Cemetery Supts. was held in Washington, D. C., January 9, 1904, to discuss the programme for the 19th annual convention to be held in that city during the summer.

The December number of *The Optimist*, Philadelphia, contains an illustrated description of Westminster Cemetery, situated in the suburbs of that city overlooking the beautiful Schuylkill valley. "Westminster" is conducted on modern lines, and the proprietors aim to make it an ideal burial place. George M. Painter is superintendent and member of the board of directors.

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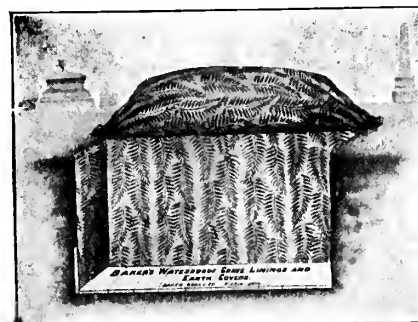
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West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, send specimens of their advertising blotters, and a celluloid business card bearing a calendar for the year 1905 and a view in the cemetery on the back.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dresher-town, Pa., announce a list offering young ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., suitable for setting out in nursery rows.

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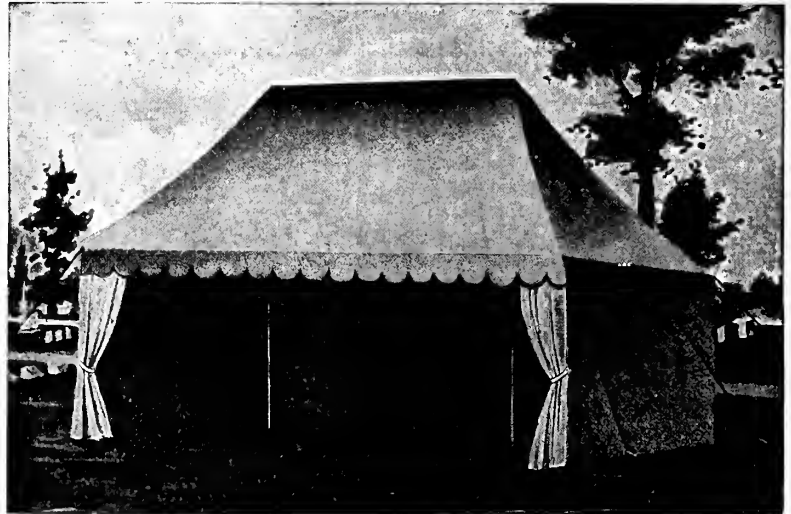
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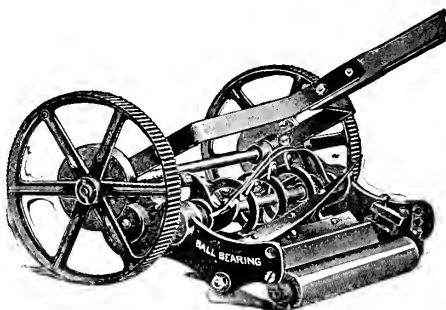
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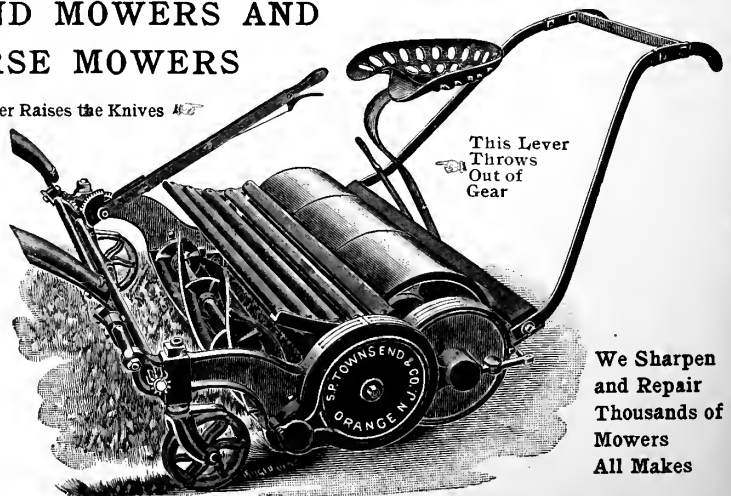
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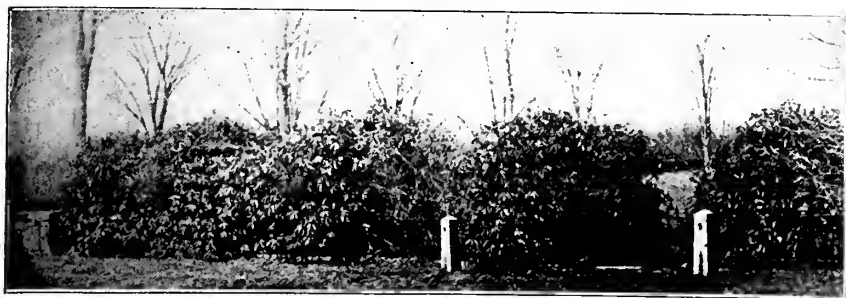
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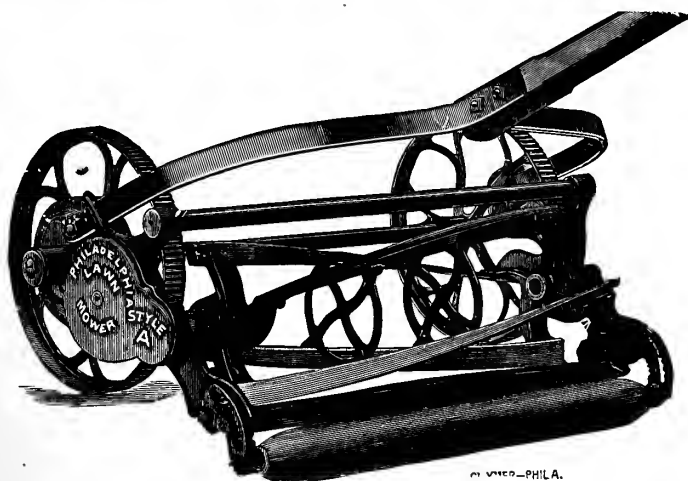
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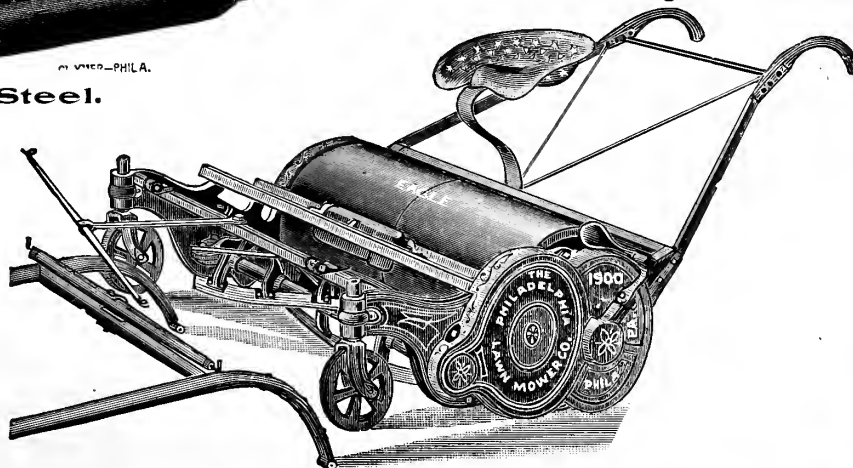
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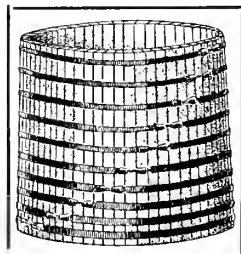
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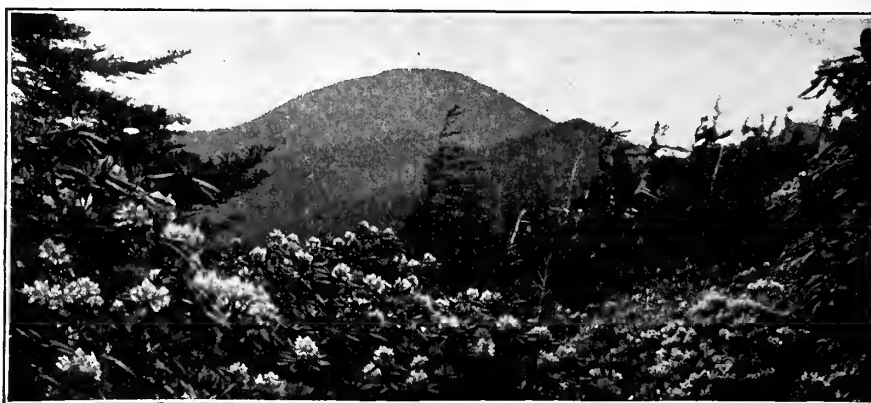
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GOLD MEDAL

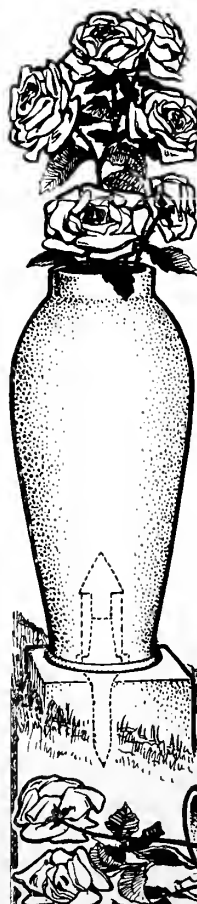
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Announcement

WE own and control Letters Patent No. 780, 118 of the United States granted Jan. 17th, 1905, for improvement in jardinières, a much needed and useful invention whereby vases and jardinières made of metal, glass or pottery, can be safely placed in cemeteries, terraces, sloping lawns, etc., without danger of toppling over. All correspondence promptly attended to.

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PARK AND CEMETERY

and Landscape Gardening.

VOL. XIV

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1904

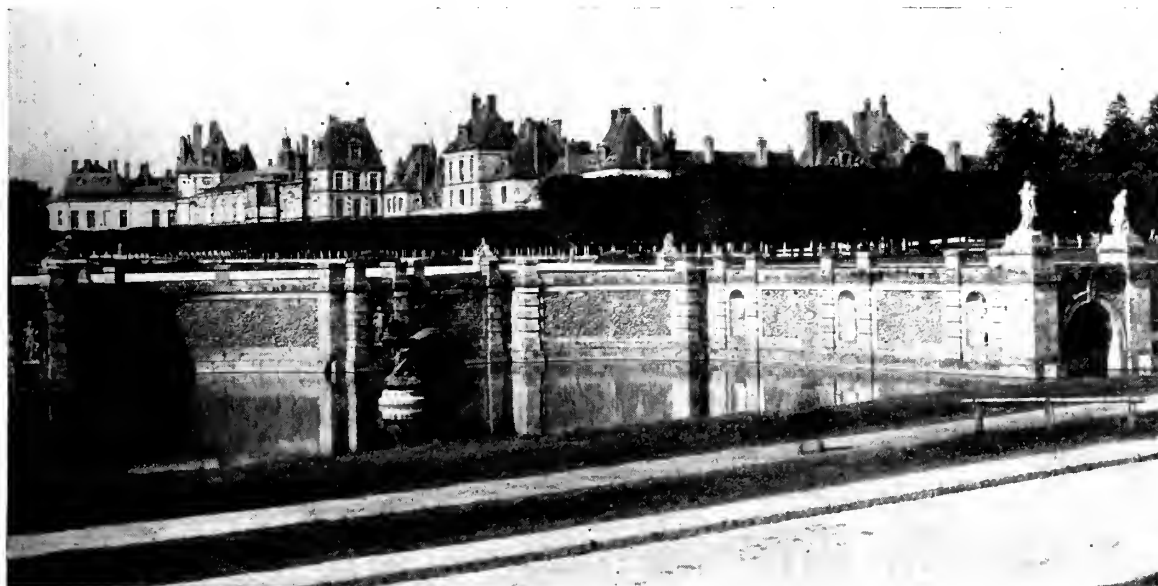
No. 12

Reason in Rockwork.

By H. A. CAPARN.

Rough stones are a popular article of suburban yard furniture. They are placed singly at strategic points to warn careless drivers to be careful of their wheels and of the front lawn, and piled up in miniature cairns with

things that are easily accessible and cheap; to make something artistic out of common and nearby things; and this is the only way in which we shall make our homes and cities beautiful and perhaps become an art-



NO. 4. CASCADES AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

forlorn plants struggling for life between the crevices, or tall nasturtiums striving to cover them. When piled up they are called a "rockery"; and sometimes the last artistic touch is added by a coat of whitewash. These little structures are often rather absurd, but they have behind them a very commendable motive; they are an attempt to make decoration with



NO. 5. BANK SUPPORTED BY STONES AND READY FOR PLANTING WITH VINES, FERNS, ETC.

The stones will be decorative as a support to and contrast with the foliage.

istic people.

So we may assume that if a "rockery" is at all ridiculous, it is not because a structure of rough stones is wrong in general but because there is something wrong with this particular case. Most of the millions of houses in which we live are not at all beautiful, yet a house is not necessarily an ugly thing; it may be, and should be the contrary. The



NO. 2. GROTTTO, VILETTA DINEGRO, GENOA.

Nos. 1 and 2 are examples of artificial rockwork, not intended to simulate but to suggest natural formation.

designer has always tried to make it as beautiful as he could, but has generally made deplorable mistakes with bad lines of composition, or excrescences, or the jig-saw, or his color treatment or something else. The fault is in the designer; not in his ambition but in his ability. So with rockwork: there is nothing



NO. 3. GARIBALDI MONUMENT AT VENICE.

ing the matter with it in the abstract, but often a good deal in the concrete. On the continent of Europe it is used freely in all directions, by itself or in combination with dressed masonry. Often it is used to make grottoes, waterfalls or other seemingly natural objects, yet if one examines it, it usually turns out that the builder has made no attempt to conceal the cement between the joints; an elaborate instance of this is the grottoes and cascades of the Villetta Dinegro at Genoa.

Often it is used in combination with formal architecture, as in innumerable instances in Italy, and often in France and elsewhere; take for instance the cascades at Fontainebleau, where a wall of beautifully designed and finely squared stones is paneled with rough stones



NO. 1. THE CASCADE, VILETTA DINEGRO, GENOA.

which are nothing but rockwork. Often it is actually used as a base for statuary or architecture, as at Schönbrunn, or the Garibaldi monument at Venice.

If we consider all these structures, we shall find that their makers have used their rough stones much as they have used their dressed ones. They have not pretended that their rockeries were anything that they were not. They have built them into forms and places that seemed most rational and decorative, and usually because they appeared more fit than formal architecture. They have made something definite of them, a retaining wall, a grotto or a monument, and generally found the secret of making it look appropriate and ornamental—not always, by any means, but generally. We cannot do quite the same things because we have not the same materials nor the same feeling; but we have better opportunities. We can (and do) shore up a

bank with boulders and cover it with vines, or make steps or shaded homes for ferns or sunny ones for Alpine plants, or many other things. Perhaps, later, we may learn to combine rockwork and architecture.

One kind of rockwork we should be wary of attempting: the imitation of natural rock formation by built-up stones. It is tedious and costly to make, usually a poor imitation, and mostly only justified when it can be partially or entirely covered with vines.

Probably the best and easiest rockeries we make are

those where boulders are scattered or arranged in a bank with the best eye to the picturesque that the builder can command, and partially covered or concealed with almost any low growing plants, vines, perennials, annuals or shrubs. In doing this, as in all kinds of designing, from a posy to a cathedral, the designer must do the best he can with his own wits and materials. There is no space in a short article to discuss the details of building and planting material and arrangement.

The Catholic Cemeteries of Dublin.

Compiled by Mrs. Frances Copley Seavey from Fitzpatrick's History of the Dublin Catholic Cemeteries.

The picturesque, ivy-covered church ruins of Ireland are sometimes called the monuments of the ancient burial grounds that passed into Protestant hands at the Reformation, from which date until 1829, Catholic burials were made in Protestant grounds, while the churchyard fees went to swell the revenues of a clergy that performed no ministerial duties in their behalf, and the Catholic service was prohibited in such grounds. It is said that to evade this rule it was customary to place a piece of clay in the coffin before leaving the house and to there recite the prayers prescribed to be said at the grave.

To secure liberty in such matters, a movement was begun in 1823 looking to the establishment of separate burial grounds, Daniel O'Connell, the champion of Irish civil and religious liberty, being its leader. This brilliant man found that, contrary to the general opinion, there existed no legal obstruction to the scheme, and his report to that effect, as chairman of a committee, is still preserved in the archives of the Catholic Association, as is also his formal legal opinion as counsel in a case brought to firmly establish the legality of the proposed reform.

GOLDEN BRIDGE CEMETERY.

Lengthy preliminaries resulted in the purchase of about three statute acres on rising ground, near the south side of the river Liffey and overlooking Phoenix Park, in the Dublin suburb known as Golden Bridge, which name was also given to the new cemetery. The grounds were dedicated Oct. 15, 1829, and the gates, above which "D. O. M."—Deo Optimo Maximo—is inscribed, were opened. It is a walled inclosure and contains a mortuary chapel, built somewhat on the lines of a classic temple, beneath which a dark cham-

ber was constructed where, in those early days, an armed night watchman stood guard, attended by fierce Cuban bloodhounds,—a necessary precaution against the then prevailing custom of grave robbery for scientific purposes, there being no legal means for the medical profession to secure such material. The Catholic Association decreed that any profits arising from churchyard fees should be applied to the education of the people, and early in the year 1831 the sum of £100



LOOKING NORTH ALONG THE DRIVE IN GLASNEVIN CEMETERY.

was allotted for the completion of the Christian Brothers' Schools, popularly known as "O'Connell's Schools."

When this cemetery was closed, in 1868 or '69, to all except those who owned plots or had relatives buried there, it is described as being a grassy, tastefully laid out, well-kept, well-drained inclosure, containing many trees and shrubs, and as being in an attractive and sanitary condition. There were 26,265 interments up to January 31, 1868, the average of annual interments during later years being about 300; and there remained what was said to be room for "some thousands of graves." It is the custom to bury two or more bodies in the graves of the Dublin cemeteries.

PARK AND CEMETERY.

The remains of Mrs. Delia Parnell were, in 1898, interred at Glasnevin in the grave of her celebrated son, Charles Stewart Parnell.

PROSPECT CEMETERY, AT GLASNEVIN.

The first cemetery promising in no long time to become overcrowded, a second was established in 1831.



THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT,
GLASNEVIN CEMETERY, DUBLIN.

Nine statute acres were purchased and laid out at Glasnevin, a suburb some three and one-half miles northwest of Dublin,—being a part of the grounds formerly attached to the house of the poet Tickell, and adjoining the Botanic Garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society. In 1892, at which time an elaborate system of arterial drainage was introduced, this area had been increased to 58 acres and 36 perches, all inclosed by a substantial boundary wall, and having two entrances. A more recent purchase brings the present area up to 86 acres, 1 rood and 21 perches, statute.

Apropos of the old, or eastern entrance, it is recorded that two roads or turnpikes led to Glasnevin, but that “one of those unpopular obstructions known as turnpike gates” stood on each of them, and it was feared that the heavy tax imposed on carriages by the toll-keepers would unfavorably affect the success of the enterprise. O'Connell, still a prime mover in these matters, disposed of this difficulty by making a new road directly between and only a few yards distant from the old turnpikes. To this action, and to the fact that an Act of Parliament had long been supposed to bar the establishment of separate burial grounds for

Catholics, is attributed the boast of O'Connell that he would “drive a coach-and-six through an Act of Parliament.”

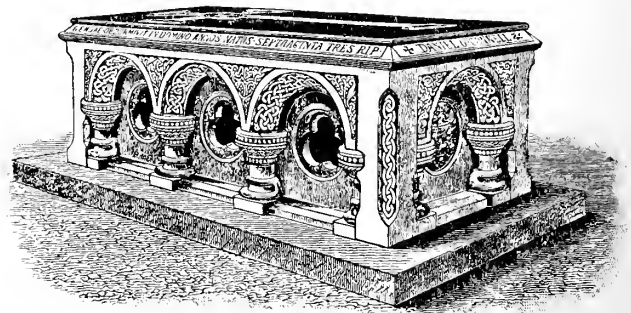
This, “the greatest Catholic Cemetery of Ireland,” popularly known as “Glasnevin,” occupies historic ground, and is itself closely bound up with stirring events of Irish history. It includes the spot known as “Bloody Acre,” where the army of King Roderick O'Connor was slaughtered by forces led by Strongbow; and, in direct contrast to this event, there still remain some gnarled trunks, hoary with age, that mark the site of an ancient, elm-shaded road from Finglas to Clontarf.

Many of Ireland's famous sons and beautiful daughters sleep at Glasnevin, but its chief heritage of glory is the revered dust of its founder, Daniel O'Connell, who, dying in 1847 at Genoa, is said in his last illness to have bequeathed,

“My Body to Ireland,
My Heart to Rome,
My Soul to Heaven.”

It was the idea of George Petrie, L.L. D., an Irish archaeologist of note, that O'Connell's monument should consist of “a group of buildings, including a chapel of the earliest Christian architecture, a Celtic stone cross, and an accurate reproduction of one of those wonderful Round Towers, which lend to Ireland a peculiar interest and charm.”

In this case, however, the last became first, and the lofty, circular tower, tapering from base to summit, copying those of great antiquity but taller than the highest of them, was built first, the entire sum available for the memorial being expended upon it. This monument was built at some distance from the original resting place of the body, which was removed with imposing ceremonies, May 14, 1869, to the crypt beneath the Round Tower. In 1878 the omissions in



O'CONNELL'S TOMB, GLASNEVIN CEMETERY, DUBLIN.

the first plan were in a measure supplied by the erection of a mortuary chapel, in the Romanesque style favored by Petrie, at a cost of £8,000. At the same time a new entrance, with separate exits, was provided near the Tower, which is said to “grandly dominate” the cemetery.

(To be continued.)

Work of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association in 1904.

"To allow a child to grow up without planting a seed or rearing a plant is a crime against civilized society, and our armies of tramps and hordes of hoodlums are among the just fruits of our educational system that slights this most important matter."



BEAUTIFYING A NARROW SPACE BETWEEN TWO HOUSES.

The fifth annual report of the work of the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland records no change of purpose, and shows the broadening and deepening effect of its work upon home and school life. The specific methods of the Association differ in no essential particulars from those outlined in last year's report, which was discussed in these pages.

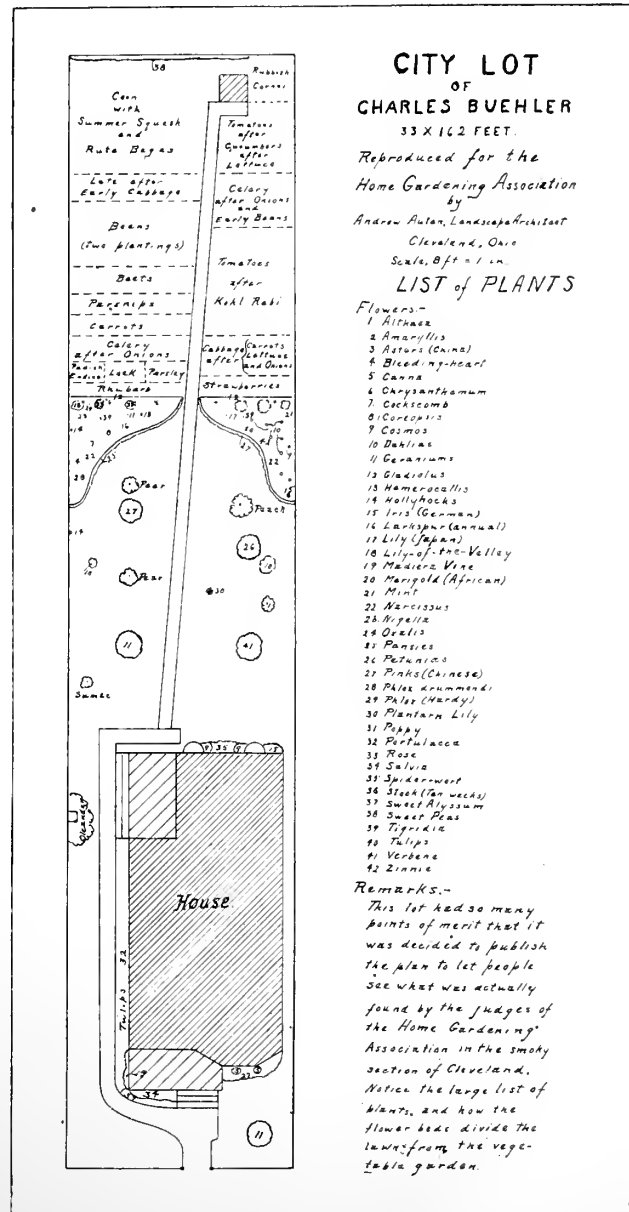
The sale of seeds in 1904 exceeded that of any previous year. The total number of seeds and bulbs distributed in penny packets was 237,393. Of these, 140,-

106 packets of seeds and 27,440 gladiolus bulbs went directly to the Cleveland school children, 12,000 more went to them through the Slavic Alliance, and 57,857 packets to schools and organizations outside the city. The Slavic Alliance conducted the work among the city's large Slavonic population, and its president testifies that the effort was well repaid by the results. In one ward both the prizes offered were won by Slavs. The Alliance published in four different Slavic languages a pamphlet giving cultural directions for the seeds offered and a treatise on floriculture and its influence on home life.

In addition to the brief and practical directions for planting that accompanied each packet of seeds, forty stereopticon lectures were given early in the spring by Miss Louise Klein Miller and Howard J. Strong, to impart information concerning flowers and flower culture, including practical hints on artistic arrangement and care.

The most important innovation during the year was the provision for gardens at four schools. Their preparation, planting and care were under the supervision of Miss Miller. At the school, trees and shrubs were donated, which were used in improving the school grounds and in starting a nursery. When the school gardens were judged, each of the ten best gardeners, in order of excellence, was allowed to select from the

nursery a tree to plant in his own yard at home. Miss Miller suggests for this year that the garden work be extended; that gardens be established in connection with the vacation schools; that hot beds be prepared in available school yards for starting seedlings for school gardens, school yards and distribution among the children; that a seed bed of native trees and shrubs be a feature of every school yard; that perennial plants be utilized as far as possible for school yard decorations; that vegetable seeds be added to the home gardening list, that each child purchase his own tools and take care of them; and that a pergola or arbor be erected



in some school yards, with provision for such work as the nature study and school gardening may require.

Prizes for the best home gardens in each of the city's twenty-six wards were offered by Judge Dellenbaugh, and about one hundred contestants entered. The judges in making the awards considered: Artistic arrangement, harmonious grouping and assortment of flowers, general appearance of garden and yard, and difficulties of conditions which were overcome. The prize garden of Charles Buehler in Ward 2 was especially commended for an arrangement for a timely succession of flowers or vegetables, which leaves no interval of barrenness. This lot had so many points of merit that a plan of it is illustrated in the report. The flower

beds were very successfully used in dividing the lawn from the vegetable garden.

The money received from the sale of seeds, covered their cost, the cost of distribution, and also provided for the purchase of seeds and tools for the school gardens, and 5,000 imported bulbs for fall distribution to the class rooms, as well as for the printing of the annual report and the salary of the supervisor of gardens. Friends of the association contributed \$683 during the year, which was expended for the improvement of school yards, photographs, lantern slides, garden and flower show prizes.

Copies of the report for 1904 can be obtained from the Home Gardening Association at 25 cents each.

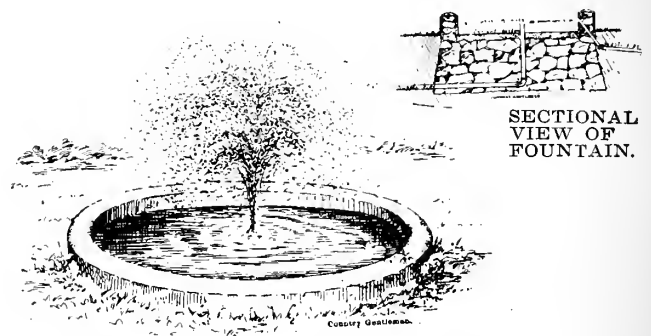
A Sensible Lawn Fountain.

The general idea of a lawn fountain seems to be a vase-like affair standing up from the ground and looking generally inartistic, says the *Country Gentleman*. It is because of an unwillingness to have such an affair before one's house that many are deterred from having a fountain upon the lawn. It is possible, however, to have a simple, yet artistic, fountain that will not only prove attractive, but will be inexpensive.

The accompanying sectional view shows the method of construction. A circular space of the size desired is dug in the ground, to a point below the frost line. This is to be filled nearly to the surface of the ground with loose stones, wider at the bottom than at the top, that the frost may have no chance to "lift" on the outside. The supply pipe must be put in position as the stones are filled in, the diagram showing the position. Over the top of the loose stones place a layer of cement. Around the edge of the circular space lay up a little wall of stones, placing cement between them, and covering the outside, top and inside of this little wall completely with the cement.

As this wall is made, a waste-pipe should be inserted, as suggested, the top of this being the limit to which the water can rise in the fountain. The top of the low wall should be nicely rounded and smoothed. The

upper end of the supply-pipe should have a spray nozzle, so that a shower of spray may be sent up, to fall gracefully over into the water of the tank. The height to which the water will rise depends, of course, upon the force with which the water is pressed on



A SIMPLE LAWN FOUNTAIN.

through the supply-pipe from its source. It also depends upon the nozzle. A very fine spray will not rise to the height of a coarser spray, or a solid stream of water. Much of the work of making such a fountain can be done by the owner of the place, in which case the only expense would be for a little cement and the iron pipe.

Preliminary Program for Cemetery Superintendents' Convention.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents will be held in Washington, D. C., September 12, 13, 14 and 15.

A thorough discussion of the subject of "Perpetual Care" is planned as one of the features. It is proposed to devote one session to it. Mr. Pirie will prepare a paper and Mr. Green will lead the debate. "Cemetery Legislation" will be another important debate. "Cemeteries Old and New," and "Construction of Gutters" will be subjects for other papers to be read.

As far as arranged the programme will be about as follows:

First Day—Meet at hotel for formal business. Afternoon, go to the White House in a body.

Second Day—Meet at Glenwood and hold morning session in Chapel. Adjourn at 1 P. M. Go where you like.

Third Day—9 A. M., "Rock Creek." Meeting in their Chapter house. Adjourn at 1 P. M. Go where you like.

Last Day—Meet either at Hotel or Arlington Cemetery for formal business, and then off to Mt. Vernon and down the river for a shore dinner, returning by the light of the moon.



BEFORE: MAIN DRIVEWAY IN BROOKSIDE CEMETERY, WINNIPEG, MAN., IN 1898.

The Evolution of a Cemetery.

Next to the regeneration, so to speak, of the rural cemetery or burial ground, developed on crude lines, and, as a rule, laid out and improved by members of the community having little or no knowledge whatever of how such things should be done, comes the difficult task of re-creating cemeteries of larger pretensions.

There are many such scattered over the broad face of our land, cemeteries for which large areas were provided, but to the development of which little consideration has ever been given. In some cases a section has been subdivided into lots, without any regard to design or utility, and slabs and monuments scattered over its surface, only regulated by the will of the persons interested. In other cases there would appear to have been no attempt to control burials at all. It is needless to touch upon the planting and improvement of such places. All there is to it seems to be that the City Fathers provided the land, and may-

hap arranged a political office for its care; and so on, as the years passed, with no one responsible for its maintenance, it retrograded until, in the light of modern cemetery practice, such burial grounds have become, in a much higher sense even than formerly, a reproach and shame to the contributing communities.

In a modified sense, such strictures may be aptly passed upon the thriving city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which although not in the United States, is close enough to come under the ban of deserved criticism.

Only a very few years ago, as will be observed in the illustration given, Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg, was a very forlorn spot. It comprises 160 acres of flat land, there being little more than 2 feet variation in level throughout its area, and from 1878 to 1898 it remained in the care of the City Fathers, against whom in the later years there was serious complaint by the people concerning its condition. In the latter year, Mr. D. D. England, the present super-



AFTER: GENERAL VIEW OF BROOKSIDE CEMETERY.

intendent, took a warm interest in the matter, and persuaded the Aldermen and Public Parks Board to visit it with him; this resulted in a stirring up, and a meeting, at which the cemetery was handed over to Mr. England for redemption.

It was a sorry job to start upon; it had lost public interest, its location was altogether undesirable, and in fact, its removal was introduced into the Council proceedings three times. But Mr. England gathered up information, and with it enthusiasm for the work of reclamation, and with remarkable success as will be seen by the photographs.

There are forty acres now in use with some 6,000 interments, most of which were made before the new order of things was instituted, and up to date approximately \$38,000 has been expended for improvements. The average price of lots is 40 cents per square foot, and ten cents per foot is reserved for perpetual care. All plans for monuments must be submitted to the superintendent, and no grave mounds or lot enclosures, other than corner posts, are permitted. All planting is done under the direction of the superintendent and some 12,000 trees, shrubs, etc., have been set out since he took office.

A great disadvantage in the improvement of the cemetery is the uncertainty of funds, which are annually appropriated by the City Council.

But the physical difficulties have been a severe test of patience. The lack of drainage entailed serious difficulties, and the prejudices of the people in favor of grave mounds impeded progress to some extent. The old windmill which did duty for 18 years has been superseded by a modern gasoline pumping plant.



VIEW IN BROOKSIDE CEMETERY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

In Manitoba, frost is not the serious trouble that most people think, but drought, the evaporation being beyond conception. Twenty-four hours after a 48 hours' rainstorm the hose is in requisition again.

The methods pursued by Mr. England looking to the transformation of Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg, and which have met with such marked success, can be followed anywhere. The work accomplished is due to his personal effort in bringing to the attention of those interested the conditions of their lots and the cemetery, and the regeneration possible under enlightened care. It means sacrifice of time and the many unpleasant features of personal interviews and missionary work, but a measure of success is more certain, and if there is a better example of what can be brought about by one-man effort in cemetery practice we would like to know it. It should be an incentive of no mean importance to much personal activity in all neglected cemeteries.

MEMORIAL ENTRANCE TO A CEMETERY.

The new memorial entrance to Riverview Cemetery, East Liverpool, O., shown in the accompanying illustration, is a substantial, artistic gateway presented to the association by the late Hon. David Boyce, who was its president for twenty-one years.

The driveway is seventeen feet wide, closed by massive iron gates swung from columns of Bedford stone with granite trimmings. The large columns are three feet in diameter and fifteen feet high.

The structure was designed by Civil Engineer G. E. Whitaker, and erected by J. C. Cunningham at a cost, complete, of \$1,500. The iron work was furnished by the Stewart Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati.



ENTRANCE TO RIVERVIEW CEMETERY, EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Editorial Note and Comment.

A Civic Exhibit at Chicago.

From the middle of February to the middle of March there will be held in the Public Library Building of Chicago, a loan exhibit of the Municipal Museum, which by reason of the interest displayed in the project will afford an education in the ways and means of civic improvement. Chicago must be congratulated on being the first of our large cities to institute so comprehensive an enterprise. It is to be conducted under the auspices of the City Homes Association, and promises to be largely ahead of the similar effort at the St. Louis Exposition. The collection will include exhibits from many foreign countries, as well as from important centres of the United States. Many of Chicago's foremost citizens, whose names have been associated with such work in the past, are members of the board of directors, including Miss Jane Addams, president of Hull House; and for the month, Mrs. Condé Hamlin, of St. Paul, will occupy the position of director. The management is to be congratulated on this appointment.



Another Site Controversy in Washington, D. C.

It may be stated squarely that the country at large has approved the plans prepared with such infinite care by the Congressional Park Commission for the permanent and progressive improvement of Washington, D. C. These plans were published broadcast and were accorded approbation by all classes of citizens, including the American Institute of Architects, the members of which took energetic steps, not long ago, to thwart the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to degrade the scheme by obtruding their new building upon the Mall, and were successful. Another controversy is waging over the location of the Grant monument, a site for which was provided, but which is opposed by certain opponents of the Park Commission. The location arranged by the Commission is eminently appropriate for the subject, as well as for the accepted design of the sculptor; while that for which the opposition is working would offer incongruities, certainly to be avoided. Congress should take steps to set the seal of its authority on the Commission plans so as to frustrate the efforts which appear to be dormant attacks upon them whenever opportunity occurs. Another question suggests itself in connection with these efforts to destroy the harmony of these Washington improvement plans; it is: what interests are at work and by whom are they exploited in Washington? The information ought to be useful.



Government Irrigation in the West.

Although there has been considerable opposition to the government's vast scheme of irrigation under "The Reclamation Law" of 1902, it promises beneficial results, far-reaching and of great importance. With-

out expense to the taxpayers, it will bring under cultivation an immense acreage of the arid lands of a number of the western states—lands which have been hitherto looked upon as utterly useless for agricultural purposes. Fourteen projects have been investigated by government engineers and approved. The funds for the work are derived from the sale of public lands, and this has been accumulating much faster than was expected, so that six of the projects are actually under construction, and thousands of men are at work on them. The average cost of reclaiming the land is estimated at \$27.26 per acre, and the land will be sold at that price to the public, payable in ten annual installments, and the money thus refunded will be used over and over again to carry on the great work. It is expected that some 20,000 acres can be cultivated the present summer, and settlers are going in very rapidly. Some of the projects involve hydraulic engineering works of large proportions, but the surveys and studies have been very carefully made, with a view to rendering the projects as absolutely permanent as our present knowledge justifies. Six of the projects under construction are located in the following states: Nebraska, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.



The Country School-House Yard.

The present month is suggestive of the number of important matters connected with outdoor improvement that warrant particular attention, although none invites more strenuously than the country school-house yard. The percentage of country school-houses that offer any attractions whatever, reflects seriously on all classes of citizenship, notwithstanding that the means of improvement are in the great majority of cases close at hand. The only excuse is lack of education in the matter of taste. This sentiment, or rather faculty, is an essential of good citizenship, and should have been considered by the great fathers of our civilization, but was overlooked in the other important questions occupying their minds in those formative days. It is not too late to begin, and our schools should incorporate into the primary curriculum a course of reading and study that would turn the child's mind to thoughts on beauty and harmony. The improvement both of the schoolhouse and home surroundings would soon follow. The unsightly and discouraging appearance of the district school is actually detrimental to the cause of education in the country and oftentimes the suburbs. It would be so easy to secure an hour or two's work of the plow and harrow to get the school yard ready for the grass seed; and the planting of a few shrubs and vines, and one or two shade trees, would only consume a little more time, which even by the postponement of a few sessions of school exercises would be a fine investment.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The South Park Improvement Association, of Chicago, has closed its first year with a very successful record. It started January 1, 1904, with 130 members and a monthly income of \$165, and now has a membership of nearly 500 with an annual income from subscriptions of \$9,500. The association employs a force of uniformed men, with hand carts, who collect rubbish from the streets, maintains sprinkling carts and snow plows, and wagons for the removal of garbage. One of the latest steps of the association to improve the appearance of the district is the offering of three prizes to the children bringing proof of having induced the greatest number of trees to be planted between November 1, 1904, and November 1, 1905.

* * *

Chicago's comparative municipal museum, which is to have what is said to be the best collection in the world, is now being established in the Public Library building, and will be open to the public this month. Five carloads of exhibits from the St. Louis exposition have arrived, and are being put into position for the opening of the first permanent, comprehensive, municipal museum in this country. Some of the most valuable exhibits have been donated to the collections. Others have been loaned for a short time. The museum will have for its purpose the development of municipal life, by showing what is being done elsewhere in this country, in Europe, and in South America. The foreign exhibits, which in many cases show a growth far in advance of anything in the United States, have been given to the museum and will be permanent sources of information. The exhibits consist chiefly of photographs, maps and relief models. Street cleaning, trade schools, tenement houses, street cars and garbage disposal are among the subjects treated. Models show most of the interesting attempts of New York to relieve the condition of the poor in that city. Mrs. Condé Hamlin, of St. Paul, has been appointed temporary curator of the museum.

* * *

A bill is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts providing for an appropriation of \$600,000 for the extermination of the gypsy and brown-tail moths.

The Auburndale Village Improvement Society, Auburndale, Mass., has appointed a committee to purchase implements and formulate plans for the destruction of the gypsy and brown-tail moths.

The City Improvement Society of Portsmouth, N. H., which has been offering prizes for the destruction of brown-tail moth nests, reports that over 10,000 nests have been taken from the trees of that city, at an expenditure of \$50. About 60 boys were engaged in the work.

The Village Improvement Society of Peabody, Mass., has issued a circular calling attention to the danger to health and damage to trees from the brown-tail and gypsy moths. The circular tells about the pests, how to discover their nests and how to exterminate them, and urges all citizens to join in the movement. The society has bought ladders and tools

and distributed them to the various engine houses and other public places in town.

* * *

One of the most energetic departments of the Village Improvement Society of Framingham, Mass., is the press committee, which conducts an interesting improvement department in the South Framingham *Tribune*. It contains from one to two columns of discussion of live improvement topics or news notes of what other societies are doing. Prizes have been offered for the most interesting and helpful papers on subjects related to improvement work, and a series of local sketches, entitled "Little Stories of Village Life," are to be published at frequent intervals. These will be essentially true and are to set forth the results of individual endeavor in some field of improvement work. The following verses recently appeared in this department:

He wanted a city beautiful,
A city that should be fair,
A city where smoke should never roll
In billows upon the air.
He wanted a city where art should be:
A city of splendid halls,
Where culture's touch should appear upon
The battlements and walls.

He called for a city beautiful:
He shouted it day by day;
He wanted a city where noise was not,
Where the spirit of art should sway;
He wanted a city that should be fair,
Where filth might never be seen,
And forgot, in spite of the zeal he had,
To keep his back yard clean!

* * *

A recent bulletin of the Department of Nuisances of the American Civic Association says: All that is necessary to put a stop to a real nuisance is for somebody to make it his business: first, to notify the responsible person and request him to abate the nuisance; second, to follow the matter up systematically and, if it is not abated, to go through the proper steps for bringing the evidence before the courts. So far as results are concerned, it makes little difference whether the initiative is taken by a private citizen, by the officers of an improvement society, or by the police, the public prosecutor, the health officer or other public official. Bushels of statutes and ordinances will accomplish nothing unless somebody will take the trouble to do this. Somebody—not an abstract embodiment of the great public, but a common, ordinary, everyday human being, who has his work to do in the world, and lives just twenty-four hours a day, like the rest of us. An efficient health officer, an enterprising chief of police, a good special officer, such as a smoke inspector; any of these, or anybody else who will put his hand to the work and follow it up, can greatly reduce the occurrence of nuisances in his community; but nuisances will surely be rampant if their abatement depends upon people whose interests and energy are otherwise engaged; whether they be good public servants with too much work and too little help, or political appointees, more intent on personal advancement and profit than on the public good, or private citizens similarly preoccupied.

It is the purpose of the Department of Nuisances of the American Civic Association to furnish suggestive information, upon inquiry, to those who wish to bring about the abatement of public nuisances in their own communities.

More specific information and suggestion in regard to dealing with certain kinds of nuisances may be obtained from the office of the association, North American Bldg., Philadelphia.

Cordyline indivisa.

BY JOSEPH MEEHAN.

In the *Garden of England*, as the Isle of Wight is called, are many lovely trees and plants which are not even hardy on the mainland, and even of those that are hardy elsewhere better specimens are to be found on the Island. As an example, we give an illustration of the *Cordyline indivisa*, a plant which with us is only seen as a decorative one in greenhouses. What a sight it would be were such a one to be growing on a lawn here, as this one is doing on the grounds of Mr. George Hutt, of Apply Towers? Even in England proper the plant is not classed as hardy, but as a greenhouse one only. It is a native of New Zealand, and it may be that it meets with some frost there, as it does in the Isle of Wight, as in the South Island, New Zealand, there are many degrees of frost in its winter season. I do not know if this *Cordyline* is from the North or South Island, or from both.

Mr. Hutt's grounds are near Ryde, and some years ago I had the pleasure of looking over them, and was delighted and surprised to see so many of what are known as indoor plants thriving there entirely unprotected. I remember seeing two of our own Pacific Coast shrubs, which I had never seen before—the *Æsculus Californica* and *Castanopsis chrysophylla*; and these will live out in Philadelphia only in protected places.

This *Cordyline* is closely related to dracænas, among which are some of the most beautiful of decorative plants. In fact, many botanists make the one name answer for all, making all *Cordyline*. Although there are perhaps fifty or more species of this genus, there are none sufficiently hardy for this part of the country, as the hardiest of all are those from New Zealand.

The hedge in the background is formed of the Portuguese laurel (*Cerasus lusitanicus*), an evergreen suited to this country, from Philadelphia southward, and of which there are fine specimens in Georgia and North Carolina.

The tree in the background is of the evergreen oak

of southern Europe (*Quercus Ilex*), a grand tree there, and one which bears acorns of which boys are very fond.

Standing beside the *Cordyline* is Mr. Charles Meehan, a brother of the writer, who for many years had charge of the Harcourt estate, which adjoins Apply Towers, as had his father before him, the combined term of both being over sixty years.

I was so anxious to get some photographs of some



ARALIA SIEBOLDI. HEDGE, CERCASUS LUSITANICUS.
TREE, QUERCUS ILEX.

of the treasures of Apply Towers that my friend, Mr. Frederick Goudge, of Clapton, London, was good enough to take some half-dozen for me.

Those of our countrymen who go to Europe by way of Southampton should take the packet steamer for the Isle of Wight. If at all interested in horticulture, they may feel assured of being well repaid for the visit. Being south of the mainland and its climate made more favorable still by the surrounding water, the number of "greenhouse plants" hardy there is very large.

Garden Plants—Their Geography—CX.

CYPERALES.

The Eriocaulon, Cyperus and Carex Alliance.

There are 9 tribes, 98 genera and 2,708 species of these plants, which in systematic works are often grouped with grasses and called glumales. They differ in several ways, nevertheless. They are of little nutritive value. Their stems are destitute of the diaphragms common in grasses and especially noticeable in the larger ones, such as bamboos. Neither are the stems round and hollow, as in straws, but angular and in several tribes solid. They are found abundantly in the cold and warm temperate regions, decreasing

greatly in the tropics. They grow in all manner of situations, on mountains and tundras of the Arctic and Antarctic regions, on the seashores, on barren heaths, in woods and forests, in bogs, the margins of streams and occasionally in fairly deep water. The leaves are sharp-edged, simple and parallel veined, sometimes growing in whorls at the top of the stems. The flowers are rarely showy, mostly brown or green, in clusters, racemes, or spikes. They are rarely cultivated, and with the exception of about a half-dozen

CYPERUS
PAPYRUS.

exotics are scarcely to be found in other than botanic gardens, where, however, it is quite possible to make a selection of fairly ornamental kinds.

Cyperus is in five sections, and a tremendous lot of names are in print—nearly 800. They are found almost everywhere. Gray enumerates twenty-five representing all the sections. One of the best-known to gardeners is the “papyrus” of the Egyptians, our word paper being a derivative of its name. It is found most abundantly in tropical Africa, with outlying stations of growth in Palestine and the Island of Sicily, which seems to indicate that some time its area of production was much wider than at present. There is a quantity growing on the banks of the Anapus, near Syracuse, which has recently excited interest because it is evidently dying out. There is an old statute in existence providing for its preservation, but

the present administration of Crown lands says it has nothing to do with rivers, and that the Anapus is not a river anyway, while the papyrus is of no interest to anybody other than archaeologists. The Minister of Agriculture declares it is not an economic plant, and the Minister of Education states that he has plenty of other uses for his monies. He suggests, however, that some botanical society endeavor to solicit funds from the public for its preservation, and endeavor to find out how it happens to be there, anyhow; as the question has often been asked, from the time of Pliny to the present. The primitive kind of paper made from the plant has frequently been found in mummy cases, in tombs, and among the ruins of Pompeii, usually occurring in strips of from eight to fourteen inches wide, and a foot or two to several yards long. They were made by laying thin layers of the stalks together, crossing others over them, and subjecting the whole to heavy pressure until a thin even sheet was produced whose durability has proved remarkable. The fact of the plant being indigenous to the Mediterranean basin is of interest, but the true centre of production is the Upper Nile regions, where hundreds of miles of it occur on the shores. The famous “Nile Sudd” is composed of these plants, together with large reeds, nymphæas, pistias and other aquatics. If the

material could be utilized as paper stock now, the supply would be inexhaustible. *C. alternifolius*, from Madagascar, is the popular “umbrella plant” of the florists and exists in two or three forms. *Dichromena latifolia* is a plant of the Southern pine barrens, with a somewhat similar arrangement of leaves.

Scirpus has anywhere from two to three hundred species distributed over the world.

The pretty little sedge known in greenhouses as *Isolepis*, is *S. riparius*.

S. Holoschœnus, an old-world species, has a variegated form, and the “banded sedge” from Japan, *S. Tabernæmontani zebrina*, is marked in the way of the Japanese *Miscanthus zebrina*. The hardy species are made but little use of in gardens, yet it would be easy to select a few really pretty plants from among the native kinds, such as *S. sylvaticus* for moist situations, or the widely distributed *S. lacustris* for wetter ones.

Eriophorum, “cotton sedge,” has 13 species in temperate Asia, North America and Europe. Two or three of the showier native species are easy to obtain, and not unworthy of use for wild, boggy situations.

Carex has 500 or more species divided into 11 sections, mostly found in the temperate and cold regions of the world. Gray enumerates 133 species as natives of the North Eastern States. The European *C. riparia*

CAREX BRUNNEA. CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS
GRACILIS.

and *C. acuta* have variegated forms; so also has *C. brunnea* (Japonica), and some others.

Many of these sedge plants are extensively used in various parts of the world for weaving into matting and such like domestic uses; the tubers of a very few yield food, and several are pestiferous weeds in warm countries.

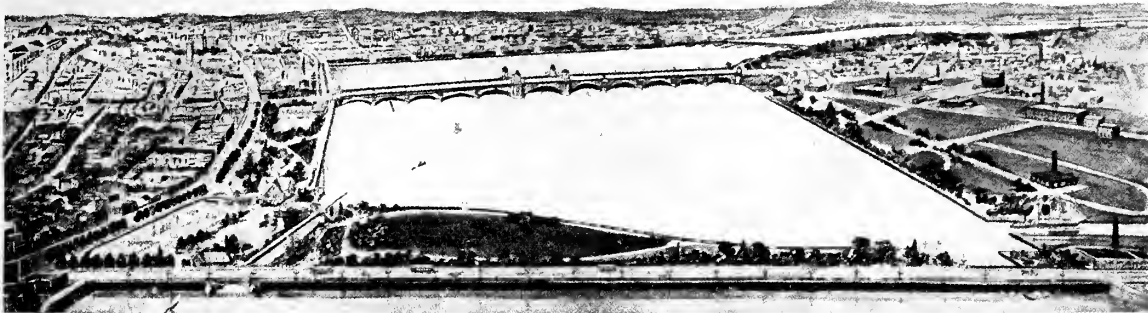
JAMES MACPHERSON.



PARK NOTES

Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

The accompanying illustration which appeared in a recent issue of the *Boston Globe*, shows a general view of the proposed improvement of the Charles River Basin, one of the great park undertakings in Boston's Metropolitan System. In the foreground appears the proposed dam, which will take the place of the present Craigie bridge, and hold back the waters so as to form the basin beyond. The dam is to be traversed by a wide and beautiful driveway, and will be 100 feet wide on top. On the left or south side of the picture



PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF CHARLES RIVER BASIN, BOSTON.

appears the present Charles Bank, which extends from Leverett street to Cambridge and marks the beginning of the great Charles River improvement work. On the right or north side of the picture is that part of the Cambridge River Park, known as the "Front." It is pierced at its easterly end by the Lechmere, and, further along, by the Broad canal. Extending across the center of the basin is shown the magnificent new West Boston bridge, joining Boston and Cambridge. Work on this bridge is now rapidly progressing, and the structure is to be opened for traffic next summer. This will be one of the finest and most artistic bridges of the modern world.

The parkway will be continued from the Charles Bank southward and westward past the Union Boat Clubhouse, and along that part of the river on which the Beacon street mansions abut. All of this section is to be filled in to a width of about 100 feet, and connected with the Back Bay fens near Massachusetts avenue. This splendid boulevard will be planted with shade trees and shrubs, and will probably be connected with the West Boston bridge by a graceful sweep.

* * *

The City Club of New York has allied itself with other organizations to defend Bronx Park, against the proposed vandalism of the rapid transit commission, which is planning to build an elevated road extension through the city's playground because it offers the straightest route to the populous Williamsbridge district. The City Club asserts the plan is illegal, for under the rapid transit act of 1891 no public park may be occupied by a corporation formed under the act.

The park commissioners of Worcester, Mass., are endeavoring to secure the repeal of the statute law passed in 1882 providing that no structure covering more than 600 square feet be erected on a park of less than 100 acres. The law has been repealed for Boston, Springfield and Quincy and the park commissioners of all three cities have commented favorably on the change. Secretary James Draper finds that the law is already violated in many of the city's parks, and as there is but one park in Worcester in which a larger building can be constructed under the law the commission finds its work seriously impeded in the development of the twelve smaller parks under its care.

* * *

Plans are being formulated in Portland, Ore., to secure between 40 and 45 acres of ground now being used as the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds and Hawthorne Park as a part of the city park system. A committee from the Taxpayers' League, consisting of J. Couch Flanders, Robert Livingstone and Paul Wessinger, was appointed to take up the matter of buying the property. A like committee was named by the Lewis and Clark Commission, consisting of W. D. Fenton and Rufus C. Mallory. The Exposition has landscaped the ground, there is a perfect sewer system installed, water mains have

been laid, and two of the great buildings that are now on the grounds will be allowed to stand. These buildings are estimated to be worth \$150,000, and have been constructed with a view to permanency.

* * *

The executive committee of the American Association of Park Superintendents met in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 18. The business before the meeting was the selection of a meeting place for 1905, and Buffalo was chosen as the convention city, the dates being June 28-29-30 next. It was also decided to print the bulletins of the Association, which are becoming more and more valuable as the membership increases. Those attending the meeting were: W. S. Egerton, Albany; J. F. Cowell, Buffalo; J. A. Pettigrew and J. W. Duncan, Boston; Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; G. X. Amrhy, New Haven, Conn.; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; Theo. Wirth and G. A. Parker, Hartford, Conn., and James Draper, Worcester, Mass.

* * *

The Nebraska Park and Forestry Association held a well attended and enthusiastic meeting Jan. 14th at the Agricultural College at Lincoln, Neb. C. S. Harrison, the president, was prevented from being present by a severe accident. Addresses were made by Dr. Chas. Bessey, Prof. Miller, Professor of Forestry; Prof. R. A. Emerson and Secretary Stittson and others. C. S. Harrison was re-elected president and L. D. Stittson secretary. Another pamphlet is to be published by the society on park, forest and home adornment.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The park board of Omaha, Neb., issues the following statement of expenditures for the different parks for 1904: Hanscom Park, \$6,097.31; Riverview, \$10,899.21; Elmwood, \$1,826.29; Miller, \$1,387.97; Kountze, \$789.90; Curtiss Turner, \$665.72; Fontenelle, \$860.19; Bemis, \$596.53; Jefferson Square and Capitol Avenue, \$349.60; Florence Boulevard, \$5,753.75; South Central Boulevard, \$1,765.68; West Central Boulevard, \$16,874.75; Southeast Boulevard, \$15,860.67. In addition to the above given items the general supplies come from two funds, the park and the road fund. Receipts of the park fund to Dec. 1 amount to \$34,326.78 and of the road fund to \$45,797.74.

The park commissioners of Attleboro, Mass., report the expenditure of \$2,000 on Capron Park in 1904. Among the improvements noted are the planting of 238 trees, and the clearing of 10 acres of territory. An appropriation of \$500 for a public fountain is asked from the town.

A joint report of the five borough presidents in New York City recommending the purchase of land for more than a score of new parks, to cost \$13,000,000, has been presented to the Board of Estimates. Nine millions of the amount asked was requested by President Ahearn for Manhattan. The largest project was for a park to connect Morningside and Riverside Parks, from 121st to 123d street. This land is estimated to be worth \$5,000,000. The two blocks bounded by West Fortieth street, West Forty-second street, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues is another park site proposed. Its value is estimated at \$2,432,425. A small park at Convent avenue, between West 142d and West 143d streets; one at 166th street, Nicholas avenue, and Broadway, and one each at the East Tenth street and West Forty-second street ferries, are also recommended.

The annual report of the City Parks Association of Philadelphia for 1904 urges that the administration submit to the people's vote a loan of at least \$5,000,000, the amount with which Boston began to increase its system. The principal acquisition during the past year was the addition to Hunting Park of 40 acres of land. Also an effort which seems likely to prove successful has been made to save the 40 acres of magnificent forest trees in Sherwood Park, threatened by the opening of new streets. A part of the present municipal hospital lands have been set aside for park purposes, giving an opportunity for the creation of a fine civic center, which is at present Philadelphia's great lack. The most notable progress has been made in the creation of park approaches, \$2,000,000 for the Fairmount Park parkway having been included in the loan bill passed last year. As projected, the parkway extends in a direct line from the city hall to Fairmount reservoir, a distance of approximately one and a quarter miles. Upon the completion of the filtration system it is proposed to abandon the reservoir and erect upon the site a museum of art. The width of the parkway from the city hall to Logan Square is 160 feet, with ample space provided at the city hall end for an imposing entrance and plaza; from Logan Square to Twenty-second street the width is 300 feet; at Twenty-second street the width is about 560 feet, gradually increasing to Twenty-fourth street, from which point to the park its northern boundary is Fairmount avenue, and its southern boundary Callowhill street.

The annual report of the park board of New Haven, Conn., shows an income for the year of \$27,252.11, and the expenditures leave a balance on hand of \$1,258.04. Superintendent Gustave X. Amrhyn reports that important changes have been made in Bay View Park through the grading, seeding and sodding of the slopes adjoining the basin. This was afterward ornamented in some places by planting of shrubbery and made

accessible by a winding cinder path built within a short distance of the lake. A drinking fountain sheltered by a large weeping willow has also been erected here. In Waterside Park all the area of filled ground which could possibly be brought to an established grade last summer has been turned over to the young people for the enjoyment of baseball and football. The nursery has given gratifying results, the stock being in the very best condition and free from disease. About 7,000 plants were taken out for planting on the various parks.

The report of the commissioners of Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, for 1904, records a successful season of work. The north drive was completed at a cost of \$6,300, and other drives damaged by the heavy rains repaired. The hail accompanying these storms also wrought considerable damage to the water lilies and the trees and shrubs. The aquatic gardening was as usual one of the most interesting features of the park. The superintendent reports that the number of trees lost during the past season was much smaller than usual, and that the depredations of insect pests have materially lessened. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$31,040.46, and the expenditures to \$25,008.56. Some of the items of expenditure were: Labor, \$16,204; salaries, \$1,400; concert music, \$1,742; gravel and macadam, \$1,242; weed killing chemicals, \$234.

CORRESPONDENCE

To Cemetery Officials in the State of Michigan.

Believing that it will be to the interest of all cemeteries in this state to follow the example of several other states and organize a "State Association" for mutual benefit, the undersigned would be pleased to receive expressions from all those interested in such a movement by letter.

In responding please express your preference as to location and time for a first meeting, also give the name of your cemetery, the city or town and the name of the official who would likely attend this first meeting with his postoffice address.

Further movements and developments in this matter will greatly depend upon the number of answers to this call and the encouragement to organize received.

A cordial invitation to respond without delay is hereby extended to all cemetery superintendents and other officials in the state of Michigan. Please address

FRANK EURICH,

Supt. Woodlawn Cemetery, 604 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

* * *

Membership of the A. A. C. S.

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY:—The correspondence which has recently appeared in your esteemed journal has been interesting and as one of the oldest members I cannot help but feel that the members are themselves mostly to blame. We go to the meetings and while there we are full of interest. We return home and forget all about the Association until we get reminders in the columns of PARK AND CEMETERY, and then look out for the secretary's circular. At nearly all the conventions it has been the executives who have been the cause of new membership. Rarely, very rarely, do we individually bring along a new man. If we only followed your advice, dear editor, and each introduced a new member, what gatherings we should have. The executives have quite enough to do to make the meetings successful without having to drum up new members. But if they did not the numbers on the roll would fall off.

The secretary has made quite an appeal asking us to individually make an effort. Let us take more interest in the organization and not banish it from our minds where once we reach home. Just think of it! Less than 200 names on the list. Of course those names represent the cream of the profession. But there are many more good cemetery men who should be with us. Let us try and gather them in.

To quote Bro. Hobert: "There are still many able men engaged in cemetery management who, like the cemeteries in their charge, continue year after year to share in all the benefits and advantages of our association and its reports, without contributing one iota of their time, ability or means towards its maintenance. May all such come soon from their hiding and become active members of our worthy association."

No doubt many of them would join if they could be properly approached. Therefore it is up to you and I to make the effort.

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY:—Allow me in behalf of the able letter of Bro. William Falconer, to say in my judgment he has the right idea as to the best method as yet advanced to build up the A. A. C. S., and I trust the officers of the association may see their way clear to give it a trial. With best wishes for the progress of the association, I am yours for 300 members for 1905.

ED. L. KIMES,

Supt. Forest Cemetery, Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

Convention Management.

EDITOR PARK & CEMETERY:—Allow me to endorse the pertinent remark of "an old member" which appeared in the last issue of your valuable journal. If the A. A. C. S. is to flourish it must hold its meetings where they are likely to improve cemeteries surrounding that locality, and by that means increase the membership.

A little entertaining is all very well in its way, but it seems to me that less would be beneficial. This is the opinion of many. But so few like to be considered "kickers" and do not wish to offend their generous brethren, consequently little comment is made at the conventions.

I heartily agree with "an old member" respecting the sessions. One session of four hours daily will prove sufficient. If I remember right, it was at Baltimore that the evening session was instituted, and cannot be considered a success. At that time of day the members are tired and not much interested. Most of them would prefer taking their ease and visiting each other, "talking cemetery."

The same subjects are too often brought up. Would it not be better if persons seeking information were referred to back reports instead of using the valuable time of the meeting? At Chicago two matters of great importance were not half discussed; viz.: "Legislation," and the new ideas on "perpetual care." A session devoted to each of these subjects would not prove too much, and it is to be hoped will be considered by the executive committee for the Washington convention.

SUPERINTENDENT.

* * *

EDITOR PARK & CEMETERY:—While I agree in the main with an old member as regards the elaborate entertainment of members at the convention of A. A. C. S., I think that the measures he proposes are a little too severe. There is, as he says, much to see at Washington, and no doubt some of us might enjoy being left to our own resources in order to make the most of the trip, but our visit to Washington is not personal, but professional.

The visits to parks and cemeteries are both pleasant and instructive. In these visits we are invariably accompanied by the custodians or by local men, an advantage we would lose if we did not go in a body, and some of us would not reach

many of the places at all, and so miss a good part of the main object of our visit. These visits to parks and cemeteries I regard as one of the main features of the convention. Professional interests demand the whole of our time during the days of the convention; the go-as-you-please part of the visit may well be left until after the close of the convention.

Riverside, Fairhaven, Mass.

THOMAS WHITE.

* * *

EDITOR PARK & CEMETERY:—I was glad to read in your last issue the correspondence regarding the convention of the A. A. C. S., and trust it may continue until the prevailing feeling of the members regarding over-entertaining is brought out.

At nearly every meeting which I have attended there were cemeteries visited where I would have been only too glad to have spent a longer time in examining the details of management, but considered that I would have been lacking in courtesy to the committee had I not gone with the general body to the next point. The members of the committee would not be human if they did not regard the attendance at the various affairs as the measure of their success, rather than any set of resolutions of thanks we may pass before going home. I would suggest, therefore, fewer entertainments and more detailed examination of the planting and methods at the places visited. For instance, when we visit Providence, R. I., a detailed examination of Swan Point, North Burial Grounds and the Roger Williams' Park could each occupy a whole day and be more of an educational value than any number of drives around the city.

No man, nor set of men, can be said to fulfill their duty unless they give as well as receive, and if the A. A. C. S. will only visit one or two of the smaller cities, where entertainment would not be expected nor desired, not only will it add to the good work already accomplished in improving cemetery methods, but it will develop an interest in the association by the trustees and managers of cemeteries who now stand aloof.

J. C. SCORGIE,

Supt. Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

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Mr. James H. Morton, president of the association, writes: I avail myself of the opportunity to testify my high appreciation of the article in behalf of the association which appeared in the November issue of PARK & CEMETERY. The subject is a timely one and well presented. I am glad to see copies of it circulated and hope it will be the means of awakening a sense of appreciation, of the good our association has done in the past and its efforts for the future.

If cemetery officers would only realize the duty they owe the public, in caring for and managing the resting places of the dead, they would not lose the least opportunity afforded to perfect themselves in their duties. The higher a cemetery official attains in his duties the more he is valued by those whom he meets.

* * *

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY:—In the last issue of your valuable paper some one who signed himself an "Old Member," states how a reform can be made in convention management. He has some good ideas. No doubt dress suit banquets have been carried too far, thus keeping many from inviting us to meet in their city or town because they could not stand the expense. We are all after education in our line of work, and every member who attends our conventions goes to his home a better educated man. I think where our expenses are paid we should devote more than four hours a day to our work. There are many superintendents whose salary will not admit of paying their own expenses, and they should not if

it would. The management of many cemeteries will not send their superintendent and pay his expenses, because they do not look at it from a business standpoint. There are superintendents who could attend and have their expenses paid, but they do not think it would be of any advantage to them as they know it all, not thinking what a benefit they would be to many of us who do not know it all.

Another communication appears in your paper and the writer signs himself "Another Member," in which he advances some good ideas. He advocates writing to one another. And I would advocate signing their names. I dislike anonymous communications. I have always held a pleasant correspondence with many of our members and it is a good way to shake hands through the year and it keeps up the interest.

A man that takes an interest in his work will always make it known and he will not fall by the wayside through non-payment of dues.

We are all looking forward to our next convention at Washington and in the meantime let us do all we can to obtain some new members. I think we can add a few new eastern men. Let us write to one another and write to PARK AND CEMETERY, and I hope to see another communication from an "Old Member" and "Another Member" with their names, for it seems much more sociable. Hoping we will all meet at Washington with unnecessary expenses curtailed, and a Happy New Year to all the members.

Lynn, Mass.

WILLIAM STONE.



Annual reports or extracts from them, historical sketches, descriptive circulars, photographs of improvements or distinctive features are requested for use in this department.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., plans were discussed for the erection of the new office building which is now under construction. It will be of stone 32½ by 15 feet, and will contain waiting rooms for men and women and offices for the superintendent and his assistant. The architects are Stone, Carpenter & Willson, of Providence. There were 303 interments for the year, making a total of 16,168. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$350,888.15, an increase of \$12,382 in 1904. The total receipts were \$141,020.13, and the expenditures \$130,836.99. Alfred Stone was re-elected president and Timothy McCarthy superintendent.

* * *

Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., recently held its annual meeting. The former manager and officers were re-elected for 1905, and the following statistics of the year presented: Lot sales, \$62,848.25; interments, 863; improvements by cemetery, \$37,078.43; improvements by lot owners, \$68,643.50; cash on hand, \$128,355.00; improvement and perpetual maintenance, \$182,386.95. The improvements commenced in 1904 are under contract and will entail large expenditures, but will be greatly to the advantage of Homewood when completed.

* * *

The annual report of J. C. Cline, of Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O., records a number of substantial improvements.

There were 22,247 square feet of ground sold during the year, including 2,520 family lots and 5,400 single grave and two grave lots. Of this area 7,241 square feet were sold under perpetual care, and deposits made for 15,800 square feet additional, making a total area of 270,791 square feet or about 6.22 acres now under perpetual care. Foundations were built for 32 monuments and two mausoleums. Among the other improvements accomplished were: The laying of 1,650 feet of water pipe, the installing of a new card index system and the laying of 612 feet of cement curbs and gutters, which Mr. Cline regards as the best way of keeping the gutters and roadsides free from weeds. There were 821 interments during the year, making a total of 25,906 to date.

* * *

Oakland Cemetery Association, St. Paul, Minn., closed its 50th fiscal year at the annual meeting in November. The trustees' report showed that the cemetery had suffered severely from the tornado of Aug. 20. Nearly \$1,000 has already been expended for repairs, which are not yet complete.

The ordinary net receipts of the year were \$19,225, and from the perpetual care fund \$14,203, making the total receipts \$36,410. The total expenses were \$36,097, of which \$11,542 was on account of the perpetual care fund. The chief item of expense was the pay roll, amounting to \$17,423. The balance on hand is \$313.44. During the year nearly an acre of new land was graded and seeded, and nearly an acre was regraded and sodded. A cement pavement was built at the main entrance gateway and the contract has been let for rebuilding the entrance arch damaged by the tornado. Trees, shrubs and evergreens to the number of 522 had been planted; 159 foundations built, 48 monuments set, and 107 graves marked. The interments for the year number 325, which makes the total to Oct. 31, 15,152. The association has used less than one-half of the original eighty acres set aside for burial purposes. The association membership is in the neighborhood of 3,000, and is scattered all over the continent, with a few in foreign lands.

* * *

The report of Superintendent A. D. Smith, of Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, Cal., for 1904, records much improvement work accomplished. There were 999 interments during the year, making a total of 24,134. A large area of new ground was opened up, which will be laid out on the lawn plan with perpetual care throughout. The most notable permanent improvement was the completion of the new receiving tomb. It is of concrete lined with Italian marble, and contains 136 catacombs. A peristyle 65 feet long, composed of twelve masonry columns nine feet high, was built over the main walk and will be covered with creeping vines and shrubs selected for variety and richness of foliage and beauty of flower. Much time and labor have been devoted to the beautifying of the grounds. South of the main avenue a stretch of lawn 1,200 feet long was sown with Kentucky blue grass, and bordered with a planting of white Marguerites from 15 to 20 feet wide. Some of the elms, planted many years ago, have been judiciously thinned out to open up beautiful vistas from the drives. The water distributing system has been extended by laying two-inch pipes along the main avenue and around the new receiving tomb and approaches. A net profit of \$441.70 was realized from the cemetery's hay crop. During the year there was received from the sale of family lots \$14,205.89; from the sale for single graves, \$4,939; from interments, \$5,192.40; from foundations for coping, etc., \$1,394; from tomb rents, \$1,500.50; care and culture of family lots, \$13,197; perpetual care, \$23,607.45; the total receipts during the year amounting to \$91,099.28. The total expenditures during the year amounted to \$65,346.51.

TOPICAL INDEX

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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PUBLICATIONS INDEXED, AND ABBREVIATIONS.

American Botanist, The (A. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.) \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Architects' and Builders' Magazine (A. B. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Arena, The, \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.
 Atlantic Monthly (Atl. M.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.
 Brickbuilder, The (Brb.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.
 Canadian Horticulturist (Can. Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$4.00 year; single copy, 35c.
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Connecticut Magazine, The (C. M.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman, The (C. G.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 10c.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Current Literature (Cur. Lit.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Dial, The (Dial), \$2.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Floral Life (F. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Garden, The (G.) (English), \$4.50 year; single copy, 12c.
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Harper's Bazar (Harp. B.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.

House Beautiful, The (H. B.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50c.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Lippincott's (Lippc.), \$2.50 year; single copy, 25c.
 Littell's Living Age (Liv. Age), \$6.00 year; single copy, 20c.
 Massachusetts Ploughman (M. P.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Mueller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 New England Magazine (N. E. M.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Outing (Out.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Outlook, The (O.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Overland Monthly, The (Ov. M.), \$1.50 year; single copy, 15c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Plant World, The (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Popular Science Monthly (Pop. Sci.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) (French), \$4.25 year; single copy, 20c.
 Scientific Am. Supplement (Sci. Am. S.), \$5.00 year; single copy, 50 cents.
 Scribners Magazine (Scrib.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 25c year; single copy, 10c.
 World's Work, The, \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.

Civic Improvements, Home Grounds.

Cottages, Picturesque English, and their Doorway Gardens, VI, by P. H. Ditchfield; illust.; H. G. 7:23-31; Jan. '05.
 Country Homes, Windbreaks for, by Wilhelm Miller; illust.; C. L. A. 7:363-6; Feb. '05.
 Country Homes of Famous Americans, XII—William Cullen Bryant, by O. B. Capen; illust.; C. L. A. 7:353-7; Feb. '05.
 Craftsman of the Pacific Slope, by Isabel McDougall; illust.; H. B. 17:15-17; Feb. '05.
 Improvements for New York, and Development of the City; Proposed improvements for New York City; illust.; M. J. E. 18:51-61.
 Municipal Social Service, American, by E. G. Routzahn; Chaut.; 40:565-73; Feb. '05.
 Municipal Social Service, German, by Howard Woodhead; Chaut.; 40:548-57; Feb. '05.
 Wychwood, Geneva Lake, Wis., the

Summer Home of Mr. Chas. L. Hutchinson; illust.; Arch. Rec. 17:126-36; Feb. '04.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening.

Bedding, Formal, at Girard College, Philadelphia, by Edwin Lonsdale; illust.; Hort. 1:348-9; Feb. 4, '05.
 Estates and Gardens, American, by Barr Ferree; Sci. Am. 91:427; Dec. 17, '04.
 Gardening Under a Cheese-Cloth Covering, by John Craig; illust.; C. L. A. 7:405-8; Feb. '05.
 Gardener, The, and Landscape Gardening, paper read before the Boston Gardeners' and Florists' Club, by J. Woodward Manning; Hort. 1:265 and 1:322-3; Jan. 21 and 28, '05.
 Wall Gardening, by G. Jekyll; illust.; G. 67:7; Jan. 7, '05.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds.

Grant Monument, Preservation of; M. N. 17:121-2; Feb. '05.
 Monolith, Mystery of the; Sci. Am. S. 58:24219; Dec. 17, '04.

Park Service, Chicago's New, by Henry G. Foreman; illust.; Cent. 69:610-20; Feb. '05.

Roman Remains in North Africa; M. N. 17:118-19; Feb. '05.

Trees, Shrubs, Plants.

Brown Tail Moth, The; C. G. 70:70-1; Jan. '05.
 Burbank, Luther, Some Experiments of, by S. Jordan; Pop. Sci. 66:201-25; Jan. 19, '05.
 Color Changes in Individual Flowers, by John H. Lovell; A. B. 7:83-5; Nov. '04.
 Everglades of Florida, The, by E. A. Dix and John N. MacGonigle; illust.; Cent. 69:512-27; Feb. '05.
 How Trees Spend the Winter, by Julia E. Rogers; C. L. A. 396-8; Feb. '05.
 Palms, Culture and Care of, by E. E. Rexford; Lippc. 75:61-7; Jan. '05.
 Spraying Tall Trees; illust.; C. L. A. 7:375-6; Feb. '05.
 Transplanting Large Trees; illust.; F. R. 15:606; Feb. 2, '05.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., issues a valuable bulletin entitled "The Brown Tail Moth," by Edith M. Patch, a predecessor to Bulletin 108, noted in this department last month. It gives an illustration of the winter nest of the moth, and some practical instructions under the following heads: The moths; the eggs; the caterpillars in the fall; the winter nests; the caterpillars in the spring; poisonous qualities of the caterpillars; the cocoon. Accurate descriptions of the habits and appearance of the moths at the different seasons of the year are given, and remedial measures discussed. The Maine Station also issues Bulletin No. 109, "The Apple Maggot and Other Insects."

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

The first number of Doubleday, Page & Company's new *Garden Magazine* made its appearance in February. It is a beautiful periodical and bids fair to be more successful than its predecessors in this difficult field. Among the leading features "The Gardener's Reminder" points out the things to be done during the month. "The Best Irises," by Neltje Blanchan, is a plea for the superb flowers that rival orchids and lilies, and at the same time are easily grown in small home gardens; "How to Plan a Vegetable Garden," "The Training and Pruning of Grapes," "All the Foxgloves Worth Cultivating," by F. A. Waugh, and "Originality in Gardening," by L. H. Bailey, are full of timely sug-

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1538 Am. Tract Society Bldg., New York.

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Published Monthly.

Issued on the 15th of the Month.

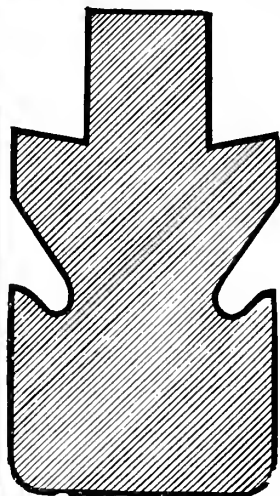
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PARK Superintendents: President, William S. Egerton, superintendent of parks, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, John W. Duncan, assistant superintendent of Parks, Boston; treasurer, John H. Hemingway, superintendent of Parks, Worcester, Mass. Annual Convention Buffalo, N. Y., June 28-30, 1905.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY Superintendents: President, J. H. Morton, "City Cemeteries," Boston; Vice-President, E. G. Carter, "Oakwoods," Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Bellett Lawson, Sr., Paxtang, Pa. Nineteenth Annual Convention, Washington, D. C., Sept. 12-15, 1905.

THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; First Vice-President, Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

gestions. "From Dining Room to Tropics," by Frank H. Presbrey, is a new idea for a window garden of night-blooming water lilies, "How to Kill the San José Scale" is a life history of the greatest pest of modern times, describing the methods for destroying the insect of which a single female will become the progenitor of three billion young in a year. "The Best Evergreen Trees" explains the waste of thousands of dollars a year spent on unprofitable kinds, with directions for transplanting. Brief articles tell "Why Hardy Plants Die in Winter, and How to Save Them," "How to Buy Fertilizers," "How to Force Early Rhubarb and Asparagus without Expense," etc. Some twenty or more departments cover all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, garden trees and shrubs, hothouse and coldframe growing, indoor plants and window boxes, in the various parts of the country. It is one of the few ten-cent magazines that is printed on the best coated paper with superb illustrations.

The East Lawn Cemetery Association, Sacramento, Cal., has filed articles of incorporation and fully completed its plans for laying out the grounds, which are to be begun at once under the direction of H. A. Alspach. East Lawn embraces some beautiful scenery, and is to be laid out on the lawn plan, with a lake as one of its attractive features.



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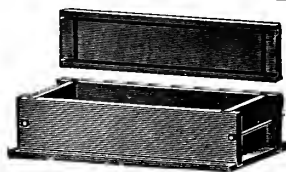
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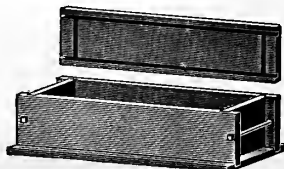
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Catalpa Spec.....	6-8 ft. 8c	Elder Gol.....	2-3 ft. 8c
"	8-10 ft. 10c	Eleagnus Long.....	18-24 in. 8c
"	10-12 ft. 12c	Hydrangea, P. G.....	2-3 ft. 10c
Cottonwood.....	8-10 ft. 12c	Snowball Com.....	2-3 ft. 12c
Box Elder.....	6-8 ft. 15c	" Cranberry..	2-3 ft. 10c
"	8-10 ft. 18c	Spiraea Asstd	2-3 ft. 8c
Silver Maple.....	6-8 ft. 12c	" Billardi.....	3-4 ft. 8c
"	8-10 ft. 15c	Syringa Asstd	2-3 ft. 8c
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The American Civic Association has secured for distribution 1,000 copies of Bulletin No. 2 of the Municipal Art Society of Hartford, Conn., containing the valuable series of papers on "The Grouping of Public Buildings" which have been referred to in these columns. The bulletins are being distributed by the Association's Park vice-president, Mr. George A. Parker, Hartford, Conn.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dresher-town, Pa., send two specimens of their very attractive and convincing business literature. One is a large folder containing some unusual offers of choice hardy plants for the spring of 1905, and the other a pocket-size neatly printed booklet, telling of their special service department and some of the other advantages to their patrons.

Julius Roehrs, Rutherford, N. J.: descriptive list of orchids, stone and greenhouse plants, exotic and tree ferns, palms, azaleas, boxwood, bay trees and flowering shrubs.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago: Twenty-eighth annual catalog; 128 pages descriptive of this firm's large stock; an attractively designed colored cover.

The Niagara Sprayer Co. sends a calendar bearing a brightly colored design of fruits in natural colors, advertising their Niagara gas sprayer.

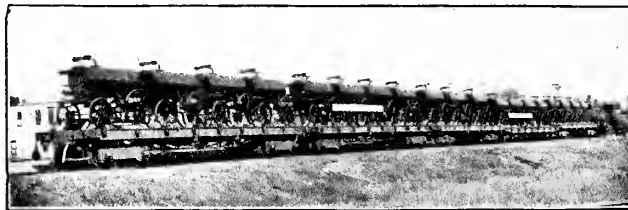
Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.: Spring of 1905 catalog; 168 pages, profusely illustrated. Colored cover in imitation of the grain of wood with a design of three roses.

Henry F. Michell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia: 1905 catalog of seeds, plants, bulbs. Complete illustrated catalog of all kinds of lawn supplies, grass seeds, etc. Also Michell's wholesale price list of seeds, plants, requisites and bulbs.

The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., publish a book, "Trees, Shrubs, and Plants," suggestions for planting and care, which contains much valuable practical instruction for the care of trees. It opens with an extract from an article by Prof. L. H. Bailey, entitled "What Becomes of the Nursery Trees." Some of the different subjects treated are: Planting; general care of trees; distances to plant; evergreens; the shelter belt; lawn and street planting; foliage and flower beds for the lawn; the window garden, by Eben E. Rexford; spraying formulas, etc. The book is not a catalog in any sense of the word and sells for ten cents. This firm also

(Continued on page x.)

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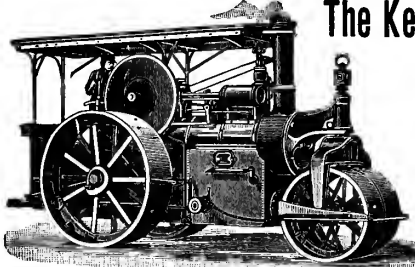
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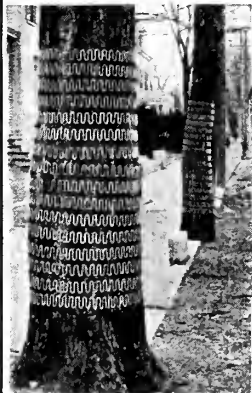
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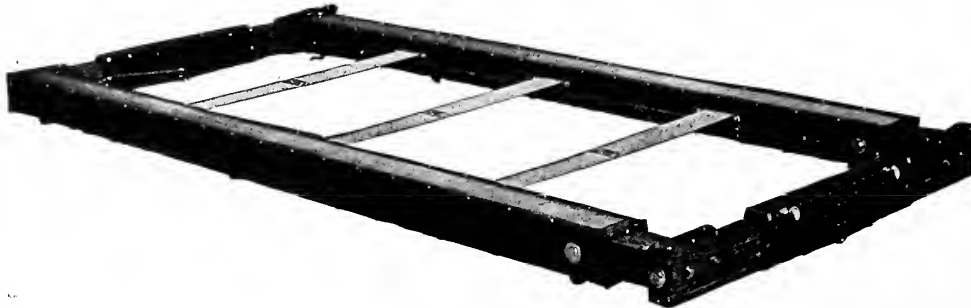


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furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.

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California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal.: Illustrated descriptive book of field-grown or root roses.

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Beckert's Garden, Flower and Lawn Seeds: Illustrated catalog of grass and flower seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. The illustrations, many of them half-tones, are of better quality than found in the average catalog.

"A Short Talk on Modern Cemeteries" is the title of a neatly printed and illustrated little book issued by Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia. It contains well-prepared descriptive matter and the names of the officers and directors.

The Berger Mfg. Co., 4229 Fergus St., Cincinnati, O., send their illustrated catalog of cast iron grave and lot marks. It gives descriptions of many different forms of marks, showing them by means of diagrams as used in the cemetery. This firm has recently made a large sale of these markers to Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg.

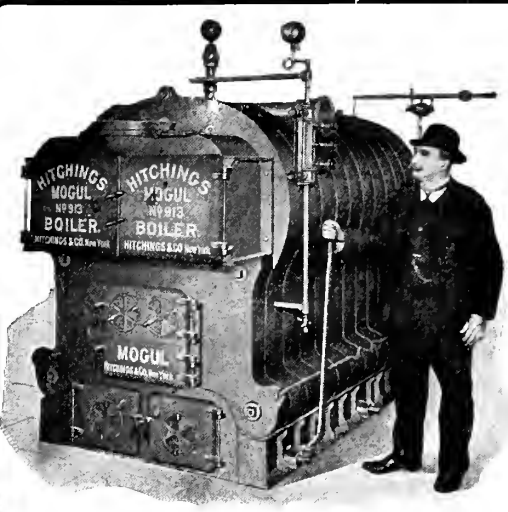
The Wm. H. Moon Co., The Glenwood Nurseries, Morrisville, Pa., send their "Horticultural Art Book." It is not only a catalog of the productions of the Glenwood Nurseries, containing varieties, sizes and prices, but an art book illustrating individual trees and shrubs, and showing the results obtainable with their products. It also contains descriptions of the character of growth, color of flower or fruit, and adaptability to location or effect produced. It is a beautiful book, illustrated with special photographs, and is far in advance of the ordinary nursery catalog.

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